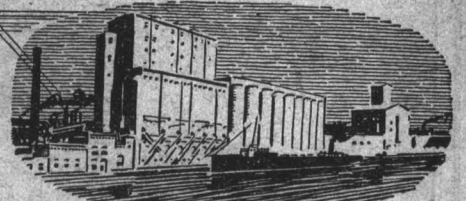


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How Iowa Conserves Its Greatest Resources

400 Consolidated School Districts in Iowa and New One Voted for Each School Day

A STATE that prides itself in leading all others in the production of corn and oats and purebred live stock may be in danger of forgetting that these are not its greatest resources. Iowa is a great agricultural state. It has 208,000 farms, the average income from which was \$8,750 in 1919. But it takes farmers to make farms. Iowa's future is bound up in agriculture, and in the supply of young people who will take the burden and enjoy the opportunity presented by the operation of these farms when the present generation of farmers pass on. Iowa's greatest resources, viewed broadly and for the future, are not measured by the quality and extent of its farm lands, but by the character and ability of its farm boys and girls.

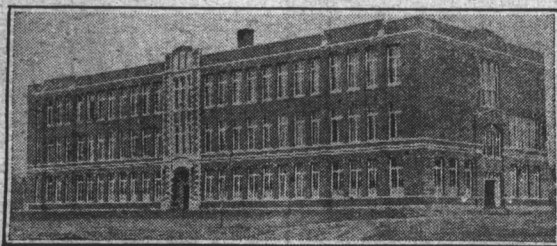
The philosopher who said it would be better for the child to be unborn than untaught furnished a thought for parents never before so important as it is now. For the young generation of this day has far better preparation for life's responsibilities and pleasures, and also far keener competition in the race for success, than their parents had. The uneducated or half educated man or woman is at an increasing disadvantage. Good schools come next to good homes in our American communities.

In the problem of giving his own children the best possible educational advantages with which to meet this new competition of a school-taught generation the Iowa farmer had the choice between sending his boys and girls, in whom his hopes were centered, away from home after a few years in the one-room school house, frequently not well-equipped even for that kind, and improving the local school. He is preferring the latter. Not only is there the serious question of separating from home environment the boy or girl under college age, but there is the possible discontent with farm life it may create. One of the most effective agencies for keeping the farm boy and girl on the farm, or bringing them back to it after college days, is the home school. If it is attractive it multiplies the attractions of farm life. If it is not, the drift of the young people from the farm to the city is accelerated.

The Iowa farmer's final answer to this problem is the consolidated rural school. Much that is interesting might be written of his plans to improve and standardize the one-room school, of which the state still has 11,000, but that is another story. The step to take, where it is possible, is to establish a modern consolidated school, in a modern, well equipped school building, with well trained teachers, a graded course of study, an efficient transportation system, and create a community center devoted to the interest of the child life of the community. Then and then only does the farm boy and girl have the same advan-

By ELMER E. JOHNSON
Written for Michigan Business Farmer

tage that is the common property of the boys and girls of the towns and cities. A slogan that has been much used in Iowa



This consolidated school building is larger than the average in Iowa's 400 consolidated districts but is the general type of the new buildings. What Michigan farm boy or girl could be induced to go to town to attend school if there was such a rural school house in their district where they could study subjects that would intensify their interest in the farm? In addition it can be used as a community center and thus double its value.



Learning how to make things with carpenter's tools. If there is one place in the world where this information is of value it is on the farm.

Illinois Farmers Bottle and Distribute Own Milk

ALTHOUGH the farmers around Highland, Madison county, Illinois, have always gone in for dairying extensively, one year ago there was no producers' association in that section, all farmers working alone and selling their milk to a condensary. Today there is an up-to-date milk bottling plant in Highland owned by a company formed by these same farmers and the condensary has closed down. In addition to this plant the farmers have distributing warehouses in St. Louis and East St. Louis and carry on a large distributing business in both of these cities.

Last September a milk strike was called by the Southern Illinois Milk Producers and in an attempt to break this strike the condensary at Highland began shipping whole milk into St. Louis. This did not meet with the approval of the producers who were supplying the condensary, and, despite the fact that they were not organized, the farmers sent a delegation to the milk company to

(Continued on page 13)

is: "A complete twelve-year course of study free to every young person of this state, while he remains under the best of all protections, the home roof, and under the care, guidance and inspiration of his safest, truest and best of all friends, the members of his own family."

The first consolidated school was established in Iowa nearly twenty-five years ago, but new schools of this type were organized at the rate of but one a year for the next seventeen years. Then in a six-year period the average was one new consolidated school every week. Last year there was one new one voted for every school day. One-sixth of the territory of the state is now under consolidation. Over 400 consolidated districts have been formed. In the last two years consolidated rural school buildings valued at \$3,500,000 have been constructed and buildings to cost \$2,000,000 more are under way.

The Iowa law requires that not less than 16 sections shall be joined for a consolidated district. The average district is probably about 24 sections. One district has been formed with 78 sections. State aid is given for two-room schools in the amount of \$250 for equipment and \$200 annually for maintenance; for three-room schools \$350 for equipment and \$500 annually; and for schools of four rooms or more \$500 for equipment and \$750 annually. There are no two-room schools under this act and but one three room school. The others are of four rooms or more. Experience has shown an advantage in the larger school in the larger district with more taxable property.

Manual training, agriculture and home economics are required studies, and teachers are trained to adapt them to the life of the farm. Five acres or more of ground must be included in the school plot, and it is fully used for play grounds, baseball, football, tennis, and for agricultural experimentation. In the open country consolidated school the district usually furnishes a house for the superintendent, and sometimes another one for the other teachers. Transportation is by wagons or motor busses, usually heated in the winter time and driven by careful men or reliable older boys. As roads are improved the motor bus gains in favor.

The consolidated school as a community center is a subject sufficient for another article. The opportunity for a consolidated school superintendent of the right type to become the community leader is another. The impress of the school on the life of the boy or girl is evident.

Iowa farmers have closed 2,500 one-room rural schools and are transporting 50,000 children to the consolidated schools, one-fifth of them in the high school grades. Why are they doing this?

The answer is: For the conservation of Iowa's greatest resources!

"Beauty is Only Skin Deep"

A GOLD BRICK always looks good. It has to. Its promising appearance is its sole virtue. Looks alone will not sell goods today. Merchandise with a name—the name of its maker—has the call. For only the maker of worthy goods can long afford to advertise. At the High Court of Public Opinion any other sort is soon condemned.

Wise manufacturers seek the good publications to tell the story of their wares. The publishers seek the reputable advertising for the readers' guidance. The well-informed buyer seeks news of good merchandise through the columns of the best publications.

This proves the value of advertising. Neither advertiser nor publisher can prosper without your patronage. Therefore, it is to their advantage to cater to you. They do it, too.

And it is distinctly to your advantage to be guided by the message they lay before you—the advertisements.

Read them regularly!

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

Write out a plain description and figure 10c for each word, initial or group of figures for three insertions. There is no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad. today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results.

Address the Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

MAN WANTED

A reliable house, well and favorably known among the farmers in Michigan has an opening for an honest, energetic man to sell to farmers.

The man for this job must realize that he will be expected to work hard and steadily and that his advancement will depend entirely upon the amount of energy, enthusiasm and loyalty he puts into the work. Applicant should have a Ford car or horse and buggy. Previous selling experience desirable but not absolutely necessary.

If you are only curiously interested do not apply, but if you really want to better your condition by hard work write

BOX K
care Michigan Business Farmer
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

HERE'S AN INTRODUCTORY COUPON—Tear it out and hand it to a friend or neighbor who is not a subscriber. It is worth just 25c to him, because we will send The Business Farmer on trial to any new name for six months, for this coupon and a quarter (25c) in coin or stamps.

25c

This Coupon is worth twenty-five cents to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber.

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Friends:

I want to introduce a NEW subscriber and for a quarter (25c) enclosed in coin or stamps you are to send our weekly every week for six months.

To

Address

Introduced by your reader:

M

Address

Current Agricultural News

TO FIGHT U. S. GRAIN GROWERS

BIG BUSINESS has squared off for action and proposes to put the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the farmers cooperative grain marketing organization, out of business, according to reports in the daily press. June 29th, the Chicago Herald-Examiner in its commercial edition reported a meeting of grain dealers and wholesalers in Cincinnati where a \$250,000 "war chest" was pledged to combat the activities of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

Representatives were present from every important grain exchange in the country and most of the wholesale grain dealers associations were represented.

An executive committee of five members was named with power to handle funds and conduct propaganda against the farmers. The committee was empowered to meet the "emergency" created by the organization of the U. S. Grain Growers. Twenty important grain exchanges were represented at the convention, together with the following trade associations: County Grain Dealers' Association, Wholesale Coal Dealers' Association, Wholesale Lumberman's Association, Wholesale Implement Vehicle Association, Wholesale Grocers' Association, National Hay Association, Millers' National Federation, National Feed Dealers Association, National Seed Men's Association and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

RAILROADS WILL NOT REDUCE RATES ON FRUIT

THE ASSOCIATION of Railroad Executives has declared that there will be no reduction in rates on fruit, vegetables and melons at this time, says the state farm bureau traffic department, citing the decision of the executives at their recent meeting when the same complaints and petitions for lower rates as have gone before the Interstate Commerce Commission were laid before the railroad men.

The executives charged that the evidence submitted did not show that rail charges had affected the shipment of farm products and that contrary to complaints, more cars are being shipped now than were being shipped at this time last year. The complaints are now up to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BETTER CREAM CAMPAIGN BRINGS RESULTS

CREAMERIES and butter makers throughout the state are informing the Michigan Association of Creamery Owners and Managers that their better quality cream campaign is getting results. Creamerymen agree that there is a steady improvement in the quality of cream that is now coming to them. The association continues to push its educational drive for quality production and payment for cream on the basis of a graded product.

WOOL MARKET IMPROVED

CAUSE FOR increased optimism on the part of Michigan wool growers is to be had in recent developments in the wool industry, says A. J. Hankins, director of the state farm bureau wool pool. Generally lower prices on clothing of the quality grades has induced a large portion of the buying public to re-enter the market, with the result that wool is moving again. Mills are now operating at 60 per cent of their capacity and are gaining steadily, says Mr. Hankins.

Aggressiveness on the part of farmers in marketing their own wool in both manufactured and raw form was largely responsible for the revival of interest in that it stimulated the market when apathy was common, said Mr. Hankins. Michigan farmers are still marketing their own wool. During the past two weeks the farm bureau has disposed of 200,000 pounds at good prices and is now preparing to sell

the 2,000,000 pounds of the 1921 clip which have been pooled and graded. All indications now point to a 4,000,000 pound pool before the summer is over. The emergency tariff is declared to have stopped foreign wool imports and to have materially bettered the American wool situation.

Grading dates for the week of July 11, are as follows: Monday—Kaleva, Gladwin, Holly, Chelsea, Marcellus; Tuesday—Cedar, West Branch, Holly, Dexter, Lawrence; Wednesday—Rose City, Oxford, Saline or Bridgewater, Martin; Thursday—Kalkaska, Prescott, Oxford, Hillsdale; Friday—Lake City, Pinconning, South Lyon, Montgomery; Saturday—Antrim Co., Sterling or Standish, Plymouth, Adrian.

SOILS DAY MEETING PROVES BIG SUCCESS

MORE THAN 100 farmers from Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo and St. Joseph counties gathered at the Cass county farm near Cassopolis on Saturday, June 25, to study the large soils demonstration plots which are being handled there by the Michigan Agricultural College. The plots, which are the largest in the state, proved to contain a great deal of valuable data for southwest Michigan growers, illustrating the results from many different soil treatments.

The meeting was called at 2 o'clock by County Agricultural Agent Kunze, of Cass county. Mr. Gleason, Cass County Supervisor, explained the nature of the soil on the farm before any work had been done on it.

The state soil program as it is being carried out by the college staff was outlined by Dr. M. M. McCool, head of the M. A. C. soils department, who outlined the three lines of the work of his department.

Prof. G. M. Grantham, who has the direct management of most of the soil fertility projects in the state explained to the men gathered at the meeting the method of treatment and management of different sections of the field. After this the visitors were divided into groups, each under the guidance of a member of the M. A. C. soils department, and started their detailed inspection of the plots.

"WATCH RUSSIA"

"WATCH RUSSIA, I do not mean politically but economically. The world, the human race is more dependent upon economic rehabilitation and direction of Russian agriculture than upon any other single material factor in the world," is the message to the American farmer from Thomas F. Hunt, of the College of Agriculture of the University of California, who has just returned from Europe where he spent considerable time studying European agriculture, especially its relationship to the future of farming in America. Dean Hunt's statement was made before the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation at its recent session at Chicago.

"I do not mean that the American farmer is necessarily going to suffer when Russia comes back," said Dean Hunt, "but the direction that our agriculture will take will be affected by the time and the way when Russia comes back. More than 150,000,000 Russian people are involved in that comeback. The American farmer who does not adjust himself to this new order is the one who is going to lose out. It is the most important thing. Watch Russia and study her.

"The greatest single need of the American farmer today is adequate credit. For the good of the whole nation he should have improved credit facilities. After most great wars, there has been an upset of agricultural ownership in the countries affected. Landlordism in England arose after previous great wars, primarily because the little farmer did not have sufficient credit to carry on his work economically."

Fordney Tariff Bill Introduced in the House

New Tariff Schedule Imposes Duty on Important Farm Products Which Underwood Bill Admits Free

THE PERMANENT tariff bill, which the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has been working on to perfect for several months, was introduced in the house Wednesday, June 29, by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan. This is the first time this bill has been made public, and, avoiding the usual custom, no explanatory statements accompanied the introduction and no official estimate was made of the revenue it is expected to bring in.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee, in an unofficial way, estimated the expected returns as high as \$700,000,000 a year. The Payne-Aldrich in the average year before the war added slightly over \$300,000,000 a year to Uncle Sam's bankroll. Many corresponding rates in the new bill are higher than those in the Payne-Aldrich tariff law while others are lower. It would be impossible to compare the two bills in their entirety without the assistance of a tariff expert as in many instances the bills are of entire different construction.

The section of the new bill dealing with autos has been a hobby with congress heretofore and a high tax has been levied but in the new law the tax is the lowest it ever has been.

Farmers have received considerable consideration in the framing of the new schedule. Bean growers of this state will be pleased to learn that a duty equivalent to 75 cents has been placed on a bushel of 60 pounds. Comparing this with other acts we find the Underwood bill did not impose any duty while the Payne-Aldrich tariff collected only 45 cents per bushel. Wheat, rye, corn and oats have been admitted free but under the new schedule a duty of 25 cents is placed on a bushel of wheat, 15 cents on a bushel of corn and 10 cents on the same quantities of oats and rye. The duty on hay is \$4 per ton which is just twice as much as collected by the Underwood act.

Among the items which remain on the free list that are of great importance to the farmers are: Agricultural implements, binding twine, coal (from countries that do not impose a tariff on American coal), barbed wire, tea, coffee, turpentine and resin, borax, antitoxins, serums, typewriters and sewing machines.

Trade Agreements With Foreign Countries

Administrative provisions of the bill authorize the president to take steps to obtain agreement with any foreign country at any time that such action may be deemed of interest to the United States. The president also is authorized to suspend any provisions of the bill in order to increase the duties to equal the amount of bounties or grants bestowed by any foreign government on exports by its nationals to the United States.

With respect to the making of reciprocal trade agreements, the bill limits such negotiations to the next three years and the term of the treaty to five years from the date of its ratification.

The bill widely extends the powers of the tariff commission, clothing it with authority to make investigations of the activities and trade practices of importers and to examine records of foreign manufacturers and exporters to this country.

The administrative sections also introduce the American valuation plan of assessing duties. It is specified that the value of imports always shall be the same as the prevailing

prices in the principal markets of the United States and not the price of the purchase in foreign countries.

Following are excerpts from the new schedule with comparison of rates in the Underwood law. The former tariff in the Underwood act on the various items is shown following the new proposed tariff in parenthesis, thus (25%):

WOOL

Unmixed wools, 28 per cent ad valorem up to 7 cents a pound. (Free.)

Wools on the skin, 24 per cent up to 6 cents a pound. (Free.)

Waste, 25 cents a pound. (Free.)

Noil, 15 cents. (Free.)

Shoddy and wool extracts, 14 cents. (Free.)

Yarn, 20 cents a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem. (18 per cent.)

Woven fabrics, 30 cents a pound and 22 per cent ad valorem up to 36 cents a pound and 29 1-2 per cent ad valorem. (35 per cent.)

Blankets, 20 cents a pound and 20 per cent up to 30 cents a pound and 20 per cent. (25 per cent.)

Knit fabrics, 25 cents a pound and 20 per cent, up to 36 cents a pound and 25 per cent. (35 per cent.)

Hose, gloves, mittens, 30 cents a pound and 25 per cent up to 36 cents a pound and 30 per cent. (20 to 40 per cent.)

Knit underwear, 30 cents a pound and 20 per cent up to 36 cents a pound and 25 per cent. (30 per cent.)

Clothing, 20 cents a pound and 25 per cent ad valorem up to 36 cents a pound and 30 per cent. (35 per cent.)

Carpets and rugs, 1 to 5 cents a square foot and 20 to 30 per cent ad valorem. (20 to 50 per cent.)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Cattle less than two years old, one cent per pound; two years and over, 1 1-4c a pound. (Free.) Fresh beef and veal, two cents; sheep and goats, one cent; fresh mutton, 1 1-4 cents; fresh lamb, two cents; swine, one-half of one cent; fresh pork, three fourths of one cent; bacon and ham, 1 1-4 cents; lard, one cent; compounds and substitutes, 20 per cent. (Free.)

Fresh milk, one cent a gallon; condensed and evaporated milk, sweetened, 1 1-2 cents. (Free.) Butter, 8 cents. (2 1-2 cents.) Oleomargarine, 8 cents. (2 1-2 cents.)

Cheese, 5 cents. (20 per cent.)

H. D. Wendt Appointed to Important State Office

H. D. WENDT, present chief of the dairy division of the state food and drug department, and secretary of the Michigan Allied Dairy Association, has been made acting director of the bureau of dairying for the new state department of agriculture. The appointment was made by H. H. Halladay, commissioner of agriculture.

The importance of the dairy industry to Michigan has been recognized by the fact that the dairy bureau has been placed on a par with the other leading under-departments of the state department of agriculture. The bureau will handle all state inspection of butter, milk, ice cream and cheese and will promote the educational work for the various phases of the industry.

Other important department of agriculture appointments just announced by Commissioner Halladay are Fred L. Woodworth, to be deputy commissioner of agriculture and head of the bureau of food and drugs; H. W. Norton, to be head of the bureau of animal industry; John Doelle, to be head of the bureau of agricultural development.

Mr. Wendt, who was formerly connected with the dairy department of Purdue University, was once in charge of the manufacture and packing of butter for the United States Navy department. He has had an important part in the federation of Michigan dairy interests into that working union known as the Michigan Allied Dairy Association. He is a member of the board of directors of the National Dairy Council and is superintendent of the dairy department of the state fair.

Live poultry, two cents a pound. (One cent.) Eggs, six cents a dozen. (Free.) Dried eggs, 15 cents a pound. (10 cents.)

Horses and mules valued at not more than \$150, \$30 a head. (10 per cent.)

Honey, 2 1-2 cents a pound. (10 cents a gallon.)

Fresh fish, one cent a pound. (Free.) Prepared salmon, 25 per cent. (Free.)

Barley, 15 cents a bushel. (Same.) Buckwheat, 30 cents a hundred pounds. (Free.)

Corn, 15 cents a bushel. (Free.) Macaroni, 1 1-2 cents a pound. (One cent.)

Oats 10 cents a bushel. (Six.) Milled rice, two cents a pound. (One cent.)

Rye, 10 cents a bushel; Wheat 25 cents a bushel; Wheat flour and products, 50 cents a hundred pounds; Bran and by products, \$1.50 a ton; Cereals, breakfast food 17 per cent. (All free.)

Apples, 25 cents a bushel. (10 cents.) Cherries, 1 1-2 cents a pound. (10 cents a bushel.)

Grapes in barrels, 25 cents a cubic foot. (Same.)

Flax seed, 25 cents a bushel. (20 cents.) Dried beans, 1 1-4 cents a pound. (Free.)

Dried peas, 75 cents 100 pounds. (10 cents a bushel.) Onions, 75 cents 100 pounds. (20 cents a bushel.)

Irish potatoes, 42 cents a hundred. (Free.) Tomatoes, raw, 1 cent a pound. (Free.)

Hay, \$4 a ton. (\$2 a ton.) Hops, 24 cents a pound. (16 cents.)

Hop extract, \$1.50 a pound. (50 per cent.)

FLAX

Flax straw, \$2 a ton. (Free.) Flax, 2 cents a pound. (Free.) Hemp, three-fourths of one cent a pound. (Free.)

Jute yarns, 2 1-2c a pound. (20 per cent; cordage, three-fourths of one cent a pound. (one-half cent.)

Table damasks, towels, sheets, etc., 28 per cent. (Free); clothing 33 1-3 per cent. (35 per cent.)

Bags, one cent a pound and 17 per cent ad valorem. (10 per cent.) Linoleum, 28 per cent. (30 per cent.)

Straw matting, three cents a square yard. (Two and a half.)

SUGAR AND MOLASSES

Sugar, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, molasses testing not above 75 sugar degrees and all mixtures of sugar and water, 1 1/2 cents a pound, and 0.04 of one cent per pound additional for each additional sugar degree. (0.71 cent a pound, and 0.026 for each additional sugar degree.)

FREE LIST

Important items which remain on the free list include: Agricultural implements, antitoxine, serums, vaccines, unmanufactured asbestos, cotton bagging, Bibles, binding twine, borax, brass, bullion (gold or silver), crude chalk, crude bristles, cash registers, typewriters, sewing machines, shoe machinery, coal (from countries which impose no tariff on American coal), cocoa, coffee, copper ore, corkwood, cotton and cotton waste, vegetable dyeing or tanning materials, palm leaf fans, grasses and fibers, guano, gums and resins, gun powder, hides, India rubber, iron ore, ivory tusks, manufactured jet, all leather not specially provided for and including boots, shoes, harness and saddlery.

Wood pulp mechanically ground, chemical, unbleached or bleached, hand, sewing and darning needles, oil cake and meal, oakum, mother of pearl and shells (not cut), unmanufactured platinum, quinine, silk cocoons and silk waste, raw silk, standard newsprint paper, stone and sand, sulphur, tapioca, tar and pitch of wood, tea (not specially provided for), tin ore, turpentine and resin, barbed wire, unmanufactured whale bone, and wood charcoal.

COTTON MANUFACTURES

Cotton yarn under number 40, one-fifth of one cent a number a pound, (5 to 10 per cent.) Yarns, numbers 40 to 120, eight cents a pound and one-fourth of one cent per number per pound for each number above 40. (10 to 25 per cent. (10 to 25 per cent.)

Cotton waste, 5 per cent. (Same.) Sewing thread, one-half of one cent 100 yards. (15 per cent.)

Cloth unbleached with average yarns under number 40, four-tenths of one cent per number per pound. (7 1-2 to 12 1-2 per cent.)

above number 40, 16 cents a pound and 55-100 of one cent per number per pound above 40. (17 1-2 to 27 1-2 per cent.)

Gloves 23 to 40 per cent. (35.) Hose and half hose 35 cents a dozen pair and 12 1-2 per cent to \$2 a dozen and 35 per cent. (20 to 50 per cent.)

Underwear and other wearing apparel, 40 cents a dozen and 12 1-2 per cent to \$20 a dozen and 40 per cent. (30 per cent.)

Handkerchiefs 10 to 30 per cent. (25 to 30 per cent.)

Shirt collars and cuffs 35 cents a dozen and 12 1-2 per cent. (30 per cent.)

Curtains, bed sets, etc., one cent a square yard and 40 per cent to one and one-half cents a yard and 40 per cent. (35 to 45 per cent.)

METALS

Household utensils 5 cents a pound and 30 per cent. (30 per cent.)

Scissors 10 cents each and 30 per cent. (Same.)

Razors valued at less than \$2 a dozen, 10 cents each; (55.) Clocks from \$1 to \$3. (\$30.)

Automobiles, automobile bodies, chassis, parts, not including tires, 25 per cent. (30 to 45 per cent.)

(Such articles from countries which impose a duty greater than 25 per cent on American cars would carry an import duty equal to that imposed in their own countries.)

WOOD AND LUMBER

Timber, hewn, one-half of one cent a cubic foot. (Free.)

Logs, fir, spruce, cedar or hemlock, \$1 a thousand feet. (Free.) (Provision is made for exemption to countries having no embargo or restrictions upon exportations to the United States during the last year.)

Logs, sawed boards and other forms of cedar, lignum-vitae, ebony, mahogany and other cabinet woods 15 per cent. (10 per cent.)

Wood veneers 20 per cent. (15.)

Railroad ties, telegraph and telephone poles 10 cents. (Same.)

Shingles, 50 cents a thousand. (Free.)

House or cabinet furniture 25 per cent. (15.)

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE

Fire brick, 10 per cent ad valorem. (Same.)

Tiles, 8 cents a square foot. (5.) Cement, 5 cents 100 pounds. (10 per cent.) (Continued on page 10)

Pointers on Shipping Hogs During Hot Weather

Over Million Dollar Loss on Three Markets in One Year Result of Improper Shipping

THAT losses of hogs in shipping, which have amounted to as high as \$1,500,000 in a single year on three of the principal markets, can be greatly reduced by icing and properly bedding is shown by a record kept by the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau. This organization is maintained by leading western railroads delivering at the principal terminal live stock markets for the purpose of investigating losses of live stock in transit in order to determine the cause of death and crippling of animals, so that ways may be devised to decrease such losses.

It was found that in 1919 the total number of hogs found dead and crippled upon arrival at the leading markets was 169,629. Of this number 34,563 were delivered dead at Chicago, and 8,495 at South St. Paul. A large percentage of these deaths was caused by overheating and a great portion of them could have been prevented had the shippers taken the precaution to place bags of ice in the cars at the time of shipping the hogs. It is reported that on June 13th, 1920, 400 dead hogs were delivered at one of the markets in one day from 220 cars. Four iced cars arrived at that market on that same day and no dead hogs were found in them. The report shows further that but 17 hogs were found dead during the months of July, August and September in the 143 cars that had been iced. This represents a loss of approximately one hog to every nine cars. The records of one of the leading live stock insurance companies in the Chicago Union Stock Yards show that the average loss during summer months is one hog for every three cars. It can thus be readily seen that if it were possible for all shippers to obtain ice for their shipments, there is no question but that many thousands of hogs could be saved each month during the summer, and where possible to obtain it shippers should never hesitate to use it when shipping hogs during the three months mentioned.

Best Method of Icing Stock Cars

The method of icing recommended is to suspend six bags of ice in cars, two at each end and two in the middle. Each bag should contain 50 to 75 pounds of ice. The ice will cool the air to some extent and the drip from

Shipping Suggestions for Summer

1. Round up quietly at home and haul to loading point.
2. See that filthy cars are cleaned thoroughly.
3. Quietly drive them into sand-bedded car that has been previously sprinkled or wet down as short time as possible before train starts.
4. Do not overcrowd.
5. Do not give hogs full feed on day of shipping.
6. Do not feed them in the car.
7. Place ice in car wherever and whenever possible.

it will keep the floor damp and cool. Of the 143 iced cars mentioned, the amounts of ice used varied from one to fifteen bags, weights not given, which represents probably weights of from 75 to 700 pounds. Most of them, however, ranged from 5 to 10 bags, the number depending probably on the length of the haul and the prevailing temperature.

Post mortem and other investigations made by veterinarians of the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau disclose that nearly 80 per cent of the 169,629 deaths reported in 1919 were caused by acute disease of the lungs, principally acute congestion and diseases which result as a consequence. That such diseases should be the ones logically to expect is apparent to one who is acquainted with the physical condition of market animals. No one would expect to take a fat horse from a stall where it had been standing for any period of time, with its muscles and kidneys surrounded with fat and its heart and lungs weakened and atrophied, and subject it to exercise of violent nature, without producing serious results. Veterinarians call this condition "grossness," but if a horse that has been standing in a stall for a comparatively short time is gross, a fat hog or steer that has been fed and handled for the entire purpose of laying on fat is 100 per cent more gross than any stall-fed horse is ever likely to be and when such animals are required to take exercise necessary to transportation, exhaustion and congestion are quick and sure to result.

A part of the report from the Bureau is devoted to the lung structure of the hog, showing why this animal suffers more from heat than most others. A sketch of three lungs from three hogs of about the same age and weight is shown, and the following descriptions given:

Lungs of Fatted Hogs are Very Weak

"One represents the lung of a hog that was raised on a range where it had to rustle for itself and therefore took plenty of exercise. The second is the lung of a hog fattened on the range; that is, had to rustle for part of its feed, but was supplied with some. It did not take as much exercise as the range hog, but it exercised enough to develop a strong pair of lungs. The third is the lung of a hog fed under the conditions present universally over the corn belt; that is, the pigs are placed in a pen soon after weaning and are supplied with all the feed that is necessary to make fat hogs. The pens may be either large or small, but the hog supplied with all the necessities of life does not exercise to any great extent. This lack of exercise causes the lungs to develop only sufficiently to meet the requirements of the condition under which the animal lives.

"The functions of the lungs are to purify the blood of the body, and in the hog, perspiration (sweating) being almost impossible, a large part of the excess moisture and heat of the body is passed off through them. Therefore, a hog with undeveloped lungs will suffer more quickly in hot weather than one where that organ is well developed.

"We believe it perfectly safe to say that hogs that are fattened quickly do not develop more than 80 per cent of the lung space which they normally should have. In other words, their heart and lungs are developed sufficiently to keep them alive while at home, but are not in condition to keep them alive when they are subjected to the unusual exertion of being loaded and transported to market. It is this hog with the poorly developed heart and lungs that comprises 90 per cent of our in-transit losses. The strain on these vital organs starts the minute the hog is removed from its home pen. It is first subjected to the trip (Continued on page 10)

Take Proper Care of Manure and Double Its Fertilizing Value

Stable Manure Should be Stored in Walled Yards or Pits to Prevent Escape of Moisture

FOR MORE than a century it has been the custom on farms in parts of eastern Pennsylvania to store stable manure in walled yards, partly or wholly covered, in which the stabled animals are allowed to exercise during the day. Manure thrown into such a yard, and thoroughly tramped by the stock, loses much less through heating and leaching than does manure piled in the open.

It is well known that there is a great difference in the methods of management of barnyard manure on farms in the same locality, and that the best yields are found, usually, where it receives the best care, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ten farms in Chester County, Pa., provide exceptionally good examples of efficiency in this direction. The average crop yields for the State as a whole are very much lower than those for 378 Chester County farms surveyed, while the averages for the 10 farms selected as exemplifying a high degree of efficiency in handling manure are, in some cases, nearly 100 per cent above the State averages. The comparatively high yields obtained in Chester County, or the exceptional yields on the 10 farms referred to, are not due entirely to the way in which the manure was handled, because Chester County soil undoubtedly is better than the average for the State, and the standard of farm management is higher. But special attention to manure is a prominent

feature of the farm management under which these high yields are obtained.

The typical barn of this part of Pennsylvania is the "bank barn"—also known as a "Swiss barn" or as a "Pennsylvania overhang barn," the standard type of barn in that region for more than a century. These structures seldom are made of stone, but are of frame or stone foundations which serve as the retaining walls for the basement or cellar.

The stables are almost always in the basement, the story above being used for grain, hay or other feed. As a rule the stables open open into an area called the "overhang" or "overshot," 10 or 15 feet wide along the whole front of the barn where the basement floor comes out even with the surface of the ground. The barnyard or manure yard is a feature of this kind of barn. This is a plot of ground adjacent to the overhang of the barn and into it the basement of the barn opens. Usually it is surrounded with a stone wall, and may be anywhere between 30 and 100 feet square in area. This wall keeps the manure from being blown or washed away, and protects the stock.

The ground floor of these barnyards usually is hollowed out in the center to prevent the liquid manure from escaping, and often is paved with flagstones. Vents are provided in the lower side wall to allow surplus water

to run off after rains. In some cases pits are provided to catch the liquid manure. The important value of this construction and care is shown by the fact that these walls are kept in good repair. It is noticeable, too, that in some cases repairs are being made nowadays of concrete instead of stone and mortar. "Under present conditions," says the Department of Agriculture, "stone is not economical for building the walls for such a manure yard except where surface stone is abundant and easily available. Elsewhere concrete will be found by far the better material."

On the 10 farms chosen as examples to show efficient handling of manure, the yield of corn is maintained at 75 bushels an acre or more. Indeed the average yield on the 10 farms was 85 bushels an acre, as against a State average of 42.5 bushels. It is known that all 10 farms are financially successful. The manure on these farms is practically all saved, and is of very high quality. The 10 farms have a wheat average of 29.75 bushels an acre against the State average of 18 bushels. The State produces an average yield of 23.1 bushels of oats, and three of the 10 farms have an average of 45 bushels—only three of the 10 growing oats. The 10 farms saving and using their manure grow 2.65 tons of hay to the acre against the State's average of 1.43 tons.

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.)

DRAINS FLOOD FARM

Two years ago I bought 20 acres of land from my present neighbor on contract, no buildings or improvements. Since then I have made quite a few improvements. There is a big ditch that runs across the south of my neighbor's farm and the southwest corner of my place, thence along the roadway until it crosses the road. There is also a private open ditch that runs from my north line fence to the south line into the big ditch. With the exception of the southwest corner (where my buildings are) the south is low land and like a lake in the spring. There are 2 or 3 lines of tile emptying into the small ditch and when I had the place surveyed for my fences I found the ends of the tile lines projected beyond my line fence and last year my neighbor tiled a big wheat field and connected to one of the lines draining into my ditch with the result that the front part of my farm was like a sinkhole all summer. He was warned not to do it but did it anyway. As we had a lot of rain last summer and I was also busy with a basement for my house, I was inclined to let things slide along. However this summer he has dug out an old ditch that runs right across his place and empties into my ditch. This old ditch has not been in use for a long time and in lots of places it was even with the ground, and now he has dug it 3 and 4 feet deep and will drain the whole back of his farm into my ditch and is preparing to put in 8 inch tile now. There is no way for me to get rid of the water as the big ditch is choked up on the next 2 or 3 farms south and east of me. What I would like to know is the best remedy and the way to go about it.—F. T., Birmingham, Michigan.

You will have the right of injunction to prevent your neighbor from draining his water up on you if you ditch is a private drain. You will have the right to prevent his coming onto your land to connect if you take out the tile on your land and prevent a drainage. One neighbor has no right to gather the water from his premises in ditches nor dead furrows and cast it upon his neighbor in any other way than in a state of nature. He can only use the public drain but can not cross your land to do so.—Legal Editor.

BANKERS MORTGAGE & LOAN COMPANY

Could you advise me at your earliest convenience in regard to the management of the Bankers' Mortgage and Loan Co? Would it be safe to invest? The above company's stock is being handled through the National Finance Corporation.—H. H., Jackson County.

The above company was approved by this Commission March 18, 1921, and order was amended and issued as of March 17, 1921, permission given for the sale of \$1,000,000 of preferred stock, 15 per cent commission allowed on stock sales.

The company is incorporated for \$9,000,000 preferred and 10,000 shares of common, no par. The par value of preferred is \$10. Officers of the company as follows: President, O. Mowat Mackis; Vice-Pres., S. Homer Ferguson, Secretary, Betty Howe Loudon.—Michigan Securities Commission.

PAYMENT OF NOTE

If A gives B a 90 day note for some goods and B endorses said note and banks it, but during this time A becomes slightly dissatisfied with same goods and refuses to settle for note, can B be compelled to settle for same? If so what steps can B take to make A settle for note? Could A be forced to pay with some sort of a draft served on him?—J. B., Marion, Mich.

If the bank was an innocent purchaser of the note, for value and before it was due without any notice of any difficulty about it the bank could recover judgment upon the note against A. If A does not pay the note and B endorsed it to the bank by ordinary endorsement of his name on the back then the bank could recover judgments against both of them and collect from either. If B did not warrant either directly or impliedly that the goods were what they were represented to be but sold them in that way then B could not be liable to A in any way on the goods; but he warranted the goods and the goods turned out to be not such as warranted to be then A can recover whatever damages he has sustained by reason of the warranty. There is no sort of a draft that could be served upon A

to compel him to pay the note. The only paper that would be served upon him to try to make him pay the note would be a summons.—Legal Editor.

U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC

In 1919 I sent \$9.00 to the U. S. School of Music for 48 lessons or a one year course. I wrote them that at the end of that time if I was satisfied I would send for more. They sent me receipt card which said "For 96 lessons \$18.00—\$9.00 paid." I did not sign the card or any form of contract promising to take any more than the one years unless at end of year I wished to continue. Before the year was up I wrote them not to send any more lessons than those I had paid for. They continued to send lessons however, although I wrote them several times that I did not want them and could not pay for them and furthermore refused them at the postoffice. Then they wrote that I was under contract to take 96 lessons, that lessons were not returnable and if I did

not send them \$9.00 in 10 days they would take vigorous action against me and that it would require \$39.75 to cancel contract. The only contract is the receipt card to which they signed my name. I told them in a kind way that I was not satisfied and did not ask them to refund my money but just to stop sending the lessons and to please cancel the bill of \$9.00 which they had against me. Can they collect \$9.00 for lessons I did not give them authority to send? Can they make me pay \$39.75 to cancel contract I did not help to make out and did not sign?—Reader, Breckenridge, Michigan.

You are under no obligation to take any more than you agreed to do and the signing of your name to a contract would be a criminal liability as they had no authority to sign your name without permission. You do not have to pay anything to cancel a contract that you did not make nor sign.—Legal Editor.

PRIVILEGE OF RENTER AND LANDLORD SAME

If a farm is rented on a written agreement for one year with the privilege of 4 more additional years, making 5 years in all for a stipulated money rent per year "if satisfactory" does this kind of an agreement signed by both

parties in presence of a notary and witness bind the owner of property to the full 5 years to the renter or has the owner of farm the same privilege to cancel the agreement at the end of the one year? Renter may leave at end of one year if not satisfied. Is owner entitled to take property back if not satisfied at end of one year?—E. F. G., Avoca, Michigan.

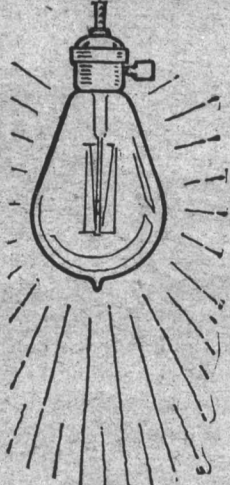
Renter has same privilege as landlord and may leave at end of one year.—Legal Editor.

SEND PAPER WITHOUT ORDER

About five years ago an agent of the I. C. E. came to my home and asked to get his horse fed and his dinner and we said he could. After dinner he said that he had no money to pay for same but he would send the paper. I told him not to send it as I was taking two county papers but he sent it for about two years and then stopped it. Then they sent me a bill for \$2.25 but I paid no attention to it. Then I got a letter from the Arrow Service Claim Department, Schenectady, New York. Now I would like to know if they can collect said amount or any part of it?—R. D., Rosebush, Mich.

You are under no legal liability to pay for what you did not order.—Legal Editor.

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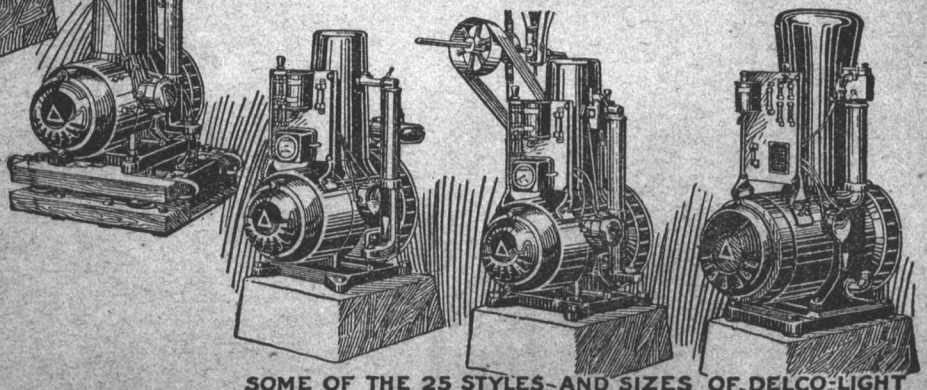
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Edited in Michigan

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Peace at Last

TWO AND one-half years after the white flag of truce fluttered in Flanders fields the United States of America has declared the war with Germany and Austria to be at an end.

Fitting indeed, though tardy, that this declaration of peace should be made on July fourth, America's holiday of holidays on which we commemorate the signing of the declaration which made this great country free from the tyranny of an European monarchy.

Would to God that this were our declaration before the world that this would be our last war!

And are we too optimistic when we paint the picture of a universal disarmament which would be the prologue for a world at peace? Now that we are at peace with all the nations of the world, may we not point out that the young manhood which responds to the beating of the drums, the eloquence of its politicians and the waving of flags, the mothers and fathers who watch with tear stained eyes, the haggard wives with little children tugging at their skirts; all respond to the same call to arms with one idea in their sacrifice, that they are going forth to battle with an enemy who is set upon destroying their native land and dragging their beloved flag in the mire of defeat?

What can compensate the cost of war?

Can extended border lines or increased areas of square miles added to a country's wealth? Then a father might with equal justice sacrifice a son or daughter in his lust for added wealth in gold or land.

Can national pride be satisfied by spilling the blood of its young manhood? Then the feuds that are fought between the mountain families of our own south, the vendetta of our Italian neighbors or the tong wars of the Chinese are justified.

Nations that have prospered by energy and frugality can buy added area which they need in the development of their national life; witness the purchases by the United States of Alaska, of the canal zone on the Isthmus of Panama, our own purchase last year of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies. All good business ventures for a great prosperous country, which cost not a single drop of blood.

National pride can be satisfied in an international court of justice, just as personal pride must be satisfied in the courts of every civilized nation. The day of duels has passed. The day when the man who was quickest with the spear, the sword or the six-shooter won the argument has passed.

The people of every nation in the world know these things. They are demanding of their governments that steps be taken which will place nations in controversy on the same

basis as citizens of differing opinion. A nation is only a group of individuals. A nation is not a thing apart, but is itself the people who support it. By what right then, may a nation demand of its people that which they themselves are not allowed?

We repeat that it was doubly fitting that President Harding should have proclaimed this declaration of peace on our day of independence, may it be the last that any president of these United States of America is ever called upon to sign!

The New Tariff Bill

IT IS A little early to comment on the new tariff bill which our own congressman Fordney, as Chairman of the Ways and Means committee has laid before the members of the lower house for perusal and discussion.

One thing is, however, as certain as the coming of day following night, and that is that the bill as submitted will be far unlike what it is today when it finally emerges from the verbal battle ready for the president's signature.

The bean growers of Michigan are asked to be satisfied with a tariff of one and one-quarter cents per pound or seventy-five cents per bushel, and we will comment on this in another column on this page.

A lively interest was immediately apparent in the proposal to add a tariff of twenty-five cents per barrel on fuel oil and thirty-five cents per barrel on crude oil. The Fordney sponsors claim that this will result in bringing the price of gasoline to the consumer in the United States down to about fifteen cents per gallon. They explain that the price of the manufactured product has been kept up in this country by the lack of profitable market for the by-products, the market for which has been flooded by Mexican and foreign crude oils. Under the present proposal gasoline or manufactured oil will still be on the free list. The saving on gasoline, would if the price to-bogged on that predicted amount to something like \$51,000,000 per annum.

A complete resume of all the proposed tariff changes in comparison with the present Underwood tariff, which will be of interest to our readers will be found on page three of this issue. We bespeak for it a careful reading and any comments which you have to make on it will be welcomed in this publication.

Curtailing Production

SECRETARY OF Agriculture Wallace sent a broadside into the heart of one of Michigan's leading industrial cities when he addressed a letter to Mr. W. E. Holler of the Flint Board of Commerce, which must have made some of its members sit up and "holler".

The secretary did not mince words when he advised the members of this city organization to "kill off the fallacy that it is immoral for farmers to adjust their production to the probable demand by curtailing a particular crop in the face of a present or prospective over supply and ruinously low prices—a thing manufacturers have been doing from the beginning of time."

It appears to us more and more that the farming business in America is particularly fortunate in having a man who knows what is the matter with it, is not afraid to tell folks about it and is ready to fight, if necessary to establish the farmers right to place his own industry on a safe and sane business basis, as Secretary of Agriculture.

There is no danger in the farmers curtailing production when he sees clearly that to bolster it up will only mean an unprofitable crop. Has it not been the century old experience that the "bumper crop" year in any one product is followed by the "short crop" year?

Not because the season has anything to do with it but because the farmer refused to plant what he had sold last year at a loss.

We do not recall in recent years any more straight-forward challenge having come from the head of the department of agriculture at

Washington and we are glad that it was aimed right at the heart of one of the best organized farming states in America.

Come again, Mr. Secretary!

Soldiers' Bonus Still Under Fire

ANSWERING Governor Groesbeck's second call for a special session the legislators of Michigan again assembled at Lansing and made the changes in the original soldiers' bonus bill which it is hoped by the Governor will make them salable on the bond markets immediately.

The bankers and other bond buyers did not take kindly to the issue as first presented and it was a foregone conclusion that they would not be acceptable, so the special session was absolutely necessary, if the soldier boys of Michigan were to get their bonus money this summer.

It is to be hoped that the present changes will be satisfactory and that the state can secure the money at once, because if it were ever justified and apparently it was because the people of Michigan so voted it, then there never was a time when the service men as a whole were more in need of it than they are today.

Fordney Bean Tariff Too Low

THE BEAN growers of America are asked to be contented with a tariff of one and one-quarter cents per pound or seventy-five cents per bushel to protect them from the deluge of Oriental beans which have flooded the market during recent years. This is like trying to stem the tide with a broom.

It has been demonstrated by careful estimators that a tariff of not less than four cents per pound is necessary if the bean growers of this country are to make even a fair profit on their product in competition with the pig-tail varieties. Chairman Fordney comes from the bean growing heart of this country. We do not ask him to be selfish for his own benefit, but for the protection of his constituents he should take immediate action to revise this schedule on beans.

In raising a high protective wall to protect the bean growers of this country we are really doing a humanitarian act which will benefit the millions of starving Chinese and other Oriental races across the Pacific. Should America be asked to send millions of her money and ships loaded with wheat, corn and beans to China, that the wealthy Japanese and their American connections (of which, we are ashamed to say, there are several in Michigan) can profiteer at the expense of the American bean grower?

We suggest to every bean grower in Michigan and every local association of bean growers that you write a letter to your congressman asking him to see to it that we get a four cent tariff on beans or none at all.

Syrup is Boiled-down Sap

"I like the Business Farmer best" writes a well known farmer in Gratiot county, "because you folks seem to have the knack of boiling down into a few paragraphs all I want to read these busy days!"

And that is exactly what we are trying to do. Keep every one of our readers posted on every item of news which concerns the farming business in our home state. We would pay more for a valuable idea expressed in a single paragraph than for a page of loose-jointed and windy conversation written to fill space.

It is not surprising how much we can get in small space when you consider how many gallons of sap it takes to make a gallon of syrup.

You see, we must keep out cheap foreign goods lest the foreigners make enough money to buy our surplus farm products.—Baltimore Sun.

The frantic effort of coal barons to prevent the publication of profit statistics indicates that they are still making expenses.—Providence Journal.

Some people are born failures, some meet with misfortune, and some nurse a perennial desire to get something for nothing.—Tacoma Ledger.

What the Neighbors Say

MICHIGAN WOOL

TWO ARTICLES in your publication of May 21st, have to do with the 1921 wool pool and mentions the 1920 clip as well. We are of course interested in the good and welfare of the Michigan agriculturist who depends on his wool clip as a cash crop, as we have several thousand shareholders in the live stock producing belt of Michigan, most of whom depend on the "wooly fellers" for more or less of their yearly income.

It occurs to us, in the light of what we learn first handed and thru perusal of your columns as well as information gathered generally, that the farmer is just waking up to the fact that through concerted effort he can do better in marketing his products than though he acts individually and alone.

Our great state of Michigan is the exception and not the rule and personally, the writer is proud to cast his vote as a citizen of our great commonwealth, as we have everything within the confines of Michigan boundaries to keep the people therein going in good shape and good health, which complete natural facilities other states lack, and our people should at least take advantage of what nature gave them.

Taking wool production as a basis of consideration, is there any good reason why the wool produced in Michigan should not be manufactured in Michigan? The wool pool proves up in principle and for my part I see no good reason for splitting the melon.

The distributive field for Michigan manufacturers is practically unlimited with the splendid R. R. facilities now offered, to say nothing about seaboard and export business to be reached via the St. Lawrence deep waterway in a short time. It seems a great economic waste to ship raw material (wool) to New England centers and buy back the finished mill products from the back of Michigan sheeps when by the exercise of common business prudence, experience, and nerve, the wool manufacturing industry could be transferred to Michigan, with great direct benefit to the wool producers and equally as great indirect benefit to the citizens at large.

Some communities have been working up wool and marketing blankets, suiting, etc., on only a limited scale, yet I believe with profit. Why can't larger things be done in a larger way and with larger profits due to better economic conditions which in such case would build up a new industry under mighty fine natural conditions?

With your large circulation thru-out the state, I felt you would be able to sense and expound the true situation and in such case I have no doubt you will do your best in the interests of the wool producers. Perhaps I need a new pair of specs to see through and if so will do the necessary, meanwhile believe me—Frank L. Garrison, Wayne County.

For your information, friend Garrison, the Michigan State Farm Bureau is doing exactly what you suggest in having their wool made up into clothing and blankets at mills right in this state. The writer is mighty proud to be wearing as he writes this to you, a nice herring-bone-woven suit, the cloth in which cost him \$10.78, from the wool department at Lansing. It is a beautiful piece of goods and I am mighty proud of the fact that it is Michigan wool from the back of a Michigan sheep, woven in a Michigan mill and tailored in a Michigan shop. From the price my tailor charged me for making it up however, he must have assumed that I was a Michigan "goat." We have it on good authority, however, that tailors in the smaller towns are making up this real wool into good clothing at from \$20 to \$30 per suit.—G. M. S.

THE NEW SPEED LIMIT

WE DO HEREBY ask you why the governor has raised the speed limit? They will have to increase the gears on the cars in order to go any faster around here.

They sometimes stop unexpected in the ditch with the wheels on top of the car.

When we go out on the road with the team we take to the ditch or crowd the fence for on the highway the only thing that autos are afraid of are oxen.

One of my neighbors has a span of oxen and the autos give him the road. The autoists are afraid of the oxen for they can not tell which way they will go or which side of the road they are going to take. We farmers are going to have oxen to protect our rights.

Another one of my neighbors started for town the other day with some butter and eggs. Well, on his way to town he found himself with his head through the top of his buggy which was laying on top of his horse. Of course you know where he sold his butter and eggs. The man gave him \$65 for what he had done and says, "I will never speak to you again."—J. W. Spencer, Wexford County.

In answer to your question as to why the Governor (and you must blame the legislators, too) raised the speed limit to 35 miles per hour on state roads at the last session, the only possible excuse we can offer is that nobody seemed to pay any attention to the only 25-mile-per-hour law, except an overzealous constable here and there who delighted in arresting picnic parties or families out in their lizzies for an airing, who happened to be going 26 to 30 miles, for the fees he got out of it. The 40 and 50 mile speed demons were too fast for him! Now, it is hoped, so the promoters say, with a sane speed limit to force drivers to keep within it or suffer the consequences. It must be remembered, too, that this same law places all the responsibility for the accident on the driver, so he drives the limit at his own risk. The law goes into effect the last week in July, we believe, let our readers keep it in mind and report on its effect in their neighborhood.—G. M. S.

ARE WE INTERESTED?

I FEEL that we need your paper to guide us along in our farm life, as it is a great time in the history of the nation. We expect to retire soon from so much work and worry, but will still be interested in everything pertaining to farming.

We have a very good farm of 132 acres, also a herd of about 30 registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. We have one son 18 years of age, who seems rivited to the farm. Although well educated, he would not forsake the good old farm for a business career. He enjoys our tractor. Pardon me, but I thought you might be interested in the readers of your paper.—Mrs. Dan Jewell, Wayne County, Michigan.

You should know by now, Mrs. Jewell, for you have been taking the Business Farmer for quite a few years, how much letters just like yours are appreciated here in this office. Our readers, every last one of them, ought to write us once in awhile just a chatty, gossipy letter of whatever pops into their heads, just so we can keep like a big family. The good Lord deliver the Business Farmer from ever being outside the sterling family circle which it now enjoys, dependent on outside interests and outside writers for its support. We have only one desire for growing bigger and that is because growing bigger means growing stronger and growing stronger means that we can tell the common parasites who have lived off the farmers long enough just where they can head into!

But, returning to Mrs. Jewell's letter, please read over again what she says about her 18-year-old son not wanting to leave the farm, and then read her next sentence, "He enjoys our tractor." More boys leave the farm because they do not like farming-by-hand than for any other one reason. Yet when you read in a tractor catalogue or the agent tells you it will help keep the boys on the farm, you smile! We do not believe you would question this simple statement of this boy's mother. Better think it over again, maybe there was something in it, mere'n hot air.—G.M.S.

Your valuable paper is very welcome in our home, and every farmer should have it.—Curtis P. Munger, Ionia County, Michigan.

Prominent Manufacturers Approve En-ar-co MOTOR OIL

The Oil of a Million Tests

Right in the factory where the motor is made—right under the watchful, critical eye of the men who design it—En-ar-co Motor Oil is tested and retested, and approved for your protection.

Since the inception of the motor En-ar-co Motor Oil has kept pace with motor development. En-ar-co engineers follow the trend of the motor just as closely and just as carefully as the makers themselves.

These Tractor Manufacturers Approve En-ar-co Motor Oil

Name of Tractor	Summer	Winter
Sandusky	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Bates Steel Mule	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Liberty	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Twin City	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
International	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Mogul	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Titan	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Moline Universal	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Avery 5-10	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Avery Motor Cultivator	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Avery 8-16 and larger	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Eagle	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Allis-Chalmers 18-30	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Big Pull	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Parrett Model H	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Fox	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Turner Simplicity	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Kardell Utility	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
E-B	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Wellington	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Hart-Parr	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Wallis	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
J. T.	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Rumely Oil Pull	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Russell	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Toro	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Victory	Medium En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Shelby	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Cletrac(Spring) Med. En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Light En-ar-co

These Motor Manufacturers Approve En-ar-co Motor Oil

Name of Tractor Motor	Summer	Winter
Waukesha (Gasoline)	Medium En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Waukesha (Kerosene)	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Erd	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Le Roi	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Beaver	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
BULLDOG	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Hinkley	Heavy & Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co

En-ar-co Motor Oil has been approved for use in all makes of Automobiles and Trucks—which is your insurance against expensive repair bills.

Don't delay ordering En-ar-co Products. Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, do not accept substitutes but send order to us. Use coupon as order form.

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En-ar-co Motor Oil

En-ar-co Gear Compound for gears, differentials and transmissions. White Rose Gasoline, clean, uniform, powerful.	Light - Medium - Heavy - Extra Heavy
National Light Oil (Kerosene) for tractor fuel, also for lamps, stoves and incubators.	Wood barrels per gallon \$ 80
	Wood half-barrels " 85
	Steel drums " 80
	Steel half-drums " 85
	10-gallon cans " 1 10
	5-gallon cans " 1 15
	1 gallon cans " 1 15

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I own a..... My Dealer.....
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located at..... cannot supply me. Quote prices on, or ship at once:

.....gallons White Rose Gasoline.....gallons National Light Oil.....lbs. Black Beauty Axle Grease.

.....gallons En-ar-co Motor Oil.....lbs. En-ar-co Gear Compound.....gallons En-ar-co Valve Oil.

THE VIEWPOINT POLITICAL

WOMEN HAVE gone into politics, as they are inclined to go into anything, in all seriousness. Consequently any field of endeavor which they enter is bound to receive an impetus. It is the effect of this impetus which many men and some women (the more fearful kind) have been needlessly afraid of. Needlessly because a woman is as good a patriot as a man and is as keenly interested in all that affects the well being of humanity and the welfare of the state. All over the country the League of Women Voters is organizing schools of citizenship where colleges and universities could not be interested. With the growing demand however most of these schools have responded until in every state one or more has added a course in citizenship to its regular curriculum or as an extension course.

The mission of the L. W. V. is to arouse the individual voter to think for herself, to awaken her interest in national affairs and to awaken her conscience not to intimidate it. Women, alert, interested, patriotic and informed will be a rich field for the political parties, for when such a group enter a party they mean something.

Repudiates Misrepresentations

Senator Kenyon gave notice that he would bring the Sheppard-Towner bill for the protection of maternity and infancy before the United States Senate in the week of June 27th. The little group which has been opposing the measure is carrying on a concerted campaign of misrepresentation and downright untruth in its endeavors to turn the popular opinion against it. The measure has the endorsement of thirteen national women's organizations, and also of the National Catholic Welfare Council, and of the President, who called attention to it specifically in his message to Congress. We go to press before any news can be received regarding the outcome.

Our president should at this time be much in our thoughts for no man with the possible exception of Abraham Lincoln, ever had a bigger job on his hands or carried a heavier responsibility. It will take much laborious thought and some time to get business back to a normal basis. Patience and courage and confidence are necessary and much sympathy for him who carries the load of responsibility.

UP IN THE HILL COUNTRY

UNtil a few days ago when I was fortunate enough to be invited out to the farm of Mr. W. T. Hosner of Romeo, I little realized what a beautiful country lay just a few miles to the northwest. It is a second Bloomfield Hills and some day some real estate agent will wake up to the possibilities of this lovely bit of nature and then we will see both homes and prices starting skyward. There are good gravel roads and an hour and a quarter in a good car should take one into the big town of Michigan now holding fourth place among the populous cities of our country. As Detroit grows and expands, every one who can will get just as far away from it as he is able and still keep up the family income. Standing in the dooryard of this farm of Mr. Hosner's one may look over many miles of beautiful country, down on the tops of tall pines and over many a wavering field of grain and on and up to Trombley mountain, the highest point in the southern peninsula from whose height may be seen our own home town, many surrounding villages, Detroit itself and the St. Clair river with its shipping.

This farm contains 167 acres and Mrs. Hosner points with pride to the lovely lawn in front and surrounding the house where not a burdock or other ugly weed is to be found.

While my attention was being taken with the barns and their modern machinery, I mentioned the water supply and some one said, "Well that is being looked into by your two children." and there they were,

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

My dear friends: Please do not think of me as someone a long way off and too busy to help you. Really, I want this page to be more than just the best department in this already awfully good farm weekly. I am so in hopes that you, whether you are sixteen or sixty, will write me once in a while on any subject that is bothering you or making you happy! I promise never to misplace your confidence, and you have no idea what a happy, helpful, friendly little department we can make this if you will only help me. In return I promise that there is nothing you can ask me that I will not be glad to do to the best of my ability, whether it be looking up a recipe, getting you the best advice on any subject or shopping for you in Detroit. Mr. Slocum is as anxious as I am, that the Business Farmer should be liked as well by the women as it is by the men folks and he has told me that here is one corner where we can have our own sweet way. Please write me some nice chatty letters on what you are doing, planning or thinking about—send me in some recipes you have found extra nice or some hints you have found time-savers. I want, Oh, so much, to know you all better!—Mrs. Grace Nellis Jenney, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Blackbird and the Thrush

"It's MY IDEE," a blackbird said,
As he sat in a mulberry bush,
"It's my idee, it seems to me
I can warble as well as a thrush."

"Let 'er go, let 'er go," said a carrion crow,
As he swung on an old clothes line.
"For I won't budge, but I'll act as judge,
And the winner I'll ask to dine."

In a minor key, the thrush sang he,
"Way up in an elm remote."
And twice and thrice like paradise
Songs welled from the warbler's throat.

Then a rooster he, in his usual glee
Flew up on the barnyard fence,
And he crowed and he crowed; then he said
"I'll be blowed
If that simply isn't immense!"

Then a blackbird, well, he listened a spell
And began in a garrulous run,
But he wasn't admired, for a farmer tired—
Well, he up and fired a gun.

Then the black crow said, as he rested his head
"I want to go somewhere and die."
And a young cock-a-too, said, "I do too."
And a parrot said, "So do I." —Ben King.

climbing gaily up to the platform of the windmill.

Being quite used to those two adventuresome spirits I simply suggested that a return to mother earth would be in order and down they came safely enough, looking for other worlds to conquer. We all came away very much in love with the locality and I with a very substantial crock of butter under one arm, a gift from my generous host.

EGGS FOR SUPPER OR LUNCH

Shirred Eggs

MIX equal parts of cracker crumbs and chopped ham, soften with milk and cover bottom of baking dish. Break in an egg for each person and cover the eggs with the remaining crumbs and ham mixture. Place baker in a pan containing hot water and set in oven until eggs are firm.

Baked Eggs

Cover bottom of baking dish with sweet thick cream about 1-2 inch deep and break in whole eggs, season and bake gently until firm. Individual bakers called ramekins are very nice for these recipes.

To serve with them. Take slices of bread which may have become stale. Butter them and cover with thin slices of cheese, set them in the oven to brown or place in your broiler if you have one. Odd slices of bread may be economically used this way and the toast is very tasty.

Escalloped Eggs

Make a cream sauce, for which recipe has been given. Cut hard boiled eggs in

small pieces and fill baker with layers of sauce and eggs, season and cover the top with soft bread crumbs dotted with bits of butter; place in oven until hot.

These are nutritious dishes for hot weather and are not too hearty.

RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE

Two Layer Cake

SIFT 2 cups of flour with 1-2 tps. salt and 3 tps. baking powder. Mix with 1-2 cup sugar, beat 1 egg ad stir in to 3-4 cup milk; beat all together and add 1-4 cup of melted butter. Grease and then flour the layer cake tins shaking out all loose flour. Fill the tins and bake in a quick oven.

This cake is easy to make and inexpensive.

Chocolate Filling for Cake

Mix 3 tbs. flour with 1-2 cup of sugar and stir into 1 cup of warm milk in a saucepan over the fire. Cook until thick and add 2 oz. of chocolate shaved and melted over hot water when it has cooked to a smooth brown paste add 1 well beaten egg, cook for a moment longer and spread while warm on one layer and immediately lay the other over.—American Cookery.

OUR MOST DEADLY ANIMAL

AMONG the 180 different kinds of bacteria and other organisms taken from the bodies of house flies by different investigators are: Infantile diarrhea, typhoid fever, anthrax, food poisoning, amoebic dysentery, abscesses, leprosy, tapeworms, hookworms, bubonic plague, conjunctivitis, summer complaint, tuberculosis, gonorrhea, green pus, enteritis, trachoma, erysipelas, gas gangrene, stomach worms, pin worms and ophthalmia.

Senator Eva M. Hamilton



YOU WILL all be interested to see in the accompanying cut the pleasant and gracious face of Mrs. Hamilton, our first representative in Michigan's senate chamber.

She is a sweet and womanly woman, the only kind we admire, and she has been particularly interested in all matters that affect the welfare of women and children. Being one of the authors of the Mother's Pension Bill, now enrolled on the statute books of the State of Michigan.

She was born in St. Clair County, Mich., near Memphis, attended school there and later at Mt. Pleasant, having since taken special courses in other schools. Before marriage having taught school in St. Clair county.

The children that were born to Mrs. Hamilton and her husband having been taken away by the reaper whose name is Death, Mrs. Hamilton became interested in civic affairs in the city of Grand Rapids where their home is. She is called there, at home, the "Mother of the City Markets," as it was largely through her efforts that the local city markets were established in different parts of Grand Rapids so that farmers can bring their produce and trade directly with the consumer.

To secure these markets the very bitter opposition of the old city council had to be overcome and also on the opposition of business interests that would be hurt by it.

They have enjoyed splendid success and the attendance runs into thousands.

Senator Hamilton believes that woman's influence in politics is to be for the good of the nation. She has great faith in the integrity and right-mindedness of her own sex and certainly she has conducted herself in a manner that brings her only praise. She looks forward to the time when other women will occupy places in our legislature and believes that decided good will come when women help to frame the laws of our beloved state.—Editor.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

WE TAKE the M. B. F. and think is the best of all farm papers. We expect to build a hen-house this fall, for about 50 hens. Would like some ideas from your different subscribers as to the best way to build it. Please help me out.—Mrs. M. L. J., Gladwin County, Mich.

He are glad you like our paper. Will some one make some suggestions for the poultry house? * * *

I am a new reader of the M. B. F. and like it very much, especially the Woman's Department. Would like to ask you to print in the farmer a remedy for removing brown spots from the face, commonly called "liver spots." I am a young woman and dislike them very much.—H.

For removing the liver spots from the face squeeze the juice of half a lemon into a half glass of hot water, no sugar, and drink before breakfast every morning. This is for your liver and is a fine remedy for a sluggish liver. Good for anyone. Before retiring at night take six ounces of water, cold, and put in as much epsom salts at it will dissolve. Apply this to the face rubbing it in well. If it irritates wash it off inside of an hour. If not, leave it on all night. Do this three or four times a week until you notice an improvement. Then gradually reduce the number of treatments. Eat plenty of carrots, raw or cooked. After one reaches twenty-five a good cold cream should be rubbed into the face and neck every night, after a thorough washing with a pure soap and warm water. This keeps the skin smooth and helps to keep the wrinkles away. * * *

I have the Community Egg Circle Bulletin all ready to send to Mrs. F. M. G. of Tuscola county, but need better mailing directions R. F. D. number or nearest post office. * * *

Mrs. H. M., Stanton, Mich.: The wrap for this season is a long cape-like affair, without a set-in sleeve. It is made of Bolivia cloth. Kitten's ear or other similar material of a soft and wooly texture. For a light weight coat, Jersey cloth may be used and a shorter box coat made, with a very narrow belt. Of course sweaters of wool silk or tricot are always good and the Tuxedo style is most favored. I can send you samples of materials if you wish. * * *

Mrs. B. M. C., Richland: I am looking up the cook book you want and as soon as one is found will send you the name, price and publisher. Just what kind of salads do you want? There are many combinations of fruit, vegetables and fish. Let me know and we will publish some in this column. * * *

Some of you ladies in sending for a pattern neglect to tell us the size desired. In that case we send for a medium size and hope for the best. * * *

One of our subscribers will make rag rugs, crocheted, for bath-room floors; they are very nice and wash well. The stores are asking quite a price for them. She also makes lace yokes for chemise and night gowns and does tatting.

BREAD RECIPE O. K.

DEAR LADY friends of M. B. F.: Did any of you try the splendid bread recipes in the paper of Feb. 19th? It was just fine and I have used it ever since and always with success. I wish to thank Mrs. O. L. Fessenden for her kindness in sending it.

I wonder if there are any readers of the M. B. F. that would care to buy crocheted yokes or camisoles? If there are, I would be glad to have them send their order to me and would fill same at once. I will make any size yoke in filet, lactet or spider web for \$2.50 a yoke, or a whole crocheted camisole of either of the three kinds of crochet for \$5 a camisole. I will now give the readers what I consider a very good bun recipe.

Making bread sponge as Mrs. Fessenden did, take about one quart of sponge after sugar, salt and shortening has been added; put in 2 eggs (1 will do) 1 cup sugar, flour enough to knead well, mixing 1 cup of raisins, let rise to double size; make into small buns, let rise again. Bake in moderate oven until when broke open and touched with finger the bread will spring into place as if it was never touched. Take out, spread butter or shortening on top and cover with cloth to steam. Will close now by thanking our editor for this splendid part of our most splendid paper.—Mrs. Henry R. Ablett, Antrim County.

ALWAYS ADDRESS ALL LETTERS

UNCLE NED,
MT. CLEMENS,
MICHIGAN
Care of
Michigan Business Farmer

DEAR CHILDREN: Any one been to a circus yet this year? If you have I wish you would write me a letter telling all about the one you went to. I have a great weakness for circuses but no good ones ever come to this town, and the next best time I can have is hearing some one tell about a circus they attended and what they saw, so I wish you would write to me.

When I was a small boy my papa and mama were very poor and they had to work hard on the farm to earn enough money to buy our eatables, clothing and other necessities so they could not take me to a circus only about once in two years. I remember one time—I was about nine years old, I think—a big circus came to town. We went to town early that day so I could see them put up the tents and watch the street parade and free exhibitions. We met many of my friends who said they were going and told of what they expected to see and they got me all excited. After we had seen the free exhibitions, the side show opened and my mother took me to it where we saw the many freaks. I was very interested but all the time I was thinking about the big show. After a time we went out and the big show had just opened up and the band was playing. We stopped to listen and one of our neighbors passed us with his children who were my playmates. He called to us saying they were going to the big show and wanted to know

The Children's Hour

if we were. Mother shook her head. I knew when she did that that we could not afford to go but I wanted to go so bad it seemed my heart came right up in my throat and I ached all over. And right then I decided when I grew up I was going to be rich and go to all the circuses. My ambition has partly come true; I go to the circuses whenever I wish but I am not or never was rich.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is another boy who wants to join your merry circle. I am ten years old and in the fifth grade at school. We live on a 160 acre farm. We have 5 head of cattle and 5 calves. We get the M. B. F. and like it fine. I just love to read the Children's Hour. I have a bicycle and one night I ran into the cultivator and it made a big bump on my head. I will close now. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I would gladly answer all letters.—Richard T. Wooden, Hanover, Michigan, Route 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer's daughter 11 years old and in the fifth grade at school. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have 5 horses, 12 head of cattle and 10 pigs. For pets we have a dog named Tim and 2 cats and 2 kittens. We have about 63 little chickens and two more hens setting. We have a goose and a gander; the goose is setting now. We have just 5 goslings. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I wish the Doo Dads were in the paper every week. I have 2 brothers and 4 sisters. Their names and ages are: Ellen, 17; Annie, 15; John, 13; Ethel, 7; Russel, 3; and Gertrude, 1.—Eva May Foster, Grindstone, Michigan, Route 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl eleven years old and in the seventh grade. My parents take the M. B. F. and we all like it. I have a brother. His name is Fred. My teacher was Miss Anna Rogers and we all liked her. I like the Doo Dads very much and think they ought to be clean after the washing they got recently. For pets I have four cats named Beauty, Blackie, Tootsie and Tab-

by, and a dog named Ted. I will close with a riddle.

All bridled, all harnessed, all ready for the fight. I told you three times and yet you do not know the answer: Awl. I will answer all letters that are written to me and we want Uncle Ned to write too, don't we?—Ilah Miller, Dimondale, Michigan, Route 2, Box 9.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I am ten years old and will be in the sixth grade next year. I live on an eighty acre farm near Fulton. We have three horses four cows, twenty-two pigs, and thirty-eight sheep. For pets I have three cats. Their names are Bright Eyes, Tommy Gray and Bessie. Bright Eyes and Bessie are mine. Bessie is the mother cat. Tommy Gray is my brother's. I forgot about our pet rooster; his name is Bobbie. I have no sisters but I have one brother. His name is Clyde. He is 13 years old and will be in the seventh grade next year. Well I have written a long letter so good-bye, and don't forget the Doo Dads.—Francis Virginia Lovin, Vicksburg, Mich., Route 4.

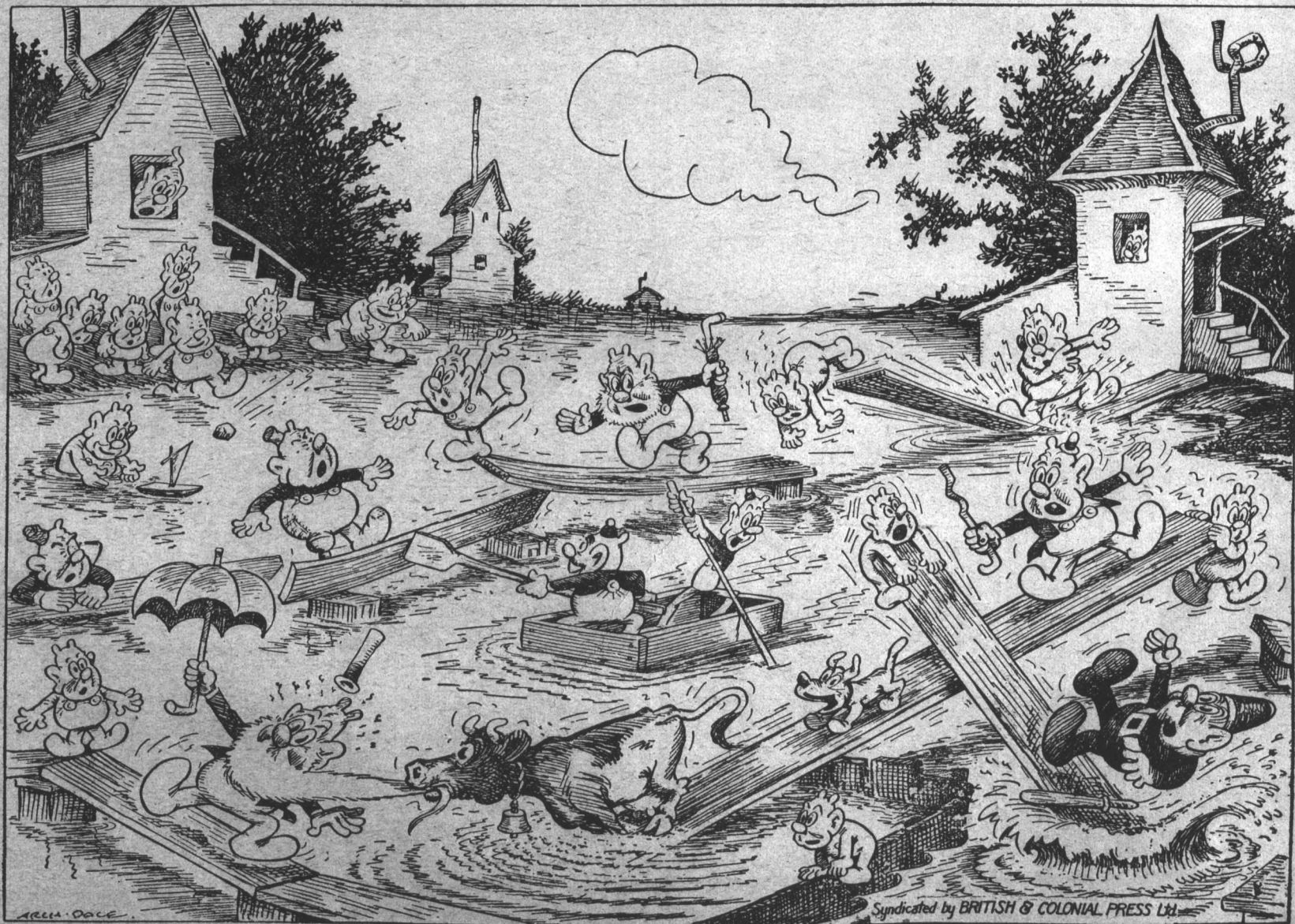
Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading the M. B. F. for a long while and I read a letter from one of our neighbor girls. I thought I would write and tell about our new barn my father is building this summer. It is 36 by 64 feet; an 8 foot wall with a bank at the west side. The raising was Thursday, May 19 and there were about 125 men and a lot of women, girls and children and also plenty of babies; about 200 altogether. My mother and I did all of the baking alone the day before. I baked the cakes and mother made cookies, doughnuts and pies, beside the other cooking. I have a pet lamb which follows me all around if I let it out. We live four and a half miles from town and I often take the car and go to town. My father lets me drive if he is along. I have one sister. I am 5 feet, 7 inches tall and weigh about 160 pounds. I am 18 years old with brown hair and blue eyes and dark complexioned, really tanned. I want some of the M. B. F. readers to write to me.—Leona Cottrell, Turner, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Last March our class had to write a story about "our adventure." I thought it might interest

some of the children to read it if you put it in print. There are ten of us in the class. We had some very funny stories. They had to start with—"One windy day in March I set forth", and had to end it with "and I never will be guilty of such a thing again."—Elsie M. Oill, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

My Adventure

One windy day in March I set forth to find something to do. I had lots of work to do at home but I did not want to work. Mother said "My son I want you to be a very good boy and help me today. I want you to get some wood, wash the dishes, sweep the kitchen floor, fill the reservoir, get a pail of water, then I want you to take care of Alice while I go shopping." Now I hate to tend babies worse than arithmetic and there was all the other work to do besides. So I put on my coat and hat and pretended to get the wood. I slipped out the back gate and down the alley. It was a dull day and the wind blew fiercely and the clouds looked like rain. I set out on a run and just as I turned a corner I ran against a very fat lady carrying a very fat poodle. The street was slippery and down she went and frightened the dog so badly that he ran home without waiting to see if his mistress was hurt or not. A man came along and helped her to her feet, she shook her umbrella at me but I was gone before she had time to say anything to me. I crossed the street and just escaped being run over by an automobile. I was going so fast that I did not see anything in front of me but I realized something when I fell over a baby cart and went sprawling on the hard pavement, knocking the skin off my forehead and bruising my knee. I got upon my feet and ran down the street but was careful to turn out for everyone I met. I ran through another alley and found some of my friends. We decided to go fishing and thought it would be nearer to the creek if we went across Farmer Brown's field. We had just got over the fence when the old ram chased us up a tree and we could not come down until the sheep went away and it was getting colder. After a while he went away and we got down and went to the creek. I sat on a log over the water telling my adventure when one of the boys said, "Look out Pete!" I turned around quick and lost my balance and fell into the water. I climbed out and ran home. Mother had the work all done and had taken Alice with her. There was a good fire in the kitchen. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon and I was cold, tired and hungry. I took a bath and found some clean clothes and promised myself that I never would be guilty of such a thing again.



WHEN WINTER left the land of Doo all the snow in the hills melted and the creeks and rivers were flowing full of water. The water came so swiftly that the rivers could not hold it all and the village of Dooville was flooded. But the Doo Dads were very enterprising little people so they put planks from one ob-

stacle to another till they were able to walk about much the same as usual. They soon found that they had played a joke on themselves for the planks had not been put up very carefully and there were all kinds of

Floods in Dooville

funny spills. Poly and Roly seem to be the only ones who are really enjoying the fun. They are making use of an old box as a boat and are even helping to tip some of the others over. Sleepy Sam is in for a nice

spring bath—guess the lazy fellow needs it badly enough. Percy Haw has tumbled in and is wondering how he can manage to get out without getting any more of himself wet. The old village cow is trying to save herself from going down by catching at Doo Sawbone's whiskers.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 20 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!) BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Oct. 21, Holsteins, Howell Sales Co. Howell, Mich.

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O. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

USE PURE BRED SIRES

Estimates furnished by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the dairy cows of the country average only 4,600 lbs. of milk per year.

A good Holstein bull will increase the production of the ordinary herd 50 per cent in the first generation.

Let us help you find a good one to use on your herd. You cannot make a better investment.

MICH. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
Old State Block Lansing, Mich.

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aagie Korndyke-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 19 lb. show cow. First prize junior calf, Jackson Fair, 1920. Light in color and good individual. Seven months old. Price, \$125 to make room. Hurry!
Herd under Federal Supervision.

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.

Holstein Breeders Since 1906

BULL CALVES Sired by SEGIS FLINT

The average records of his four nearest dams are 33.12 lbs. butter and 730 lbs. milk in seven days from A. R. O. dams representing the leading families of the breed with records up to 29 pounds in seven days. Priced to sell.
L. O. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lundie Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

I AM OFFERING LIGHT COLORED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull 1 year old from 21.51 lb. dam and sire whose six nearest dams are 33.34 lbs. butter. Herd under state and federal supervision.
Oscar Wallin, Wiscogin Farm, Unionville, Mich.

Registered Holstein Bull

Sired by a son from King Ona and from a 22 lb. cow. \$90 delivered your station. Write for pedigree.
EARL PETERS, North Bradley, Mich.

Yearling Bull For Sale

Bull born Sept. 28, 1919, evenly marked and a fine individual. Sired by my 30 lb. bull and from a 20 lb. daughter of Johan Heng. Dam, full sister to a 32 lb. cow. Lad will start on yearly test Nov. 15.

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

HERD SIRES IN SERVICE

KING ZERMA ALCATRA PONTIAC NO. 142461 a son of the \$50,000 bull.
SIR ECHO CLYDE NO. 247367 a double grandson of MAX ECHO SYLVIA the champion cow of Canada.
I am offering a yearling son of King from a cow with a 7 day A. R. O. of 18.43 butter. 427.8 milk. Next dam 15.11 butter. 887.8 milk. Price \$150. Also some yearling grand daughters of KING Price \$150 each. Pedigrees sent on request.
H. E. BROWN, Broadsville, Mich.
Breeder of Registered Stock Only

SOME GOOD YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows. Fair size, good color, bred to good bulls and due from July to December. Mostly from A. R. O. stock, prices reasonable and every one guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

M. J. ROGHE
Pinckney, Mich.

7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segis Korndyke De Nijlander, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan ribbon winner. Her dam, 29 1-2 lbs. Dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 37 lb. son of King Segis. Records 16 lbs. to 30 lbs. Priced at half value. \$100 up. Federally tested June 10. Write for list.

ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 3 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

A ROYALLY BRED BULL

Born Nov. 13, 1920. Mostly white. Sired by a 35 lb. son of King of the Pontiacs; dam a 15 lb. 2 yr. old granddaughter of Pontiac De Nijlander, whose records of \$5.43 at 5 1-2 yrs. \$2.73 at 4 1-2 yrs. and \$0.11 at 3 1-2 yrs. put her in the first rank as a producer. First check \$150 gets him. Herd Federally Supervised.

BRANDONHILL FARM, Orionville, Mich.
John P. Hehl, 1205 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

GLADWIN COUNTY PURE BRED LIVESTOCK Association. Holstein, Jersey, Shorthorn and Hereford cattle; Duroc, Jersey, Poland China and Hampshire hogs; Oxford, Shropshire, Hampshire sheep.

A place to buy good breeding stock at reasonable prices.
FRED B. SWINEHART, C. E. ATWATER,
Gladwin, Mich. Secretary.

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Emblaggard Lillith Champion 108073
His sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, world's first 35 lb. cow, and world's first 1,200 lb. sow. The only cow that ever held all world's butter yearly milk record at the same time. His dam records from one day to one year, and the world's Lillith Piebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 20,599.4 pounds of milk in a year. World's 2nd highest milk record when made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only one Michigan cow with higher milk record today. His two nearest dams average:
Butter, one year 1,199.22
Milk 28,515.9
Champion's sons from choice A. R. O. dams will add prestige to your herd and money to your purse.

J. F. RIEMAN, Owner
Flint, Mich.

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN Herd sire Paul Peter's Wane Prince. Two nearest dams average 31.9 lbs. butter, 872 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam milked 117 lbs. in one day; 3,218 lbs. in 30 days; 122.37 lbs. butter in 30 days. His bull calves for sale. One from a 22 lb. two-year-old. Good individuals. Prices reasonable. Age from 2 to 5 months.
E. E. BUTTERS, Coldwater, Mich.

A PROVEN BLOOD LINE

KING SEGIS transmitted to his sons the power to transmit to their daughters the greatest of production over long periods. It is his offspring that has recently made the greatest yearly production ever dreamed of, 87,381.4 pounds of milk in a year.

We have for sale at moderate prices beautiful individuals of show type KING SEGIS bulls.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
111 E. Main, Corey J. Spencer, Owner
Jackson, Mich.
Under State and Federal Supervision

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

For sale. From calves to full-aged cows.
F. E. GODDAR, Richmond, Mich.

FOR SALE—2 REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for service from 19 1-2 and 24 1-2 lb. dams. Price \$100 and \$125. Herd on accredited list.
Wm. GRIFFIN, Howell, Mich.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—KING REPEATER 713941, and Beau Perfection 527899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, bred or opened, bred to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.
Tony B. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehrtelz, Herdman,
MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good Herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Glits, Sows and Bears.
Write us, tell us what you want and get our prices.

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind.
J. Crouch & Son, Prop.

150 HEREFORD HEIFERS. ALSO KNOW of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorns and Angus steers to 1,000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission.
O. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa

Read the Classified Ads

—IN—
M. B. F.'s Business Farmers' Exchange

FORDNEY TARIFF BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

(Continued from page 3)

Crockery, 25 per cent (15 per cent); china, 35 per cent; (same); bottles and blown glassware, 40 per cent; (45 per cent); plate glass 11 cents a square foot, (6); eye glasses, 20 cents a dozen and 15 per cent (35 per cent).

CHEMICALS

Petroleum, crude, 35 cents a barrel, (free.) Fuel oil, 25 cents a barrel (free.) Coal tar products, including dyes, stains, colors and tars, 30 per cent and 7 cents a pound to 35 per cent and 7 cents a pound; (5 to 30 per cent.)
Paints and colors, 25 per cent; (20 per cent.) Soaps 15 to 30 per cent; (5 to 30 per cent.)
Starch 1 to 1 1-2 cents a pound; (1 cent a pound.)

SUNDRIES

Brooms 15 per cent, (same); brushes and feather dusters, 30 per cent (35 per cent.) Prepared bristles, 7 cents per pound. (Same.)

Buttons 15 to 28 per cent. (15 to 40.) Matches six cents a gross; (3 cents.) Furs dressed on skin, 20 per cent; (50 per cent.)

Jewelry novelties 55 per cent; (60 per cent.)

Photographs 30 per cent; (25); Sponges 15 per cent; (10); lead pencils 50 cents a gross and 25 per cent; (36 cents a gross.)

Cameras 30 per cent; (15.)

PAPER AND BOOKS

Writing paper etc., three cents a pound and 15 per cent; (25 per cent.) Books of all kinds, bound or unbound 20 per cent; (15 per cent.)

POINTERS ON SHIPPING HOGS DURING HOT WEATHER

(Continued from page 4)

to the loading point, which may be made in the most careful manner, but it is impossible to subject this hog to such a trip without causing it to take more exercise than it has taken at any one time since it was a small pig. This exertion causes the heart to increase in action and the blood vessels of the lungs enlarge and become overcrowded with blood. The hog pants and becomes short of breath, and if it not placed immediately in a cool, quiet place where it can return to normal, it will die of acute congestion of the lungs or other acute lung disease.

"Much can be done by the shipper to prevent the loss of these delicate fat hogs in hot weather. They should be rounded up quietly at home, hauled to loading point and quietly driven to a sand bedded car, which has been previously sprinkled or wet down, as short a time as possible before the train starts. They should not receive a full feed the day of shipment nor should they be fed in the car. Great care should be taken to see that the are not overcrowded and wherever and whenever possible, place ice in the car." Never load in filthy cars. Old straw and manure gives off considerable heat from decomposition in hot weather.—Cooperative Herald.

"POINTERS" ON RAILROAD CLAIMS

(1) Claims must be filed within a certain time limit or they are outlawed, this time limit is usually six months, but it can be less. File your claim as soon as it arises and play safe.

(2) Claims are outlawed unless they are sued within two years from date of delivery of the shipment. The exceptions to this rule it is best for the shipper to forget. Sue as soon as your claim is declined if it is good.

(3) You have good claim for (1) extra feed; (2) shrink; (3) any decline in selling price during delay. A delay of one day on a livestock shipment makes a good claim. As far as possible, keep a record of the home weight to know your approximate shrink.

(4) You have good claim for all animals lost in transit. Count your animals AFTER they are loaded. Have an assistant also count them that he can serve as a witness, if necessary, that the number of animals claim to have been loaded were actually loaded.

(5) You have a good claim for all animals killed in transit. IF the shipment was delayed, or the railroad can be shown negligent.

(6) Don't be afraid to sue upon your claims. Many a good claim is never settled until after it is sued. Suing a railroad is nothing, and costs

little compared with the money usually obtained from doing it on good claims.

(7) If a caretaker accompanies the stock, have him keep notes IN WRITING as to places where car is delayed or roughly handled, and ALSO names of witnesses on the same train. If animals are lost or killed, you must be able to show WHERE and HOW such happened. You can't recover unless you can produce some evidence on these points. This applies only where a caretaker accompanies the shipment.—Owen L. Coon, Claim Attorney, Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CLOVER SEED CONTINUES

THE BOTTOM of the southern grown clover seed barrel in both France and Italy is now being scraped out for the benefit of American farmers, says the state farm bureau in announcing that imports of southern grown foreign clover seed are continuing and that the dregs of that class of seed are now coming into America. Millions of pounds of unadapted clover seed has already entered the country, according to the farm bureau. Some of it has gotten into Michigan counties in the past as county agents this year reported winter killed fields of southern grown clover.

Very little northern grown French and Italian clover seed gets into America because of the premium that English farmers pay for that stock, says the farm bureau. Farm bureaus throughout the country realize the menace offered to their farmers in unadapted seed and are warning their members what is going on. Michigan is successfully pushing a campaign to have all field seeds go to market with their origin made known and their adaptability guaranteed.

PAINT AS A REWARD

The Erie Railroad has many unique ways of rewarding its employees for faithful and efficient service. When a locomotive engineer has made a good record for running his train on schedule time, he is permitted to have his name placed on his engine instead of a number. Station agents are given special recognition for maintaining clean and attractive stations. But the most unique reward is the one which is given to the "section gang" for especially efficient service. The "section gang" that makes the best record for a given period of time is rewarded by having its "section house" painted. This is the highest reward they can attain. It is a source of great pride.

Every farmer in the United States should take this to heart—what an easy way to reward one's family and make them proud of the place they live in! And, at the same time, what good business it is to prevent rot and repairs.

KANSAS FARMERS PAY HANDS \$7.50 A DAY

A maximum wage of \$7.50 a day is being offered for harvest hands in the north central Kansas wheat fields. The situation is reported acute, while the need for help in southern Kansas was reported alleviated considerably.

The wage scale originally agreed upon by the farmers was \$3 a day.

Father Was Safe

"Two men got into a fight in front of the bank today," said a man at the family tea table, "and I tell you it looked pretty bad for one of them. The bigger one seized a huge stick and brandished it. I felt that he was going to knock the other's brains out, and I jumped in between them."

The family had listened with rapt attention, and as he paused in his narrative the young heir, whose respect for his father's bravery is immeasurable, proudly remarked:

"He couldn't knock any brains out of you, could he, father?"

The Collection Box

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

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

1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.

2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.

3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

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

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box
M. L. Clemens, Mich.

THE SAME OLD SAD STORY

I sent the Western Tire & Rubber Co., Chicago, \$2 for tires, balance to be C. O. D., subject to examination. The tires came but not subject to examination. Will you take the matter up with them?—W. K.

In about a week after writing you the express company notified me that I could examine the tires, which I did. I found them to be old patched tires which I would not accept at any price. I simply threw my \$2 deposit away. I hope that their rascality will be found out so others will not get stung as I did.—W. K.

Why our subscribers insist in being bitten by these so-called "re-treaded" or "rebuilt" tire concerns, is beyond our comprehension. The M. B. F. has repeatedly warned its readers against these concerns, and its advertising columns are tightly closed against them. Take warning from the experience of others and don't try to beat the game of these fellows, who won't give you a chance. Again we emphasize, buy standard tires from legitimate dealers.

THE NATIONAL CHICK CO.

On March 8, 1921, I bought a money order, No. 5,0903, at the Jackson, Mich., postoffice for \$29.50 which I sent to the National Chick Co., New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo., as payment in full for 200 baby chicks (barred rocks) which I asked them to ship to me the 6th day of April. On March 16 they sent me a card which read as follows: "Kansas City, Mo., Your order received and has been booked for shipment April 30. Owing to large number of orders we are receiving this is the very best shipping date we can give you. If this is not satisfactory, you will kindly let us hear from you and we will return your money at once. Yours very truly, National Chick Co., New York Life Bldg."

I decided to accept the shipping date they had given me but the chickens did not come. April 30 came on Saturday, and I thought perhaps they were waiting for the first of the week to ship them but still they did not come so on Wednesday I sent them a special delivery letter but have not received any reply. I told them to either send the chicks or the money. I am writing to ask if you can help me out on this matter. I am sending you some of the literature they sent me. The price was 14 3-4c each when I ordered.—Mrs. W. J. R., Clark Lake, Michigan.

In December I sent an order to the National Chick Company, Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., for 100 R. C. Rhode Island Red chicks and they had me booked for April 3rd. I have written them twice and never heard a word from them. I sent them a check in December with the order and got the return check cashed O. K. Would you please look the matter up for me?—Mrs. H. F. K., Marlette, Mich.

We referred these complaints to the National Chick Co., and wrote them several letters before any reply came. In the letter that finally came they said that it was their aim to settle all claims just as quickly as they could and that they were doing all they could to do so. They went on that their two plants were worth twice the amount of their indebtedness but that they would have to have time to make arrangements before they could pay what was due parties who had placed orders with them. Attached to this letter was a printed notice duplicates of which our subscribers had received. The information given on this notice was practically the same as that given in the letter. This was all the satisfaction we could get out of them so we thought it would be a good idea to look them up. We got in touch with authorities in that district and learned the following:

"H. H. Mason, who conducted the Quality Chick Company at Des Moines, Iowa, and got in bad with the postal authorities is the man conducting the National business. He is said to have two hatcheries in Kansas City, the larger one at 1917 Holmes street, where he spends most

of his time, and has quite a bunch of incubators. This location, however, is right in the residence district, and while I never have visited the plant, I am inclined to doubt if it could be very large.

"I understand that he really had bad luck with his first hatch which threw him into a bad position and that his capacities have not been large enough to overcome this and fill his orders. However, both the federal postal authorities and the Kansas City police department have him under surveillance, and has been pressing him closely with complaints. His past record is such that we are using every means we can to see that he makes good his obligations."

These subscribers did not read the National Chick advertisement in the BUSINESS FARMER because it never appeared in our columns. We wish to protect our readers and are careful about what advertising we recommend to them.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!)
BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, M. L. Clemens, Michigan.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS JUST TWO
They are good ones. High class females, all ages. Best of blood. Come and see.
E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

RIVERVIEW HEREFORDS FOR SALE
A grandson of the \$9,500 Bullion 4th. Also a few females.
Wm. C. DICKEN, Smyrna, Mich.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE. WE HAVE BEEN
breeders of Herefords for 50 years. Wyoming 9th. 1920 International prize winner heads our herd. Have 5 choice yearling bulls, 3 yearling heifers and a few choice cows for sale. Let us know your wants.
CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS OF EITHER SEX
for sale.
RALPH S. SMITH, Kewadin, Mich.

SHORTHORN

FOR SALE ONE EXTRA GOOD 18 MOS.
old Red Scotch bull suitable to head pure bred herd. Also several cows and heifers carrying the service of a son of Imp. Lorne who was twice grand champion of Michigan.
L. P. OTTO, Charlotte, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—BULLS OLD
enough for service; also a few cows and heifers.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS
offered at attractive prices before January first. Will trade for good land.
Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

3 EXTRA GOOD BULL CALVES FOR SALE.
From the Maple Ridge herd of Bates Short-horns. Calved in September 1920.
J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Michigan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN
sheep Both sex for sale.
J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREED-
ers' Association offer for sale 75 head; all ages, both milk and beef breeding. Send for new list.
M. E. MILLER, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS
and Duroc Jersey spring pigs, either sex; two red bulls, one 11 months and one 5 months old. Several heifers from 6 months to 2 years old. Scotch Top and Bates bred. Address
GEORGE W. ARNOLD or JARED ARNOLD
Williamsburg, R. 1, Michigan

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREED-
ers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary.
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

RIGHLAND SHORTHORNS
Herd built for quick sale. Fair Acres Goods and Cattle Co. 5th. Both roan five year olds and tried sires.
Best of blood lines and show prospects.
Both quiet to handle.
A real bargain.
Write for particulars.
C. H. Prescott & Sons
Tawas City, Mich.

BUY SHORTHORNS NOW, 4TH ANNUAL
herd test without a reactor. Some bargains in bulls.
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

ANGUS

The Home of
Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny
Probably
The World's Greatest
BREEDING BULL

Blue Bell, Supreme Champion at the Smithfield Show, 1919, and the Birmingham Show, 1920, is a daughter of Edgar of Dalmeny.

The Junior Champion Bull, Junior Champion Female, Champion Calf Herd and First Prize Junior Heifer Calf, Michigan State Fair, 1920, were also the get of Edgar of Dalmeny.

A very choice lot of young bulls—sired by Edgar of Dalmeny are, at this time, offered for sale.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS
Orion, Mich.
W. E. Scripps, Prop., Sidney Smith, Supt.

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.G.C.
Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS—BULLS.
Heifers and cows for sale.
Priced to move. Inspection invited.
RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Michigan

JERSEYS

MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM—REGISTER-
ed Jersey cattle.
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

HIGHLAND FARM JERSEYS FEDERAL
ACCREDITED
ed herd. High production, splendid type and breeding. Write us your wants.
Samuel Odell, Owner, Adolph Heeg, Mgr., Shelby, Michigan

JERSEYS FOR PROFIT WHY?

Because they consume less feed for amount of products produced than any other breed.

JERSEY products always bring highest market price.

JERSEYS commence returning money early in life, at two years of age or even younger and continue returning profits until twelve to fifteen and even until twenty years of age.

An investment in JERSEYS insures profitable dairying.

Buy a JERSEY.

Write

SEC'Y HENDRICKSON

Shelby, Mich.

for free literature.

REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD—
by Majesty's Oxford Shyleck 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolic's Master Fogs 177,653, a grandson of Fogs 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.
GUY C. WILBUR, R. 1, Belding, Mich.

IF THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD, HOW
much would a son of Fogs 99th's Duke 8th, who has 60 per cent blood of Sophie 19th, be worth to your herd?
Let me send you pedigrees and prices on bull calves from this bull and Sophie Tormentor cows.
FRED HAYWARD
Scotts, Mich.

ONE OF OUR MAJESTY BULLS WOULD IM-
prove your herd.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL CALF 7 MOS. OLD, SIRE,
Langwater Prince Charmante, A. R. 4 A. R. daughters average 416 lbs. fat 2 1-2 yrs. Dam: Lawton's Lady Lu, A. R. 416 lb. fat class A. A. (farmers' class) 1 A. R. daughter, 409 lbs. fat D. D. Write
MORGAN BROS.,
Allegan, R. 1, Michigan

FOR SALE GUERNSEY HEIFER WITH
more than forty A. R. ancestors. Due Sept. 2, by a son of Abbie of Riverside, record 14,201.10 lbs. milk, 816.12 lbs. butterfat. Herd tuberculin tested. Send for sale list of females.
G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

FOR SALE REG. GUERNSEY BULL, 3
years old, ready for heavy service. T. R. tested.
F. C. BUCK, Williamsburg, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE
bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R. 5, Vassar, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P.C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Prince and L's Long Prospect.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

BIG BOB MASTODON

Is sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world. His dam's sire is A's Mastodon, grand champion at Iowa State Fair, some breeding. I have 3 sows bred for Sept. A fall boar and spring boars that are cokers. Write for prices. Everything guaranteed to please.
O. E. GARNANT
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

HERE IS SOMETHING GOOD. BIG TYPE
Poland Chinas. One extra good large long big boned smooth gilt bred to Howley's Clansman. Price \$100. Also younger gilts \$30 to \$50.00.
HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.

FARWELL LAKE FARM

L. T. P. C. boars all sold. A few spring boars and some gilts left. Will sell with breeding privileges. Boars in service: Clansman's Image 2nd, W. B.'s Outpost and Smooth Wonder. Visitors welcome.
W. B. RAMSDALL
Hanover, Mich.

L. T. P. C. A FEW TOP GILTS BRED TO
Highland Giant, the \$500 boar. Others bred to Wiley's Perfection. Weight, 700 at 18 months.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

L. T. P. C. DOES YOUR NERVE SAY BUY
hogs? Vote yes and order a good one. Fall gilts \$30 to \$50; spring boars, \$15 to \$25. Two Prospect Yank gilts bred to Hart's Black Price March 24th at \$50 each.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. BOAR PIGS
at weaning time, from Mich. Champion herd \$25 with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write E. R. LEONARD, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

GILTS ALL SOLD. SPRING PIGS Sired
by Jumbo Lad, an 800 lb. boar. One fine herd boar by Big Bob Mastodon.
DEWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.



BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates: ask for them. Write today!) BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE P. C. One gilt for sale with pig by the Grand Champion boar of Detroit, 1920, due May 8th. First check for \$75 takes her. Gilt is right, so is the price.
A. D. GREGORY
Ionia, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS. SPRING pigs either sex sired by Wonder Bob, he by King of Giants. The big-boned, good-backed kind. Priced to sell.
WALTER McCAGHEY, R. 4, Croswell, Mich.

LSPC—4 BOARS BY CLANSMAN'S IMAGE and Big Defender, that are extra good. Bred gilts all sold.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

BIG TYPE POLANDS. AM OFFERING TWO good growthy fall gilts, from best sow in our herd.
W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX from large growthy dams and sired by choice herd boars. Come and see our stock, prices reasonable.
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA GILTS BRED for summer and fall farrow from \$25.00 to \$40.00. Boars ready for service, \$25.00.
JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROCS

BUY GOOD HOGS NOW

from one of the largest herds of registered Durocs in the state. Open fall gilts at \$25. Sows and gilts bred for summer and fall farrow. Booking orders for spring pigs. Will accept a few sows to be bred to good sons of Great Orion Sensation and Duration. Write or visit us.
Michigan Farm, Pavilion, Mich.. Kalamazoo Co.

FOR SALE—FINE MARCH AND APRIL PIGS Sired by Gladwin Col. 188995. Write us your wants.
HARLEY FOOR & SONS, R. 1, Gladwin, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Bred Stock all Sold. Orders taken for weanling pigs. 1,000 pound herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS. Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.
F. J. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

TRIED sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over. Also a few open gilts.
INWOOD BROTHERS
Romeo, Mich.

A FINE LOT OF SPRING DUROC JERSEY pigs, either sex. Brookwater breeding at reasonable prices.
SCHAFER BROS., R. 1, Leonard, Mich.

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS

at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.
W. C. TAYLOR
Milan, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM—A FEW CHOICE spring female pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

FOR SALE—REG. DUROC-JERSEY SPRING gilts bred to Rambler of Sangamo 1st. The boar that sired our winners at Michigan State Fair and National Swine Show.
F. HEIMS & SON
Davison, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International 4th Prize Jr. Yearling

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
BLANK & POTTER
Pottersville, Mich.

DUROCS—SOWS AND GILTS ALL SOLD. Have a few choice fall boars at reasonable price.
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

FOR SALE—DUROC FALL GILTS. WE ARE booking orders for choice spring pigs, \$15. 8 to 10 weeks old.
JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY REGISTERED BOAR King \$15 up. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.
JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Wait's King \$2949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

Durocs. Hill Crest Farms. Bred and open sows and gilts. Boars and spring pigs. 100 head. Farm 4 miles straight S. of Middleton, Mich., Gratiot Co. Newton & Blank, Perrinton, Mich.

DUROC BOAR PIGS TYPE, QUALITY and size. Pathfinder, Orion Cherry King and Proud Colonel breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address
ROGER GRUBER, Capac, Michigan

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT. ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

O. I. C.

O I C AND CHESTER WHITE

Bred sows for August farrow. March pigs that will please. Prominent bloodlines. Write
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R. 3.

O. I. C.'s SERVICE BOARS, SPRING PIGS at Farmer's prices.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O I C PIGS 8 WEEKS OLD, \$14 EACH. Registered in buyer's name. Sire is grandson of Schoolmaster and dam a granddaughter of Collaway Edd.
A. E. SHIER
Wolverine, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES

BRED GILTS FOR JUNE FARROW. ONE service boar 9 mos. old. Also young pigs. Write me your wants. Prices right.
RALPH COSENS, R. 1, Levering, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS NOW READY TO ship. A bargain in fall and spring boar pigs.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

An Opportunity To Buy Hampshires Right

We are offering some good sows and gilts, bred for March and April farrowing. Also a few choice fall pigs, either sex. Write or call.
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

SHEEP

FOR SHROPSHIRE EWES BRED TO LAMB in March, write or call on
ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

REG. LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES, SHORT broad heads, prolific, best strains. Spring pigs \$12.00 to \$15.00 apiece.
Almont Farm, J. Homer Reams, Luthersburg, Pa

MERINO RAMS FOR SALE. GOOD BIG- boned, heavy shearers.
HOUSEMAN BROS., R. 4, Albion, Mich.

A FEW EXTRA FINE SHROPSHIRE AND Hampshire Yearling Ewes for \$25 each. These are extra nice.
J. M. WILLIAMS
North Adams, Michigan

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.
CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

BETTER BREEDING STOCK

For the best in Shropshire and Hampshire rams write or visit
KOPE-KON FARMS, S. L. Wing, Prop.
Coldwater, Mich.
See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan State Fairs.

HORSES

TWO-YEAR-OLD PERCHERON STUD, GREY, big boned, high class colt, from ton mare and imported stud weighing 1,160 pounds. Price \$250.00.
JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

PET STOCK

FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, DOES, breeding age, \$8. Three months old pair, \$5. Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Quality guaranteed.
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

MAN WANTED

A reliable house, well and favorably known among the farmers in Michigan has an opening for an honest, energetic man to sell to farmers.

The man for this job must realize that he will be expected to work hard and steadily and that his advancement will depend entirely upon the amount of energy enthusiasm and loyalty he puts into the work. Applicant should have a Ford car or horse and buggy. Previous selling experience desirable but not absolutely necessary.

If you are only curiously interested do not apply, but if you really want to better your condition by hard work, write
BOX K

care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Handling Dynamite Safely on Farm

THE WRITER has been present at hundreds of blasting operations and blasting demonstrations on the farms of both the Gulf Coast and Lake States cut-over regions.

In talking over the various good and bad features of blasting practice, our attention has been called to several points which should be brought to the notice of all users of dynamite. At these demonstrations we always hear of any accident that may have happened in the community. There are always arguments for and against various practices.

Among people generally, there seems to be an idea that the slightest shock or jar, such as dropping a stick of dynamite on the ground, will cause it to explode. This is not true. In fact it is practically impossible to explode ordinary twenty or forty per cent ammonia dynamite without a cap. The writer saw one carload in a railroad wreck in which there were 280 boxes mashed up so they had to be repacked. No explosion occurred. However, this

for a farmer taking chances on any of these methods. On the average farm there is a pile of horse manure in which the box may be buried over night, and when you desire to use the explosive in the morning it will be thoroughly and safely thawed. If this method is not practicable, a wash tub may be half filled with water (not too warm to place your hand in it) and the dynamite placed in a dry pail or pan which may be set in the water and covered with an old piece of carpet. Always remember that the rules in the box are based on a thorough investigation of all accidents, and it pays to observe "safety first." I know a man who brought several boxes of dynamite, placed them in the kitchen by the stove with the caps. He went to put his horses in the barn. Before he got back, his house, his wife and seven children were gone. Dynamite represents the implication that it is "fool proof."

As to caps: The greatest number of accidents come from carelessly leaving them around the house or barn where children get hold of them. I have known of many accidents from this cause. Your hurry may cause your child the loss of an eye or a hand. Put the caps where the children cannot get them. The old hardened blaster often crimps the caps into the fuse with his teeth—yet, there is no better way to lose your head or a piece of your jaw. A knife or pinchers is equally dangerous. Use a crimper! It does not cost much and is absolutely safe.

Do not ever carry the caps in your pocket. I know a man who put a box in his overalls' pocket. He forgot them and shoved his hot pipe down on top of the box. He stayed in the hospital nearly a year. Always carry them in a box or basket in which there is some soft material.

Finally, in taking your explosives out to the field, it is best to carry the caps and dynamite in separate boxes. Use a dynamite case or similar box fitted with a handle. On the outside of it nail a thick strip slotted to hold your knife and crimpers! Carry the caps in a separate box with a tight lid. Then don't smoke while blasting.

If you observe the above precautions you will avoid the only accidents of which I have heard in four years of daily contact with dynamite on the farm.—G. G. M.

proves Milk Quality

which are to be taken into consideration are sediment, acidity and temperature of the milk when delivered. In order to encourage and aid in the cooling of milk on the farm Mr. Warner is encouraging his patrons to purchase milk coolers and a large number are now being placed in the territory. In California nearly every creamery or receiving station supplies the farmers with ice which enables them to keep their milk at the proper cooling point. In California a great deal of stress is also laid upon the sediment in milk, and Mr. Warner believes that a much purer milk can be obtained in the Farmington area if the farmers will be a little more careful to protect the milk from the dust-laden air. In testing the milk 50 points are awarded on butterfat content, 15 points on visible sediment, 15 points on acidity and 20 points on temperature.

It is Mr. Warner's belief that in this era of low prices farmers must pay more attention to the quality of their products when placed on the market. A certain large percentage of consumers demand products of high quality and are willing to pay a little more if assured of the quality. Mr. Warner feels that if his experiment is a success and he can make claims for the superior quality of the milk which he sells to Detroit consumers he will have no difficulty in securing a premium above the market for his farmer patrons.

ILLINOIS FARMERS BOTTLE AND
DISTRIBUTE OWN MILK

(Continued from page 1)

protest against their milk being used for this purpose. The company told their committee that as soon as the milk was delivered to the factory it became their property and they would dispose of it as they saw fit.

The dairymen immediately decided they did not care to have further connections with such a company and began the formation of an organization which soon became affiliated with the Southern Illinois Milk Producers. The Madison county producers advised the milk company no more of their milk would be delivered to the condensary as long as the company took this view of the question. The company replied that this arrangement suited them, and whenever the farmers decided to again deliver milk it would be accepted but with the understanding that the company could use their own judgment as to its disposition.

It was about this time that some one got the idea of farmer-owned milk bottling plants and the members of the dairymen's association called a series of meetings with the result that the Highland Dairy Farms Company sprang into being, with a membership of 500 and a capital stock of \$250,000.

A gentleman from St. Louis, Mr. J. A. Watson, who was formerly connected with a dairy company, came to that section and attended the meetings. The farmers' object was to build a bottling plant where the milk would be bottled and then sold wholesale to distributors but Mr. Watson argued that the farmers should go a step further and distribute their own product. Because, he said, if the distributors should at any time refuse to buy their milk what good would the bottling plant do them. The farmers became convinced and voted to do their own distributing.

In a short time ground was purchased within the city of Highland and a building erected upon it which was completely equipped with modern machinery for cooling, clarifying, pasteurizing and bottling milk. They also made provision for making and packing butter. This plant equipped completely, cost the farmers' company \$150,000, and was ready for business April 1 of this year. And, although it has only been in operation a few months is said to be working as well as an organization many years its senior.

In addition to this plant the company has several distributing warehouses in St. Louis and East St. Louis and own a fleet of 26 wagons and 12 trucks with which they conduct their distributing business in those two cities. Officials of the company say the Highland plant receives about 80,000 pounds of milk daily and some of it comes as far as 15 miles. This is bottled and put on the consumers' door-step in 24 hours less time than any other dairies can do it. These farmers do not condense any of the milk and what is not sold bottled is made into butter.

The Highland condensary has closed down and its activities are becoming a dim memory to the people of Madison county, Illinois.

The Experience Pool

Bring your everyday problems in and get the experience of other farmers. Questions addressed to this department are published here and answered by you, our readers, who are graduates of the School of Hard Knocks and who have their diplomas from the College of Experience. If you don't want our editor's advice or an expert's advice, but just plain, everyday business farmers' advice, send in your question here. We will publish one each week. If you can answer the other fellow's question, please do so, he may answer one of yours some day! Address Experience Pool, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

(6)—What can I do to prevent creosote from coming through cement brick chimney?—Do not stop the creosote from coming through the chimney or it will run down in the stove pipe and out through the joints, and make a nasty mess. To overcome this trouble make one or two holes in the first joints of pipe on the stove. The holes should be the size of a 10c piece or 1-2 inch, just straight across from each other.—G. H. Stedley, Calhoun County, Michigan.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. 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.

POULTRY

PULLETS

If you want some good eight weeks old Pullets, write us for description of White and Brown Leghorns and also yearling Hens. Also we have a limited number of Three Months old Pullets—White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds and Buff Leghorns. Also Cockerels. Let us make you a price on what you want. STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White, Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. I. C. spring gilts. Write today for prices on what you need. DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock. CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Philo Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS, BLACK MINORCA, LIGHT Brahma, 25c each. Barred Rock, R. I. Red 18 cents each. TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

WYANDOTTE

SILVER LACED GOLDEN AND WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 for 30. C. W. BROWNING, R. 2, Portland, Mich.

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

Martin strain White Wyandottes. Grand utility and exhibition matings. Winners at W. Mich. Poultry Show at Muskegon. Chix sold to May 15th. Order now. June chix at reduced prices. Send for price list. C. W. HEIMBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

LEGHORNS

Grabowski's S. C. White Leghorns, Cockerels, cocks and yearling hens for sale. LEO GRABOWSKIE, R. 4, Merrill, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Whittaker's R. I. Reds. Both Combs. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. We are offering some unusual bargains in chicks and hatching eggs for June and early July. Write for free catalog. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

LANGSHAN

DR. SIMPSON'S LANGSHANS OF QUALITY. Bred for type and color since 1912. Winter laying strain of both Black and White. Have some cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON, Webberville, Mich.

ORPINGTONS

ORPINGTONS COCKERELS AND PULLETS for sale. Buff, White, Black Cockerels at \$7, \$8, and \$10. Pullets at \$3 and \$5. Also yearling hens \$3 and \$4. Hatching eggs, \$6 per setting of 15. GRABOWSKIE BROS., R. 4, Merrill, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

350,000 for 1921

Our 17th season. Chicks sent prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Utility and Exhibiting quality at very reasonable prices. Catalog and price list free. 20th Century Hatchery, Box 5, New Washington, Ohio.

CHICKS

SHIPPED SAFELY EVERYWHERE by mail. White Leghorns, Anconas and Rocks. The great egg machines. Guaranteed full count, strong, sturdy chicks on arrival. 13 years reliable dealings. Price \$10 per 100 up. Vast catalog free.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

R. 7, Holland, Mich.

SELECTED CHICKS

\$8.00



Per 100 prepaid. S. C. White & Brown and English Leghorns and Anconas. A hatch every Monday. Order direct from this ad. We guarantee safe delivery.

WYNGARDEN HATCHERY, Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

EXTRA GOOD CHICKS

Plan now on more eggs next winter. June hatching chicks lay when eggs are high. Eng. White Leghorns, \$11—100; Brown Leghorns, \$11—100; Anconas, \$12—100. Postpaid anywhere. Catalog free. MONARCH POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich.



BREEDERS

WE ARE BREAKING UP OUR BREEDING pens and offering you this valuable stock at \$1.75 per head. Both males and females must go. Write us now how many you want. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LORING & MARTIN CO.

East Saugatuck, Mich.

DANGER If chix and eggs are not shipped right. 100,000 best blooded chicks ever produced. Always 2,000 on hand 5 to 15 days old. 20 varieties. Hatching eggs. Ducklings. Catalog. Early booking avoids disappointment. BECKMAN HATCHERY, 26 E Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

"ERNIE" FOREMAN, THE CULLING WIZARD

Contributes to the June number of the Modern Poultry Breeder his latest and greatest work—EVERY STEP IN POULTRY CULLING

You can't afford to miss this great article, the most important of its kind since Walter Hogan published "The Call of the Hen." As Superintendent of the Poultry Experiment Farm of Ontario Agricultural College, as Extension Specialist of Michigan Agricultural College (where 2,000,000 hens were culled under his direction), as a practical breeder whose birds have made winning records at egg laying contests, (his pen of Barred Rocks took highest place in April at Missouri egg laying contest), as special research worker in poultry at Ontario Agricultural College, 1920-21, Mr. Foreman has accumulated

A GOLD MINE OF POULTRY FACTS. The best and latest of which are contained in the June number of the MODERN POULTRY BREEDER.

But Mr. Foreman is not our only worth-while contributor. Prof. C. H. Burgess of Michigan Agricultural College, Dr. L. E. Heasley, Judge W. H. Card, E. A. "Ridgeway" and many other practical poultrymen help to place the MODERN POULTRY BREEDER in the very front ranks of poultry publications.

Every up-to-date Michigan poultryman takes the MODERN POULTRY BREEDER, the official organ of the Michigan branch of the American Poultry Association. All the Michigan poultry news is found in its columns. Get your subscription in during June and get the great Foreman article. Only 50c a year or three years for \$1. Or we will accept three yearly subscriptions for \$1. Send at once to MODERN POULTRY BREEDER,

Battle Creek, Mich.

Business Farmers' Exchange

50¢ A WORD PER ISSUE—3 insertions for 10¢ per word. Farm for sale ads. not accepted for less than 3 times. Twenty words is the minimum accepted for any ad. in this department. Cash should accompany all orders. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands before Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

HOW TO FIGURE ADS. UNDER THIS HEAD			
Words	1 time	3 times	Words 1 time 3 times
20	\$1.00	\$2.00	36 ... \$1.80 \$3.60
21	1.05	2.10	37 ... 1.85 3.70
22	1.10	2.20	38 ... 1.90 3.80
23	1.15	2.30	39 ... 1.95 3.90
24	1.20	2.40	40 ... 2.00 4.00
25	1.25	2.50	41 ... 2.05 4.10
26	1.30	2.60	42 ... 2.10 4.20
27	1.35	2.70	43 ... 2.15 4.30
28	1.40	2.80	44 ... 2.20 4.40
29	1.45	2.90	45 ... 2.25 4.50
30	1.50	3.00	46 ... 2.30 4.60
31	1.55	3.10	47 ... 2.35 4.70
32	1.60	3.20	48 ... 2.40 4.80
33	1.65	3.30	49 ... 2.45 4.90
34	1.70	3.40	50 ... 2.50 5.00
35	1.75	3.50	

FARMS & LANDS

200 ACRE FARM WITH CROPS, 3 HORSES, 17 cows and heifers, bull, 200 poultry, machinery, wagons, sleighs, household furniture, etc.; convenient advantages; 65 acres machine-worked; 30-cow pasture; 500 cords wood, timber; 100 apple trees, sugar-maples; 10-room barn; 60-ft. barn, silo, house overlooking village. All for \$4,500, easy terms. Details page 9 Spring Catalog 1,100. Bargains. Just out. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED, TO RENT OR BUY, A SMALL poultry farm in southern Michigan. Southern Berrien Co. preferred. BOX H, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM. 60 ACRES in crops; horses, machinery. Price \$8,000. Particulars upon request. Wm. BAUM, Au Gres, Mich.

FOR SALE—60 ACRE LIVINGSTON CO. farm on trunk line road. For particulars write JOHN B. HOFFMAN, R. 3, Fenton, Mich.

HOTEL AND ICE CREAM PARLOR FOR sale cheap in a busy town. Selling on account of sickness. LOCK BOX 19, Boon, Mich.

I HAVE 320 ACRES LAND IN ALCONA county. Two good springs, some building timber also, no improvements. Will sell cheap. MRS. SUSAN MOFFETT, Appleton, R. 2, Michigan. X

\$3,000 BUYS 120 ACRES FIVE MILES from Barryton; reason for selling, poor health. For particulars write CHAS. BURTON, Barryton, Michigan.

FOR SALE—115 ACRES, WITH CROPS, soil, clay, sandy loam; fair buildings. Three miles from Tecumseh, Lenawee Co. 110 acres near Flint. Good buildings. W. D. DeGrow, Columbusville, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY

SAW MILL MACHINERY. PORTABLE mills for farmers' use. Make your own lumber. Send for new catalog. HILL-CURTIS CO., 1507 No. Pitcher St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND 20-32 New Racine Separator. Cheap if taken at once. Inquire MARTIN J. HEUSSNER, Marquette, Mich.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN HENS AND cocks, and early hatched cockerels and pullets. J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

R. I. RED HATCHING EGGS, THOMPSON'S strain, \$10 per 100; baby chicks, 25c each. Wm. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS HATCHING EGGS FROM Parks 200 egg strain. Rich in the blood of Park's best pedigreed pens. \$2 per 15, \$6 per 50, \$12 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post in non-breakable containers. R. G. KIRBY, R. 1 East Lansing, Mich.

R. O. BR. LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 15. Pekin duck \$1.50 for 8. W. Chinese geese eggs 40c each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

FOR SALE—AVERY 12-25 TRACTOR. needs some overhauling. P. & O. level lift. 3 and 4 bottom plow, fair shape. Dick's Automatic knife sharpener for silo filler, good as new. Bargains for quick sale. HARVEY POWERS, Fremont, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$28 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

GENERAL

LIGHTNING RODS, EXCLUSIVE AGENCY and quick sales to Live Dealers selling "DID-DIE-BLITZEN RODS." Our copper tests 99.96 per cent PURE. Write for Agency. Prices are right. L. M. Diddle Co., Marshfield, Wis.

HOMESPUN SMOKING OR CHEWING TO-bacco 10 pounds \$2.50; 20 pounds, \$4.00. FARMERS' UNION, Mayfield, Kentucky.

SEED

FOR SALE—IMPROVED RED KIDNEY seed beans. Hand picked and graded. Yielded 24 bus. per acre, 1920. ROBT. P. REAVEY & SON, Caro, R. 1, Michigan. X

FENCE POSTS

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM FOREST. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

Write out a plain description and figure 10c for each word, initial or group of figures for three insertions. There is no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad. today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results.

Address the Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

Every
Breeder

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage. Run your ad. and watch the returns come in. WHAT HAVE YOU TO ORFFE?



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THE GENERAL wholesale trade of the country is suffering from an attack of mid-summer dullness; while the above condition is more marked this year than usual because of the "buyers strike" which is still in full swing in connection with some lines; similar conditions have prevailed on July 1 of other years. A wave of economy is sweeping over the land, the like of which has never been known in the history of this country; it is a notable fact, that the reckless extravagance, which followed in the months, just after the signing of the armistice, is now being amply offset by a penny-pinching program that results in holding down the volume of business and makes it necessary for manufacturers to shut down wholly or in part, until the surplus in production has been reduced. Certain retail lines, of catchy, seasonal goods, are selling well but dealers in general are holding down their commitments, for fall delivery, to the smallest possible amounts apparently because they believe that further price recessions will be made as winter approaches.

A marked improvement is noted in connection with the manufacture of the higher priced automobiles, since the recent announcement of a cut in the selling price was made; the motor industry has no fault to find with the current demand for pleasure cars, a fact, that means much to the district immediately surrounding Detroit. The demand for textile lines is hardly so active as on this date last month and, with the single exception of the demand from automobile manufacturers, the steel and iron industry is almost at a standstill. Cotton is advancing in price as a result of a decrease in acreage and the certainty of a partial crop failure. Wool is dull and quiet but values are firmly held and a sharp advance is looked for as cool weather of early fall comes on.

Probably, the most important announcement of the past week from the standpoint of international business intercourse, was the end of the English coal miners' strike. Now that the last of the foreign business hiccups is disposed of we may confidently look for a marked expansion in the volume of our trade with foreign countries. The Council of the League of Nations, having charge of the German reparations payment, has modified its demands and will permit the debtor nation to pay partly in gold marks and partly in manufactured goods; the conviction, that the recent German demand for American dollars, was largely responsible for the decline in foreign exchange, was the consideration that led the allies to modify their demands. The founding of an international banking system is being discussed by some of the world's leading financiers; the inference is that such a system would eventually result in stabilizing foreign exchange values.

The stock market has showed much more strength of late than it did earlier in the month, the exceptions to the rule being oils, tractions and some of the weaker motor issues. Railroad stocks are comparatively firm and the general opinion in stock exchange circles, favors the belief that no more big short selling campaigns will be staged for a while. Call money is available at 5 to 5.1-2 per cent. The week's bank clearings were \$5,549,592.89.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 6, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.25	1.20	1.41
No. 2 White	1.20		
No. 2 White	1.20		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	2.92	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed
Detroit	2.92	2.90	2.90

Grain dealers and traders have been enjoying a three-day vacation

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Wheat, corn and oats easy. Rye weak. Beans and potatoes dull. Hay firm. Cattle strong.

CHICAGO—All grains weak owing to liberal receipts. Beans steady. Old potatoes weak. Cattle lower. Hogs and sheep higher.

(Note: The above summarized information was received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. It contains last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.)

as markets closed Friday night of last week not to open until Tuesday of the current week. The greater per cent of the traders took trips through the country to study at first hand the condition of the crops. What changes there will be at the opening of this week we go to press too early to learn.

The market closed last week with wheat in a strong position and many well known dealers were predicting \$2 for 1921 wheat; a few thought the grain might go as high as \$3 before another crop is planted and harvested.

Growing prospects for both winter and spring wheat were reduced before the crop could be harvested. It is doubtful whether wheat will reach last year's total, while the heat and dry weather is bringing down the spring wheat promise every day.

In addition to the reduction in American prospects, England, France and Russia have had their crops reduced also by heat and dry weather. Central European promises are better than last year that import requirements will be as large as last year. The supply in north America alone is conservatively 100,000,000 bushels.

Highest prices for wheat will probably be experienced during the tail-end of the crop year. Farmers were misled into holding their wheat last season. They are mitter in their denunciation of their advisers and this season they propose to market early, partly through necessity to pay off some of their financial obligations, and partly thru the belief that prices will follow the program of last year.

That the demand is likely to exceed supplies is unquestionable. The unsettled industrial situation has led the domestic buyer to permit his reserves to become exhausted and it will take much wheat to supply the domestic requirements even should foreign demand fall off.

CORN

Immense stock of corn at terminals and at points of production with an outlook for another 3,000,000-

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 6, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.61 1/2	.59	.79 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	.60 1/2		
No. 4 Yellow	.57 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yellow	1.77	No. 4 Yellow	1.87
Detroit			

000 bushel crop makes one to look for very low prices. Cheap corn may upset calculations regarding high priced wheat. Corn in the immediate future will be influenced by wheat, although hedging pressure is to be expected. Domestic shipping demand is slow and export bids are below cost.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 6, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.39 1/2	.36 1/2	.44
No. 3 White	.35	.34 1/2	
No. 4 White	.35		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	1.25	No. 3 White	No. 4 White
Detroit	1.25	1.24	1.23

The situation in oats is developing strength. In the consuming sections of the east the hay crop has been literally burned to the ground, most sections reporting only 50 per cent yield because of excessive heat and drouth. This should mean bigger consumption of oats if not immediately, then in the more distant future. The warning then again should be heralded to the producer—do not be in a hurry to sell your oats. The French oats crop is being reduced and a broader foreign demand for oats will be experienced next season.

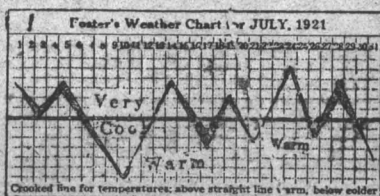
BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JULY 6, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	3.45	4.50	4.60
Red Kidneys		9.25	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.			7.25
Detroit			

Beans declined 10 cents last week and are quiet at present. Trading is not very active. Market experts continue to predict higher prices before harvest of the 1921 crop.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1921.—About July 9 a large high with cooler than usual will cover most of the continent, particularly centering along meridian 90. This condition will slowly work eastward and behind it rising temperatures will slowly take its place. Near July 15 a warm wave will have come out of the extreme northwest and at that date will be central along that base line which extends north and south and is known as meridian 90. That high temperature wave will extend from northeast to southwest across Canada and America as the advance guard of one of the most severe storms of the Summer.

On account of the important positions of Jupiter and Saturn, occupying the same part of the solar system during all this crop season, the

storms are radical whenever any of the other planets join them in electromagnetic relations. About middle of July Venus, Earth, Mars and Uranus will be in contact with Jupiter and Saturn and I warn all to be on their guard for great weather events. Tornadoes are probable; a tropical storm the dread hurricane, is expected to be moving northeastward off the Atlantic coast. Severe hail storms are expected in the interior of the continent east of the Rockies. The transcontinental storms are expected to pass eastward from Alberta down through America and out onto the Atlantic from July 14 to 18. Put all your outdoor affairs in condition for the storms of those five days.

The heat wave, expected to cross meridian 90 near July 15, has been selected as top of the July temperatures; its partner, the cool wave, is expected to follow during the five days centering on July 20. During the passage of these high and low temperature waves rainfall is expected to be largely extended and considerable damage from them is expected in northern harvests.

W. T. Foster

RYE

Detroit is bidding \$1.22 for No. 2 at the present time. All reports show the yield of the Michigan crop for 1921 to be quite large.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., JULY 6, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	.92	
Chicago	.50	.50
New York	.97	
Pittsburg	1.25	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	7.75	

Old potatoes are quiet on the Detroit market and prices are the same as quoted on this page in our last week's issue. Chicago reports a gain of 25 to 50 cents per cwt., and spuds weaker and prices are down to 1-2 cent per pound.

HAY EASY

HAY PRICES PER TON, JULY 6, 1921			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	19.00 @ 20.00	18.00 @ 19.00	16.00 @ 18.00
Chicago	22.00 @ 23.00	20.00 @ 21.00	18.00 @ 19.00
New York	27.00 @ 30.00		25.00 @ 28.00
Pittsburg	22.50 @ 23.00	20.00 @ 21.00	18.00 @ 19.00
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	37.50 @ 38.50	36.50 @ 37.50	35.50 @ 36.50
HAY PRICES PER TON, JULY 6, 1921			
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	18.00 @ 19.00	14.00 @ 15.00	13.00 @ 14.00
Chicago	19.00 @ 20.00	18.00 @ 19.00	17.00 @ 18.00
New York	26.00 @ 28.00		22.00 @ 24.00
Pittsburg	18.00 @ 19.00	16.00 @ 17.00	15.00 @ 16.00
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	36.50 @ 37.50	35.50 @ 36.50	35.50 @ 36.50

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The trade in live stock, during the past week, has shown the effect of seasonal influences on prices more than any preceding sessions of the current market season. In the cattle division, the spread, between the better grades of corn-fed animals and common grassy stuff, has widened perceptibly, the latter making new low records for the season and averaging lower than on any preceding date in the last ten years. From the close of the week before, the better grades of steers showed a gain of 25 to 50 cents per cwt. and for the same period, grades of cattle selling in Chicago below \$7 per cwt. showed a loss of about the same amount. The top for mature steers, in Chicago last week, was \$8.75 and for yearlings, \$8.85. The average quality of the cattle offered in all markets was lower than during any preceding week, this season. Chicago received some of the best cattle that have come to hand this year.

Chicago received 42,298 cattle, last week, being 12,000 head less than the week before and 20,000 below the corresponding week, last year. Reports from eastern dressed beef markets showed much lower prices and a falling off in demand that threatened almost complete demoralization of the trade. Western markets quoted dressed beef from \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. lower than the week before. Eastern order buyers were very little in evidence and exporters bought sparingly, selecting their cattle from the best light and medium grades. All grades of she butcher stock were dull and lower but bulls were a trifle higher than the week before. Canner cows slumped early in the week and continued to drag on the bottom until the close; very few canners sold above \$1.50 per cwt. in the Chicago market, last week. The trade in stockers and feeders showed marked improvement, last week, over the week before and the close of the week's business found the yards well cleaned up and prices full steady with those on the close of the week before.

Chicago received 66,209 sheep and lambs, last week, a decrease of 6,649 from the week before. Aged sheep held just about steady with the record of the week before but spring lambs and yearlings continued the decline that began in June 22. Until Thursday when a falling

off in arrivals steadied the market, the drop in values which resulted from the seven days decline, equaled \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt., for both yearlings and lambs. Cull yearlings were dull and slow sale, a few going to killers as low as \$3 per cwt. The top for western yearling lambs was \$11 and for natives \$1.50 per cwt. Fed western yearling wethers sold from \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt. Yearlings to feeders, \$4.25 to \$4.50. Feeding lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per cwt.

While cattle and sheep were dull and groggy all last week, hogs were in active demand in all markets and prices staged a big advance on liberal receipts of only fair average quality. Chicago got 160,000 hogs, last week, being 11,400 smaller than the preceding week but 1,100 larger than the same week last year, 24,100 larger than two years ago and 39,700 larger than the ten-year average. The Chicago top for hogs last week was \$9.45 being the highest price paid since April 11, but \$7.15 per cwt. lower than for the same week, last year, \$13.60 lower than two years ago and \$2.85 lower than the ten-year average since 1910.

Last week's average price for hogs was \$8.65 being 75 cents higher than for the first week in June and 20 cents higher than for the previous week. Last week's average weight of hogs received in the Chicago market, 235 pounds, was the lightest since 1917; it was 5 pounds lighter than the previous week, 4 pounds lighter than for the same week last year, 3 pounds lighter than two years ago and 2 pounds lighter than the ten-year average. Eleven leading markets received 554,000 hogs, last week, being a falling off from the week before of 52,000 hogs; to date, the above mentioned markets show a decrease of 646,000 from last year's showing. That this year's hog arrivals to date, throughout the country, are abnormally light is shown by comparing them with some other recent years; in 1919, the eleven markets mentioned above, received 2,564,000 more hogs than they did

this year and in 1918, the excess was 1,413,000.

The speculative provision market has been firm and steady during the past week, with the lard futures showing considerable activity and advancing prices. Export inquiry, from continental Europe, England and Germany, is the element in the equation which is making for strength in cured meats and lard. While stocks on hand, in the provision storehouses of the country, are larger than usual on this date in other years, weekly shipping records, both for domestic and foreign account, suggest a shortage before the big fall runs of hogs come to hand.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "There has been a fair business in wool during the week. Prices are generally firm, although bright wools are possibly a bit on the easy side and scoured wools are less active. In the West there has been steady operating at firm prices. Naturally the chief topic of discussion is the proposed tariff, although it is deemed too early as yet to say what its effect will be on the wool textile industry. Some of the rates on manufactured goods manifestly are low. The domestic mill situation is fairly healthy, with increased operations reported from some of the larger worsted mills."

Prices follow: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 35@36c; fine unwashed, 29@30c; 1-2-blood combed, 30c; 3-8-blood combed, 26@27c.

Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 31@33; fine unwashed, 28@29c; 1-2-blood unwashed, 29c; 3-8-blood unwashed, 26c; 1-4-blood unwashed, 25c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—1-2-blood, 25@26c; 3-8 blood, 24@25c; 1-4 blood, 22@23c.

Kentucky, West Virginia and similar—3-8-blood unwashed, 27@28; 1-4 blood unwashed, 26@27c.

California—Northern, 70@75c; Middle county, 65@68c.

Wheat Crop Nearly All Harvested

Finishing Up Haying—Corn Looking Good—Say Crop Reporters

Ottawa—Bountiful rains have been a boon to new seeding, corn, small fruits, pastures and oats. Stopped haying for short time. Wheat harvest well started. Stand looks good but heads are deceiving as to yield. Rye looks good, also vetch for seed. Good prospects for grapes. Hay light, also oats in lighter soil sections. Everyone working hard and seeming to be optimistic.—C. P. Milham, County Agt. Grand Haven, Mich.

Saginaw—M. B. F. is all right. Forward march! Farmers are haying and cultivating. Soil is moist; weather is fine. Hay, oats and beans are being sold. Nothing will bring enough to pay for production. Farms are neglected because of low prices. Lots of stone road building. Farmers will stick to Farm Bureau.—Harvey T. Hill, Freeland, Michigan.

Arenac—Weather here dry and 91 degrees in the sunlight. Crops burning up.—M. B. Russell, Twining, Mich.

Alcona—All crops are doing fine. A good rain would keep things doing fine. Light hay crop. Corn is knee high.—C. O. Scheetz, County Agent.

Baraga—Our much needed rain started this morning. Haying is being done thruout the county. Oats and barley were looking bad due to dry weather. Strawberry crop short. Potatoes looking good. Several new settlers coming in.—L. V. B.

Grand Traverse—Good rain in south part of county. Conditions otherwise about as last week. Cherry picking going on. Early Richmonds and Black Sartanians, sweets, about picked. Expect to pick Montmorencies next week. Price 8 1-2 to 9c per pound for pulled sour, per 16 quart crate \$2.75 at roadside.—J. P. Hunter, Sec-Treas, Grand Traverse County Farm Bureau.

Tuscola—Haying is half done. Wheat is looking fair. Oats are poor. Corn is looking good. Beans are fine. We need a rain badly.—W. H. C.

Grand Traverse—Corn looking well when well cultivated. Wheat ripening fast and filling fairly well. Oats burned out almost completely. Early potatoes looking well but unless it rains will not set. Late potatoes few up; seed in ground; very dry; some not planted. Cherry harvest begins tomorrow; 50-60 per cent crop, good quality, fair size.—J. R. Houston, Traverse City, Mich., R-1.

Hillsdale—Wheat about all cut. Crop normal. Early oats look better than expected. Hay about all cut. Short in north part of county but fair on heavier soil. Corn very good but somewhat uneven. Alfalfa good. New seeding fair. Clinch bugs bothering some along Ohio line.

Missaukee—Showers in a part of the county have helped corn and potatoes. Oats are very short. Wheat and rye injured considerably by dry weather. Hay practically a failure. Some millet, being sowed where corn and sugar beets have failed.—P. H. S.

Wexford—Gleaner rally and field day at Manton Thursday was a success. Still hot and dry; no rain here but plenty around us. One case of scarlet fever in neighborhood. Farmers are cutting grain for hay. Corn beginning to roll. Potato acreage cut short on account of no rain. Wild berries dried up. No pastures. Oak are very short. Some bad fires yet.—Wm. A. Jenkins, Mesick, Mich.

Steuben Co., Ind.—Wheat is practically all in the shock and looks better than was expected. Also the hay crop is better than it looked before we started cutting. Will start threshing next week. Potatoes are looking fine. We have had plenty of rain here. There are quite a few onions raised in this section; they are looking good. Mint has gone out of style I guess as there hasn't been much planted for 3 years; it used to be quite a large crop here.—Cyrus Burch, Fremont, Ind.

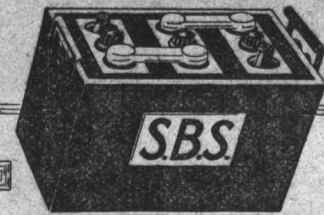
Montmorency—Hay and grain looking good. Potatoes showing fine but bugs are plentiful. Labor plentiful but still want good wages. Lots of rain in June. Peter Harper, Atlanta, Mich.

Montcalm—The farmers are haying, cutting wheat and rye. Wheat is light. The weather is hot. Had a hard rain but it is getting dry now.—Geo. B. Wilson, Lakeview, Mich.

Jackson, (S.)—Weather very hot. Heavy rains in most localities; come too late to help the hay, but may have the clover seeding. Oats damaged by the hot, dry weather. Wheat in most localities looking fine, also corn and early potatoes. No fruit, except berries and a few apples. Cherries, pears, plums and peaches were killed by the frost. Milch cows lower in price and no demand for them.—Guy Sullin, Hanover, Mich.

Oakland, (N.)—We have had a long drouth which was broken a week ago. Very hot weather. Have started haying which is very light. Oats are very short. Late oats will be best. Wheat is about ready to cut. A good deal of loose smut. Corn is doing well some being planted now on account of the dry weather, could not plow the ground. A large acreage of potatoes planted but not up yet. Stock doing well in spite of the dry weather. Not much building being done. Apples a very light crop. Some pears. Plenty of help on farms.—E. Foster, Clarkston, Mich.

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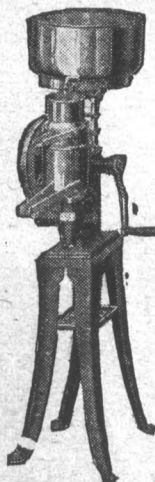
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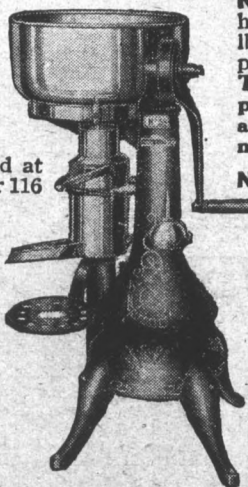
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No. 2 1/2—Machine illustrated at left. Capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 qts. of milk per hour.

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Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.50 a month for 12 months.

No. 3 1/2—Machine shown at left. Capacity up to 400 lbs. or 195 qts. of milk per hour.

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Terms: Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance, \$5.25 a month for 12 months.

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Gentlemen: Please ship me on 30 days' FREE TRIAL, in accordance with your offer in

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

one New Butterfly Cream Separator, size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as \$2 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased, you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me, and I will be under no obligation to you.

I keep.....cows.

I wish to buy on.....terms.
(Cash or easy payment)

Name.....

Shipping Point.....

State.....Post Office.....

Name of Your Bank.....