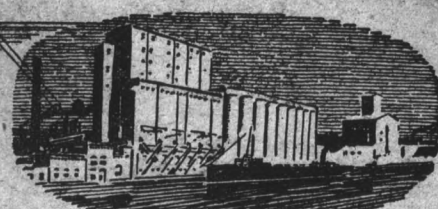


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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Agr'l Colleges Must Teach Business Farming

Day when Sole Purpose was to Increase Production has Passed, Says Secretary of Agriculture

WHAT WONDERFUL extension in the agriculture of the Nation has taken place during the last fifty years. During this period we have possessed the land. These years witnessed the development of the great agricultural empire west of the Mississippi River. In that time our cotton production has increased almost five times; our wheat production about four times; our corn production more than three times; and other crops in like proportion. We have taken up practically all of the easily tillable land of the Nation. It has been a period of cheap food during which the building of cities and the establishment of industrial enterprises has gone forward at a rate never before witnessed in all history.

Development of Agricultural Science

In part this tremendous increase in food production was the result of adding vast areas to our cultivated land, but much of it was due to the scientific research and inventive genius of the thousands of young men who got their inspiration and training in agricultural colleges. For it is during this period that we have seen the development of agricultural science. The national Department of Agriculture was created; the State experiment stations were established; the extension system of carrying the teachings of the colleges and the discoveries of the scientists to the men on the farms was developed. Through these agencies the Nation is richer by thousands of new varieties of plants introduced from other lands or created by scientific breeding. We have discovered plants better adapted to our colder climates, our arid regions, our higher altitudes; disease-resistant strains have been developed and drought-resistant varieties. During this period also our scientists have built up practically our entire mass of knowledge concerning the diseases of plants and animals. They have discovered methods of control of these diseases, and insecticides and fungicides. They invented the dust gun, and the spray pump. They have eradicated pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and have practically conquered Texas fever, hog cholera, and a host of other diseases which prey on our live stock. They have created the science of bacteriology and of animal pathology. They have organized a protecting and ever vigilant army around the sources of our food supply.

During this period also the Babcock test was invented and the modern creamery system developed, both of which have contributed so largely to the improvement of our dairy industry. The inventive genius of our people have made it possible for us to tremendously increase the efficiency of the men who work the land, until now it is our proud boast that one American farmer can produce with his own labor from three to five times as much food as the farmer of

RIGHT NOW at the turning point in the future administration of the Michigan Agricultural College is the time for such changes as the farmers of this state are demanding. The statements in this address are therefore of moment, particularly to the business farmers of Michigan, with whom the Secretary seems to be in hearty accord.
—Editor.

the older nations. During this period also we have seen the evolution of our great transportation system, which has enabled us to move the products of our farms to the centers of population and at a less cost than ever known. We have seen the building up of our meat packing industry and similar enterprises which make possible the largest utilization of farm products.

This fifty years spans a period of agricultural development wholly unparalleled in history, and our agricultural colleges have played a wonderful part in this development. It was quite natural that the efforts of such institutions should be directed largely toward acquiring and disseminating information which would enable our farmers to produce more and better. It was a great campaign to possess the land and to feed our rapidly growing population. The colleges entered into what was an almost unexplored field. The unknown regions of agricultural science lay before them, and it was their task to do the preliminary work of exploring these regions, blazing new trails, building bridges, and in short do just about the same sort of work in their field of endeavor that the pioneer farmer did in his.

Agricultural Depression and Low Prices

But changing times bring changed conditions. And with changed conditions often we find the need, if not for a redirection of effort, then for the taking on of new and enlarged duties. We seem to have come to a new era in our National life. Following 1914, when almost half the civilized world was drawn into mortal conflict, it was natural that the withdrawal of millions of men from productive efforts should result in increased demands for the products of our own farms. With the end of hostilities we entered a reconstruction period, and now we are in the grip of an agricultural depression and low prices for farm crops due, in part, to overstimulation of production to meet war's demands and in part to the breaking down of our foreign market upon which we have depended to consume our surplus. When we have worked our way through this trying period, and the world gets back once more to fairly normal conditions, we shall find ourselves confronted with problems of a new sort, difficult problems, which will challenge the ablest minds and which will especially challenge the best efforts of the agricultural

colleges, experiment stations, and all other institutions charged with the duty of promoting the food supply of the Nation.

Land Once in Abundance

Fifty years ago there was land in abundance for all who wanted to farm. It could be had for the mere living on it or for two or three dollars an acre. Today that land is selling at from one hundred to three hundred dollars per acre. Fifty years ago the young farmer who had the will to work, who had a good wife, and who had saved enough money to buy a team and a few simple implements, could move into the great west with the almost certain assurance that after a time he would own his own farm and home. Today a capital equal to from twenty to fifty thousand dollars is required to carry on farming in the great surplus-producing states. The matter of financial credit, therefore, has become one of our most pressing problems.

With the growth of our cities and our various industries, there came a steadily increasing demand for labor and at wages considerably more than the farm could afford to pay. This has made it necessary to greatly multiply human labor by means of mechanical devices and machinery of one sort or another, and this also required additional capital.

The problem of distribution is one of increasing complexity and made worse by the increased transportation charges which, if they continue for any length of time substantially greater than they have been in the past, are likely to make changes in our agricultural and industrial map.

Such conditions as I have mentioned, together with a number of others of almost equal importance, present to us some of the larger problems with which the agriculture of the Nation must deal during the life time of the present generation. Looking back we can see now that if our agricultural colleges have failed to measure up to their greatest opportunities of service that failure is due to confining practically all of their effort to the promotion of greater production and giving so little attention to the no less important matter of agricultural economics. During the past five years we have been keenly aware of our distressing lack of knowledge of these great economic forces which exercise such merciless power over those who ignore them or fail to understand them. Had we spent even one-quarter as much time and energy in the study of economics applied to agriculture as we have spent in the study of production, it is not going too far to say that we might have avoided many of the troubles which now beset us.

Teach Business Farming

As we plan for the future, it seems clear to me that without abating in any way our efforts in the field of scientific research, without slacking in (Continued on page 15)



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The Organized Farmer

FARM BUREAU—FARMERS' CLUBS—FARMERS' UNIONS—GLEANERS—GRANGE

ELEVATOR EXCHANGE SHOWS RAPID GROWTH

DELEGATES to the first annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange at Lansing Tuesday, July 19, will find that their organization has almost exceeded its original size by four times, and all within a year. Representatives from 85 organizations will attend the meeting. The elevator exchange started off October 20, 1920, with 23 members.

The delegates will find as their task the business of preparing the elevator exchange to operate on the basis of 100 elevators or more within the coming year. Business has expanded even faster than the growth of the organization itself. Starting with a business of \$61,000 a month in November, 1920, the farmers' organization climbed to a business of more than \$600,000 during the month of June, 1921. From desk room in the main office of the state farm bureau headquarters in Lansing, the elevator exchange has expanded so that it takes in a whole wing of the state headquarters building and has three sales specialists in charge of its business.

Representing a great volume of grain, the exchange has always had the attention of the great exporters and has been able to keep in close touch with the great grain, bean and hay marketing centers, says L. E. Osmer, exchange manager. A constant stream of market information from these sources and close connection with the elevators of the exchange has enabled the elevators out in the state to act promptly on recent upturns of the market, according to reports to the elevator exchange.

WAR TIME RULING ON LIVE- STOCK CARS REVOKED

LIVESTOCK cars will be stopped in transit to complete loading of livestock on and after July 30 on the Michigan Central railroad, says the farm bureau traffic department. The concession is expected to effect great savings to shippers of livestock and should affect a great economy in getting small shipments of livestock to market, adds the farm bureau.

The privilege of stopping livestock cars in transit to complete loading was revoked early in the war by the railroads when all transportation matters were emergency propositions. The stoppage of a livestock car to complete loading then meant that a whole trainload of war materials was tied up for that length of time. The privilege was held in abeyance during the entire period of Federal control and was not removed until recently. The Michigan Central is the first to announce its removal, although the farm bureau took the matter up with the Michigan Freight Committee and the Central Freight Association.

SCRUB RAM BEING DISCARDED

THE SCRUB ram is going into the discard so fast these days that it almost makes one dizzy to watch it," says Don Williams, specialist in sheep extension work for the Michigan Agricultural College, who is conducting extension work in sheep husbandry in connection with the state farm bureau wool pool. Mr. Williams holds the wool pool largely responsible, declaring that the object lesson of more money for better wool, seen every day at farm bureau grading stations throughout the state, has the farmers talking.

It is Mr. Williams' prediction that the next year will see more pure-bred rams and more culling of light shearing and short wool sheep on Michigan farms than has been seen in any five years gone by. Farmers are seeing every day that it doesn't really cost any more to produce the combing grades of wool than it does to produce clothing wool, providing the right kind of a ram is used, tempered with a little judg-

ment in handling the flock. Scores of farmers are now ready to buy pure-bred rams, says Mr. Williams.

Probably 20,000 Michigan farmers will be reached this summer by the practical wool producing instruction which is carried on by the farm bureau as part of its 1921 wool pooling program. At every one of the 130 grading warehouses scores of farmers will see the grading of the wool they brought in and that brought by their neighbors. Reasons for low grades are explained by the graders and suggestions for improving the flock are to be had by the owner if he desires it.

Mr. Williams tells of one grader going out to a farmer's wagon to get him and talk over with him his wool and show him what could be done. Farmers want to know what kind of a ram to get for their particular flock and they are being told. Experienced sheepmen are declared to have gotten a tip or two at some of the gradings which induced them to lay out a new plan for handling their sheep.

The difference today in the medium wools for the combing and the clothing grades is six cents a pound and the same difference in the fine wools is ten cents a pound, says Mr. Williams, adding that pure-bred rams and culling the flock would get the farmer that better price on a better grade of wool.

Two years of wool grading have resulted in many evidences of better management of farm flocks and the handling of wool as it goes to market. Nowadays fewer fleeces come to the grader with the tags tied inside. They are sacked separately and the whole fleece is the better for it. The result is that fewer fleeces are docked as discount wool and the grower is winning a name as a careful wool man.

Burly and chaffy fleeces are not near so numerous. Knowing the value of a clean fleece, the grower is now cleaning up his pastures, fencing off his strawstacks and taking more care in feeding his flock. He puts his ration in the trough first and then admits the sheep. Cleaner fleeces are his reward.

Everything points to better days again for the sheep industry in Michigan in the opinion of Mr. Williams, who has traveled the state almost constantly for the past two months and has spoken to hundreds of sheepmen at scores of meetings.

The farm bureau pool is now on its way to the third million. The 2,000,000 pound mark was passed late in June. Wool continues to be pooled at the rate of 360,000 pounds a week.

Grading dates for the week of July 18 are: Monday—Boyne City, Fremont; Tuesday—Charlvoix, Whittemore, Vassar, Manchester, Caro, Branch Co.; Wednesday—Potoskey, Lincoln, Cass City, Branch Co.; Thursday—Fairview, Fairgrove; Friday—Lachine, Decker-ville; Saturday—Ossineke, Marlette.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION PUR- CHASES MILK PLANT

A MILK POWDER plant at Anoka Minn., was purchased recently by the Twin City Milk Producers' Association of Minnesota for the purpose of taking care of the surplus during the flush season. The milk shipped to this factory will be separated and the cream made into butter and the skim milk into powder.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING IDEA GROWING FAST

THAT FARMERS' co-operative marketing organizations are coming to the front rapidly since they first came into existence a few years ago is shown by the several notable examples of cooperative work among farmers throughout the middle west.

Among the largest and strongest
(Continued on page 11)

Buying Power of American Farmer's Dollar

Senator Capper Declares Long-Time and Short-Time Credits Are Necessary to Meet

A CONSTANT READER reminds Mr. Gray Silver that since the Farm Bureau opened its Legislative Offices in Washington D. C., the Congressional Record is getting to be a regular textbook on agriculture. He cites Mr. Silver specifically to page 2679 of Vol. 61, No. 53, in which Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, speaking on the meat-packing industry says:

Mr. President, it is obvious that it is no fault of the producer that the consumer is still charged extortionate prices for most of what he buys. All farmers have suffered losses during the past year—thousands have gone bankrupt. I cite a single case that might be duplicated a thousand times. The next time any one pays a Washington dinner check, with his steak costing him anywhere from \$2 to \$4 a pound, let him reflect on the case of this Nebraska farmer. Last October, Charles Hunter, an Inavale cattleman, shipped to his feed lots 102 head of beef steers, which cost him \$10,810 delivered in his lots, or 10 1-2c a pound. He sold them seven months later on the Chicago market for \$10,684, or 7 1-2 cents a pound—a loss of 3 cents a pound—besides having to pay an \$892 freight bill for shipping the cattle to Chicago. In other words, Mr. Hunter bought 102,000 pounds of live steers for \$10,810 and sold 142,800 pounds of beef on the hoof—just 40,800 more pounds of beef than he bought—for \$10,694, taking a loss of \$126, a loss of seven months' work, a loss of all the alfalfa and corn he fed these steers, and a loss of seven months' interest on \$10,810, a rather heavy penalty for having contributed more than 40,000 pounds of additional beef to feed his fellow countrymen.

Naturally, when stockmen lose so much money in raising, feeding, and shipping meat animals, there are going to be fewer such animals produced, and eventually meat is likely to become scarcer and dearer for strictly legitimate reasons. This time next year steaks in Washington may be costing \$8 a pound instead of \$4, and quite possibly the producer will not be receiving a satisfactory return even then for his labor and his feed for interest on his investment.

A farmer feeds a hog 7 1-2 bushels of corn to make 100 pounds of pork, but he pays 1 1-2 bushels of corn for 1 pound of bacon.

For 5 pounds of wool, enough to make a "genuine" all-wool suit, a farmer is now glad to get \$1, but to buy such a suit of clothes it costs him 500 pounds of wool.

Last year a good pair of shoes could be bought with one cowhide. Today it takes five cowhides to get the shoes.

To buy his wife a pair of \$10 shoes a Kansas farmer recently sold 25 bushels of corn for \$7.50 and a big cowhide for \$2. Then he had to pay 50 cents to boot to close the transaction.

If on a parity with the present price of corn, Mr. Rockefeller would sell gasoline for 8 cents a gallon instead of 24, the Coal Trust would sell a ton of coal for \$3 instead of \$13,

Business Farmers' Needs

the clothier a \$60 suit of clothes for \$15, the shoe dealer a \$10 shoe for \$3, the hatter a \$5 hat for \$2, and the Washington market man would sell bacon at prewar prices instead of at postwar prices, then American agriculture would not today be in need of the credit pulmotor. Corn should be and is worth more if these things are worth what is asked for them.

Last year when corn was \$1.50 a bushel a farmer could get 5 gallons of gasoline for a single bushel. Today, at the farm price that bushel of corn only buys a little less than 2 gallons.

Last year 6 bushels of corn would buy a ton of soft coal. Today that ton of coal costs 35 bushels of corn.

Last year 40 bushels of corn would purchase a \$60 suit of clothes. Today it would take 125 bushels of corn to buy that suit.

Last year a bushel of corn would buy 3 pounds of coffee. Today it will buy only a little more than 1 pound.

Last year 2 1-2 bushels of corn would pur-

chase a 48-pound sack of flour. Today it takes 5 1-2 bushels.

And so it goes, up and down the line. Whether prices rise or fall, the farmer gets the worst of it. What is it going to profit us to keep knocking the farmer down? How are we going to be clothed and fed when we finally have knocked him out completely?

The biggest problem, Mr. President, that confronts the Congress is to devise a plan by which through fair marketing conditions, an extinction of profiteering, a lowering of freight rates, and a rehabilitation of our foreign and domestic markets the producer may receive a fair return without the consumer being brutally victimized by the conscienceless purveyor of bread, meat, and other food products. We should see, also, that in future adequate credit is provided for farmers through long-time and short-time loans, adapted fairly and practically to the peculiar conditions of the farming business, to afford farmers the same credit accommodations now afforded other lines of business and that they may not be compelled to dump their products on a glutted or demoralized market.

Michigan Third on Chicago Potato Market

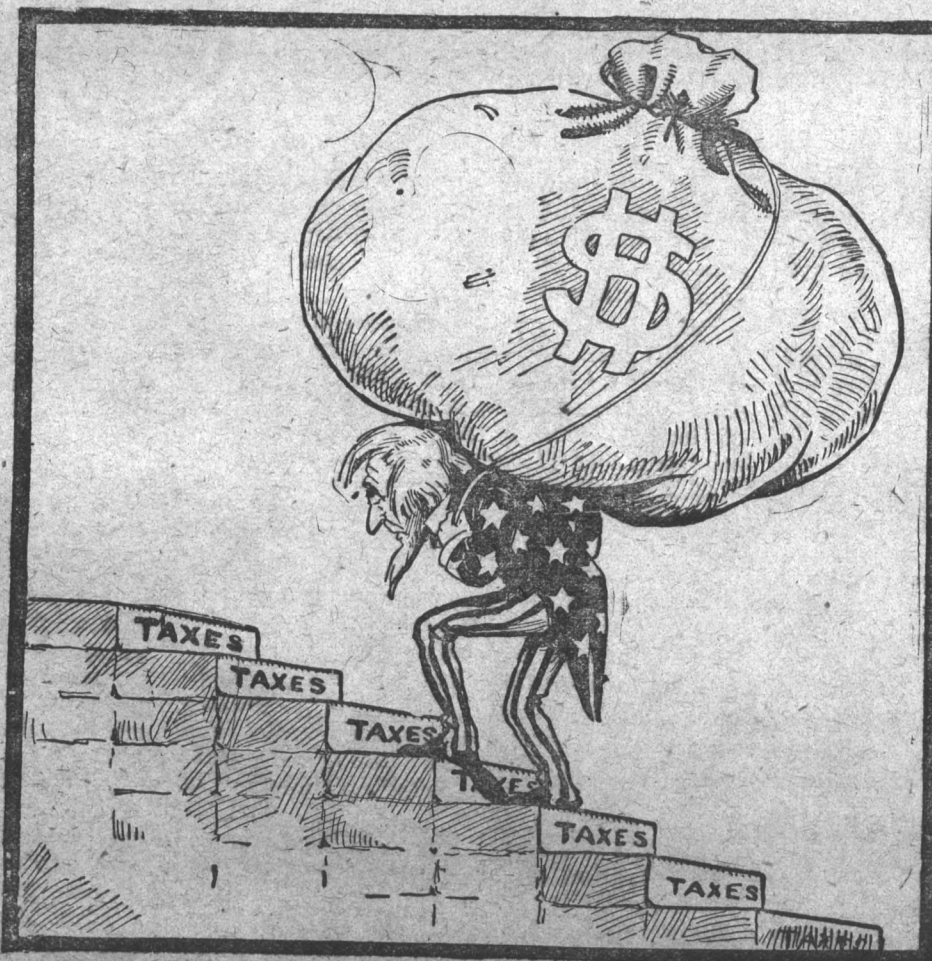
CHICAGO is usually considered the most prominent of the country's white potato markets although it is secondary to New York in the number of carloads received according to data compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Located between the main northern producing region and the central and southern consuming markets, Chicago leads as a distributing center, serves as a market index for a number of cities within a radius of 300 miles, and often is a leader in new price movements. During the 1919 calendar year 16,498 carloads of

potatoes arrived in Chicago and 12,158 were unloaded, the rest, or about one-fourth, having been distributed to other markets. Chicago's normal yearly consumption based on the average of the five years, 1916-1920, is 11,510 cars compared with 19,263 for New York.

Wisconsin is the chief source of supply for Chicago, a yearly average of 3,807 cars having been shipped from that State to Chicago during the five years, 1916-1920. This amount is about one-third of Chicago's total supply. Other important sources of supply together with the average number of cars shipped annually are: Minnesota, 1,452; Michigan, 871; Idaho, 511; Colorado, 274; South Dakota, 273; Illinois, 204; Virginia, 963; Louisiana, 359; Texas, 324; New Jersey, 322; and Florida, 230. The first six States named are main crop States while the last five are early or intermediate crop States. Homegrown supplies are negligible.

The new crop begins to appear on the market in April. The earliest variety is the Spaulding Rose from Florida, followed by Bliss Triumphs and Burbanks from Texas and Louisiana during May and June, and by Irish Cobblers from Virginia and New Jersey during June, July, and August. The heavy movement of the main crop begins in the latter half of August. About two-thirds of Chicago's main crop supply consists of Rurals and Green Mountains from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, which are termed "Round Whites" by the trade. Other notable varieties are Russets from Idaho and Early Ohios from South Dakota and the Red River Valley of Minnesota.

(Continued on page 10)



...and the load gets heavier with every step!

How Nebraska Farmers Made a Market for Hay

Marketing Agent Saves Producers Thousands of Dollars Within First Six Months

FARMERS in Holt County, Nebraska, have put a "drummer" on the road. This man does not carry a grip of samples and call upon merchants in the various towns like the average traveling man, but he is selling goods, nevertheless.

The hardware house, the dry goods mills, the packing plants, almost every line of business has its traveling representatives working up trade. If it paid the various lines of commercial business to put salesmen on the road to sell goods, it was reasoned by the farm bureau in Holt County, why will it not pay the farmers to have an agent to sell their goods?

They did it. The farmers of that county have saved thousands of dollars through their marketing agent since February 16, when the plan was put into operation. At that time they appointed George E. Bowen, of O'Neill, as marketing agent. More than one thousand members of the farm bureau had thousands of tons of hay that they could not dispose of it. Mr. Bowen was instructed to travel over the state and see if a demand could not be created. At that time, says Mr. Bowen, there was no confidence on the part of the buyers and the supply exceeded the demand, which made the market very hard to control.

Got Better Prices for Hay

When the new marketing agent took up his duties hay was being bought by buyers at O'Neill for \$4 a ton for No. 1 upland, f. o. b. cars. In less than two weeks the price had gone to \$6 per ton at the same station, and by April 1 the market was \$7.50 per ton. At the time the agent started creating a demand, No. 2 had no market at all. Just recently it was selling at \$5 a ton.

Many farmers, says Mr. Bowen, would think that this increase in price was due to the markets, which it was in a way, but, asks Mr. Bowen, what caused the rise? It was not the scarcity of feed, he added, or the shortage of hay, as the entire state had an abundance of alfalfa.

"Here is the point," continued Mr. Bow-

AT THE BEGINNING of the present year farmers of Holt County, Nebraska, most of them farm bureau members, had thousands of tons of hay in their barns for which there was no market. They called a meeting and decided to put a salesman on the road. On the 16th of February they hired a marketing agent who proved to be a "hustler." With the adoption of their plan and the hiring of the agent prices for hay began to climb upward. By the first of April prices for No. 1 hay had almost doubled and No. 2 for which there has been no market whatever sold recently at \$5 a ton. The marketing agent has also succeeded in getting better prices for grain, potatoes and other products and this coming fall he expects to market feeder cattle and poultry.—Managing Editor.

en. "We took the No. 1 off the Omaha, Sioux City and other large markets and put it out into the state, which made these markets bid up to get the best product. As there was none on the market, they had to buy the inferior grades, which made a market for No. 2.

The Way Old Method Worked

"Now let me illustrate how our product was handled in the past. A farmer came into town with one or more loads of hay and the buyer took from \$1.50 to \$3 a ton for handling a car if the grower wished to sell at home. And if he shipped his produce he would be at the mercy of the so-called hay exchange. Here is an instance which happened to me last winter:

"I started five cars of hay for the markets, two of which I consigned to commission men and three I took bills of lading for myself and went to market and sold them.

"The three cars I sold brought \$16.50 on the track and one of the others handled by the commission firm brought \$11, with \$4.50 out for freight and commission, which netted \$6.50 on our track. The other netted \$51.10, or about \$5 per ton. This was all the same kind of hay and all No. 1. This car that brought \$5 per ton I tried to buy of the same

firm and they wanted \$17.50 per ton for it and I tried to get a price of \$17 and could not get that price. The salesman assured me it was No. 1 hay and said he had lost the inspection certificate. When they remitted it was No. 2, stained and musty.

Relates to Other Products

"There was a difference of \$6.50 a ton on the hay I handled myself. I think this will be found to be true in nearly every branch of the commission business, not only on hay but grain, fruit, poultry and everything grown upon the farm. Since taking up the marketing I have handled hundreds of cars of hay, several cars of grain, shipped seed oats, potatoes and other products, making a direct saving of thousands of dollars to the members in our county and other counties.

"Hay is handled by the farm bureau for 50 cents a ton, and grain and other commodities for 1 and 2 cents a bushel, which goes to make the marketing self-supporting. I believe I was the only marketing agent in the United States representing the farm bureau at the time I started. Now there are several.

Will Also Sell Feeder Cattle

"In eight weeks of travel over the state of Nebraska I created a demand exceeding the supply and the county agent was unable to meet the demand. In the fall I intend to travel over Eastern Nebraska and Western Iowa and find buyers for feeder cattle, as we will have several thousand head for sale. We wish to sell direct, which will cut out two commissions and possibly a railroad pull or two, from the cities to destination.

"The possibilities of marketing are in their infancy. We expect to take up the marketing of poultry this fall, as we expect to ship several thousand cars direct to New York and other eastern cities.

"The way to view this is that one man can represent one or two thousand farmers at a better advantage and at less expense than they could leave their homes and look up these outlets themselves."—Weekly Kansas City Star.

Michigan's State-Owned Fair to be Bigger and Better Than Ever

Exhibits at 1921 Fair to Consist of Whole Varied Collection of Michigan's Activities

HAVING TAKEN rank last year as the greatest fair in all America, and adhering to its policy of using its surplus funds to increase its premium lists each year, the Michigan State Fair to be held in Detroit from September 2 to 11 next, will make another step forward at that time and completely carry out its slogan of "bigger and better than ever."

Premium lists are more alluring to the farmer and other exhibitors, a new high record being reached this year in the awards that will be made. Numerous increases are listed over the awards of last year, and those awards were among the highest ever paid in the United States. Not only is there an increase in the regular awards, but there will be a greater variety of premiums.

Especially attractive are the awards to be paid to exhibitors of farm products and to those showing the best of the popular breeds of livestock. Liberality of premium lists attract the best exhibits, according to Secretary-Manager, G. W. Dickinson, of the fair, who explained:

"Encouragement must be given by the fair to the farmer who devotes his time to improving his breeds of stock or to the raising of the very highest grades of farm products. This always has been our policy and the increases in value of premiums each year has been accompanied by an increased showing in the class of exhibits. These in turn have attracted more and more attention to the fair, with the result that steadily increased earnings

have enabled the fair to maintain its growth from year to year until it has attained the front rank.

"We will be able to make it well worth while for the farmer to send his best produce and stock to the fair and thus procure a farming exhibit which will do credit to Michigan and help maintain the balance with exhibits of other character.

Dairy interests will have more attention at the 1921 fair than ever before. This department will be in charge of Fred M. Warner, former governor of Michigan, now a member of the State Fair board. With him, as superintendent of the department, will be H. D. Wendt, secretary of the Michigan Allied Dairy Association.

Egg laying contests will feature the show in the poultry department, of which C. H. Burgess, professor of poultry husbandry at the M. A. C., will be superintendent. Record displays will be had also in many other departments, including fruits, canning, handicraft and home work, machinery, automobiles, farm implements, arts and crafts and boys and girls club work. Along with these will be school exhibits, including "movies" of Detroit school work.

The big cattle exhibition will be under the administration of H. W. Norton, Jr., state livestock sanitary commissioner, and successor in that position of H. H. Halladay, who now is state commissioner of agriculture and chairman of the board of managers of the state fair.

The great basic idea of a state fair is educational. Its best function is to show every visitor what others in the state are doing and how they are doing it, so that the visitor may learn from seeing the best of everything wherein he can improve his own productions. A serious note will be struck by the coming fair along this line. Secretary-Manager Dickinson sounded it in his announcement of the coming fair, issued recently, and which says:

"Since Gov. Epaphroditus Ransom established in Michigan 72 years ago the first state fair held west of the Allegheny mountains, the citizens of this commonwealth have witnessed annually an exhibition designed to mirror the industries and activities of the two peninsulas.

"In founding the Michigan State Fair, Gov. Ransom and the farmer-statesmen associated with him demonstrated a progressive-ness and enterprise which has been characteristic of the state's whole scheme of public education.

"It is well to recall at this time that the fair was founded by them with earnest educational ideals; that it was the first attempt at agricultural education in the west; and that from its beginnings sprang also the first agricultural college in the world—the Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing.

"Since those historic days Michigan has undergone great changes. It has evolved from a forest into thousands of fertile farms, and from the farms into a magnificently balanced empire of agriculture, manufacture and commerce.

(Continued on page 10)

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.)

DITCH TAX

I am asking a little advice in regard to a ditch tax. This ditch was dug in 1915. They levied the tax to pay the full amount in two payments. The first in 1916 and the last one in 1917. I paid my taxes in full in these two payments. This ditch was sold to jobbers and one of the jobbers drew his money on his job and then did not complete it. The drain commissioner died and they appointed another one to fill vacancy. This new commissioner let the job out to another man and levied a tax to pay it. I want to know if there is a law to make us taxpayers pay this tax over again or whether the bondsmen will have it to pay.—A Subscriber, Standish, Mich.

The bondsmen are first liable but if collection can not be made for enough to complete the job the commissioner has the authority to levy tax to complete.—Legal Editor.

REPAIRING LINE FENCE

Would you tell me what I can do with my neighbor? He lives not far from me and has a pasture next to my line and the line fence belongs to him and he is to keep it in good condition. He has sheep and hogs in the pasture and they come through the fence. I have a rye field next to his pasture and the hogs go all over and turn up all the rye and the sheep go and eat up all the roots. I have gone to the field about ten times a day and chased out his sheep and hogs, and have told him over ten times to fix his fence and keep his stock off of my property. I told him if he could not fix his fence he should keep his stock in the barn. He continues to let his sheep and hogs in the pasture and does not fix the fence.—M. S., Milford, Michigan.

The owner of the sheep and hogs will be liable to you for all damage they do you if you can show that they came onto your premises thru any defect of his part of the line fence. You can sue him for the damage or you can shut up his animals and hold them, by complying with the law, until he pays the damage.—Legal Editor.

COLLECTING MONEY

A sold B a cow. B paid some on the cow and said he would pay the balance in six weeks. A wants the rest of the money but B hasn't got it. A has no note or papers or anything to show. Can A collect the money until B gets it?—F. W. S., Wheeler, Michigan.

B is liable to A for the balance of the purchase price of the cow. A may sue him for the amount and may also file a vendor's lien notice with the town clerk, if a judgment would not be good against him on other property. He may then levy his execution on the cow and sell it to pay the balance of the judgment.—Legal Editor.

HOLDING MORTGAGE

Will you please tell through your paper if a man and wife holding a mortgage jointly and the man dies, can she hold the mortgage or a contract, they having no children?—H. G., Breckenridge, Michigan.

The title to a mortgage taken jointly in the name of husband and wife does not go wholly to the survivor unless it specifies in the mortgage that it should go to the survivor. A contract for a piece of land, the purchasers interest would be real estate and go to the survivor. The sellers interest would be personal and would not go to survivor unless specified so in the contract. One half would descend to the estate of deceased and the wife would inherit as other personal property.—Legal Editor.

SUPPORT OF WIFE AND CHILDREN

Can a man be compelled to contribute to the support of a wife and two small children without her being divorced from him? She has been supporting herself and children since Sept. 1st, 1920.—B. E. C., Fremont, Mich.

A man may be compelled to support his wife and children without her being compelled to sue for or be divorced. It is a criminal offense to leave one's wife and children a burden on the public if he is able to care for them himself.—Legal Editor.

NOT COMPELLED TO WAIVE RIGHTS

My parents owned two farms, one 80 acres and one 60 acres. The 80 acre farm has a joint deed. The 60 acre farm has a mortgage of \$600 and is in my

father's name only. My father died a year ago and had had a lawyer make out a will giving his share to the children, which mother had promised to sign. Before father died, he did not get around to get it signed when we were going to have it signed mother refused. I did not go to any further trouble. Can we compel mother to sign it? We have witnesses that she promised. For several years before father died he was sick and unable to work so I worked the farms and supported the family. If I do not care to go and bother with the will, can I collect my wages since I was 21 years of age? I am now 30 years old. How can I go about it to collect them? How much would mother get out of the 60 acre farm when it is only in father's name? How much would the children get? Will mother own the farm if she pays the mortgage?—J. A., Tustin, Michigan.

If you mean that your father made a will, signed and executed it, it would not be expected that your mother would sign it nor could you compel her to sign it. I can not see why she would promise to sign your father's will. She might have agreed to waive her rights under the will but you could not compel her to do so. You could collect nothing for working the farm unless you had a promise from your father, express or implied, from your father agreeing to pay. If there was a promise to pay then you could recover the amount from the estate. The widow would take one third of the real estate subject to the debts of the estate. The children of deceased get two thirds of the real estate subject to the debts. Your mother would not get title to the farm by paying the mortgage; but if the mortgage was foreclosed, and she bid in the property she would gain title from the foreclosure.—Legal Editor.

ARRESTED FOR HUNTING WITH FERRET

I was arrested or hunting with a ferret outside of Chester township. No one caught us in the act, and in a case like this could I get the ferret back after I signed the release and paid my fine? I am 18 years old and had my 1920-21 hunting license. The game warden said he could take my gun, ferret, dog, Ford, shells, rabbits and everything I had with me, but if I am not mistaken they can't, unless I was caught in the act.—F. G. R., Conklin, Mich.

You are entitled to the ferret at all times. The law does not forfeit the property. The game warden would be a trespasser for taking any property the law does not specify he may seize. The keeping of a ferret is lawful and the using of a ferret on one's own land is law. They may also hunt with ferret in township's where the question has been submitted to a vote and the township has elected to allow hunting of rabbits with a ferret.

SHARE OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

What share does a farmer's wife have in the real estate and personal property? The farm is owned jointly. J. E. H., Flint, Michigan.

During the life of your husband you are entitled to hold certain exempt property from sale, such as two cows, etc. The farming tools, stock, horses, etc., you have no control over nor title interest in and they may be disposed of by the husband during his life as he wishes unless you have purchased it jointly; but the mere fact that you own the farm jointly does not make the ownership of the personal property a joint ownership. After the death of the husband the wife has a title interest in the personal property (depending upon whether there are children) subject to the payment of debts.—Legal Editor.

REGISTER NAME OF FARM

When a person gives their farm a name does it have to be recorded somewhere in the state? If so, where? If one does not have it recorded can a person in the same vicinity rightfully copy the name for their own farm?—J. W., Roscommon, Mich.

There is no law that provides for the registration of farm names. As many parties as wish can use the same name for their farms.—Managing Editor.

A Word for The New International Manure Spreader

THE BASIS of profitable farming is a fertile soil. In farming as in other businesses there are poor years and good ones, but the farmer who keeps up the productivity of his land will forge ahead.

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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FORREST A. LORD EDITOR

ASSOCIATES:

Frank R. Schalek Assistant Business Manager
E. R. Walker Circulation Manager
M. D. Lamb Auditor
Frank M. Weber Plant Superintendent
Milton Grinnell Managing Editor
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A Better Feeling in Business

NO USE in denying it. From every side come reports that business begins to feel that it has touched bottom "most all over" and that things generally are back on a better and saner basis.

Of course, as would be expected there are a certain clique of those who are still holding the produce they manufactured from war-time material, with war-time labor who want to sell it at old war-time prices. They are going to wake up some fine morning to find their competitors getting out from under and when that happens watch them scurry for cover.

The automobile factories in Detroit already report a growing movement of cars to their dealers. Farmers in the states where the grain harvesting is being completed are already starting to buy, but always those manufactured articles which they are convinced the manufacturer has "taken his loss" on.

There are several lines, such as clothing, shoes and meat products which are practically in line with decreased grain prices.

So far as these conditions affect the plain, everyday business farmer in Michigan, they mean that he can look forward with a certainty to a future which is far from blue and in fact if he and his family are in good health and still able to sit under the old tree and enjoy the far away song of the lark, the future will look mighty rosy!

Cancelling Europe's War Debt

A SWISS economist has recently published a statement which has caused considerable comment in the press and so far no one has advanced any challenge as to the accuracy of the figures presented.

In brief this statement points out that the war cost the United States more in actual dollars than any European power, England included. A bare \$55 per head covers the cost per annum to every citizen of this republic and yet it is shown that the greater part of this goes to cover the amount which generous Uncle Sam loaned to his allies and near-allies during and immediately following the war.

Now come benevolent John Bull with the proposition that he will cancel all of his war debts from weaker nations (most of which are bankrupt, according to Senator Capper) if Uncle Sam will simply cancel the debt (perfectly good) of something over five billions which John Bull admits in various documents he received from us in gold.

Each American, it seems, contributed a fair amount to each of a half dozen weaker nations. Poland, for instance, got \$5 from you and each member of your family. Czecho-Slovakia, a country which was not even men-

tioned in the geographies you and I studied in our school days, got almost the same amount per capita from us, a trifling total of some ninety millions. Even our foster child, Cuba, got ten millions while the bank was open and then showed her appreciation by charging us three and four prices for our sugar.

Now comes several, otherwise apparently sane citizens under our flag with the recommendation that perhaps after all, Great Britain is right and that we (being so rich and free from other worries) should forget the millions in interest already unpaid, mark the loans "paid in full" and forget it!

We cannot believe that a self-respecting individual would go to his friend with any such flimsy proposition and expect to get away with it. We cannot believe that the American people will agree to cancel these debts and transfer the load to their own backs, when they know that England's winnings in the war, in ships and in land area have been valued at more than the war cost her.

Apparently as Senator Capper points out, "John Bull hasn't a very exalted opinion of American common sense!"

Where Good Money Goes

IT MAY BE hard for most of our readers to believe that there are a good many farmers right here in Michigan who are selling their perfectly good Liberty bonds to buy questionable stock. Yet it is a fact that hardly a day passes that we are not asked by some reader as to some stock, usually in a scheme which they themselves are suspicious of, otherwise they would not write us, but would use their own good judgement.

Liberty bonds are following only the natural course of events which have followed each large issuance by our government of this class of securities which are originally sold to great numbers of small investors in small lots. Following the Civil war, government bonds at lower rates of interest than those recently issued, went begging and touched even lower levels than have Liberty bonds so far. Within a few years they were selling above par and were in great demand.

We do not question the necessity of disposing of these bonds by farmers who have found it absolutely necessary to meet the demands of their families or their business. It might easily be imagined that conditions arose during these trying past few months when it was better to sacrifice the present discount than to lose a greater amount by not being able to take care of actual necessities. The point is that there is no better investment than United States government bonds and that we predict that every day will see a higher market quotation on these absolutely secure investments. The man who lets go of his Liberty bonds to buy the stock of promising commercial propositions in which he has not a direct interest, is taking a longer gamble than any race-horse tout that stakes his all on the result of a single race.

Admiral Sims and Gob Denby

EVERY MAN who is entitled to wear the United States Naval Reserve emblem, and there are a lot of us, now back in the plain and ordinary routine of earning a living on terra firma, must have chuckled a little at the picture of the almighty Admiral Sims being publicly called to the woodshed by the not-very-long-ago "Gob" Denby.

The present secretary of the navy was an ordinary second-class seaman, a self-styled "gob" during the Spanish-American war and only partly changed his title when he joined the marines during the late war.

So the picture of the "gold-braider" being generously upbraided by a former "gob" is one that every former service man would like to hang up in his work-shop.

There is, too, a side to this picture which will send a thrill of pride through the heart of any true lover of democracy, particularly as represented in our own republic. It is that the system of our government will not allow to grow a military machine, the foundation of which is at all times an autocratic and

domineering personnel, whose responsibility is only to the militarists higher up.

Any man who came from civil life under military discipline will tell you of the various methods in which this odious system can be made to work out the whims of the superior officer. Grudges of officers towards their individual "inferiors" according to military status, were easily satisfied in either army or navy and the persecuted was without recourse.

The Germans, so our best authorities all admitted before the war, were 100 per cent on so-called military discipline. For an officer to be seen in the company of a private was an unpardonable breach. Often the mere presence of an "inferior," even at a social function was the excuse for an officer reproaching the host or hostess.

The military disciplinarians of our own army and navy are bent no less on reaching this 100 per cent perfection than were the Germans.

We believe that the boy who was drafted into military service or who volunteered for it, was entitled to the same respect, the same quality of food and the same care as the officers. In a democracy, such as ours, we believe every man who goes to fight for his country is as much entitled to equality as every other citizen, whether in officer's uniform or private's working clothes.

It is refreshing, therefore, to know that the man who occupies the position of secretary of the navy in President Harding's cabinet has a big-hearted interest, not in the officers with whom he is surrounded, but in the men who do the fighting and with whom he is still a "buddie".

Corn Production Ahead, Wheat Behind

THE CONDITION of all crops on the first of July as announced by the department of agriculture, shows corn to be in better condition than it has been in twenty years, which would seem to indicate a bumper crop while wheat showed a shrinkage of 21,000,000 bushels during the past month.

These facts are received by producer, seller and consumer in entirely different moods. To the farmer it means a low price on corn, a better price on wheat, to the seller who is now buying in futures it means a quick scurry to get under cover and to the average consumer just a repetition of what he hears over and over each season and which apparently has little to do with the price of the package of corn flakes or the sack of patent pastry flour he buys at the corner grocery.

The fellow who received a letter from the government telling him that his body had arrived from France must have felt very much relieved to know that he was no longer lying dead on foreign soil.—The Argus (Seattle.)

We don't clearly get how Mr. Rockefeller made that first dollar, but having just bought ten gallons of gasoline we have a fairly good idea about how he made one of his late dollars.—Columbia (S. C.) Record.

Charles R. Crane, Minister to China, is said to be bartering his way through Russia with nails and needles. In other words, he has to yield a point to reach a point.—Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

The secret-service agents are working themselves to death chasing a gang supposed to be making money here. Offer a reward and get the recipe; business houses want it.—Manila Bulletin.

Mr. Burleson now has a scheme for sending our cotton to Europe. As Will Hays is on the job he may mean for us to send it by mail.—Washington Post.

Civilization will never attain its full flower until the band plays thrilling patriotic airs as citizens walk up to pay their taxes.—Fresno Republican.

The slack in buying is not due to a consumers' strike but to the growing number of people who have stopped paying more than they can afford.—Houston Post.

So far as our foreign commerce is concerned, we are rapidly getting back to a state of splendid isolation.—Richmond News Leader.



What the Neighbors Say



A BLACK BEAN!

YOUR EDITORIAL of June 11th, 1921, "The Michigan Bean at the Bar," comes to the attention of the writer. The facts are, that in May, 1917 a sale was made of 2,500 bags of Brazilian black beans, representing to be of good merchantable quality. That when the 2,500 bags Brazilian black beans arrived at New York a month later, that the bags were 8 per cent weevil cut, according to the U. S. government inspector's report; that the buyer rejected the lot on the grounds that 8 per cent weevil cut beans were not good merchantable quality; that the seller claimed that 8 per cent weevil cut beans were good merchantable quality. The court and jury decided that 8 per cent weevil cut and wormy beans were not good merchantable quality and were not fit for human consumption.

Granting that it is your desire to give your readers and every one else a square deal, we would like for you to tell us where the above set of facts would permit any of the following: 1st. Why any jobber in Michigan should be buying beans from South America when the bins in his own back yard are groaning with a surplus; 2nd. Some times it takes a court case to smoke out the nigger in the woodpile; 3rd. How long are the bean growers of this state going to have the marketing of their products in the hands of men who might, if tempted by huge profits sell beans from Brazil as the real Michigan article? 4th. Not forever, we hope unless the honest men in the bean jobbers' association see the light and ride these imposters out of their organization; 5th. A statement from the officers of the Bean Jobbers' Association as to what active steps they are taking to advertise and promote the sale of Michigan grown beans, and how they are seeking to stamp out the practice within their own circle, which are suicidal to their own and the bean growers' interests.

Your first question is based on an assumption that is utterly false. May, 1917, the date of this transaction in question, there was no surplus of beans in Michigan or any surplus of any other foodstuffs in this country. If you will refer to the report of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture for 1917 you will find the opening statement of D. T. Houston as follows: "When on April 6, 1917, the existence of a state of war with Germany was declared by Congress, this country was facing an unsatisfactory situation in respect to its supply of foods and feedstuffs. It was recognized even before the war that the food problem was serious and that constructive action was necessary."

Furthermore had you possessed even a fair amount of information and knowledge about beans and bean conditions you would have known that Michigan does not raise black beans for food purposes and that the people of the United States do not eat black beans. Therefore this 2,500 bags was not bought to be sold in competition with Michigan beans or to be sold in this country. For years Cuba, Mexico and other countries in warm climates have used tremendous quantities of black beans because they are a non-heat producing type of bean.

The second statement, about the nigger in the wood pile, the only one smoked out was the fact that an importer tried to deliver 8 per cent of weevil and wormy beans, under the representation of "good merchantable" quality.

The third assumption that these beans were offered or would be offered as the real Michigan article was without foundation. In the first place they could not be offered as such, because Michigan does not produce them and second, the Michigan jobbers are not misrepresenting the merchandise they send out.

The fifth statement needs no answer to anyone who is acquainted with the Michigan bean situation.

There is no bean raised so well advertised and so thoroughly quoted as the Michigan pea bean. You can go into every wholesale grocery concern office in the U. S. and find a complete run of quotations and information covering the Michigan pea bean, for almost every day in the year.—Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Clair H. Barrett, Sec'y.

The daily newspaper reports of this case omitted, as we recollect, the seemingly minor, though very important fact that the "Brazilian" beans were "black" beans and we are glad to be corrected in the assumption that this particular shipment might have been intended for substitution for the real Michigan pea bean.

It has been continuously rumored that "foreign" beans have been sold not only in competition, but actually as the real Michigan article and if this evil does exist (and the bean jobbers themselves should be first to discover it) then we will, as we said, welcome any expose which will "smoke the nigger out of the wood pile!" We cannot agree with Mr. Barrett in his opinion that the Michigan pea bean is adequately advertised or "sold" to the bean buyers of not only the United States but the world. The consumer most of all needs to be told of the superior quality of the Michigan product and should be able to buy them at retail in branded packages, the same as California, Florida and Washington fruits and other products are now sold. The wholesale buyer, too, needs more than mere quotations to make him demand Michigan beans and insist on getting them for his trade. We repeat the statement which was the real point in our editorial that we will welcome a statement from the officers (or any officer) of the Bean Growers' Association as to what steps are being taken to advertise and promote the sale of Michigan beans. We repeat that we believe the bean growers of this state are vitally interested in knowing what is being done by its salesmen, who are at present the bean jobbers, to sell the product of their farm factories and to stamp out any of the evils which are rumored to exist.—G. M. S.

COUNTY REORGANIZATION

OUR CLIPPING bureau brings me today your article dated June 11, on county reorganization, in which you quote from my letter, with comments, some of which are unfavorable. If correctly dated, this treatment is considerably tardy. Since April 28, the Michigan program on county reform has been completely changed from that which was pushed during the regular session of the legislature.

Possibly you have learned that several state and county committees are co-operating to put the question in a definite form on the state ballot in November, 1922, by initiative petitions. I am writing as secretary of the Wayne County Committee, not as secretary of the Detroit Citizens League, and as chairman of the state executive committee of five, chosen at Grand Rapids, June 11.

I note your criticism on the apparent indefiniteness of our plan up to April 28. The answer is that all cooperating groups decided to work on the basis of democracy rather than autocracy, therefore we seek and have sought to leave open many doors for the entrance of ideas from all parts of the state, both urban and rural. It will take from two to four years to complete this task. What with eighty-three counties and varying ideas of reform, and with a proposal for local county home rule made in the legislature, all authorities, including the Governor and Attorney General Wiley, advised against adopting now any single fixed plan in a county.

Many questions which doubtless you have in mind could be readily answered to your satisfaction if we were to confer face to face. At least a dozen mooted points of objection immediately disappear under such conditions. We insist that county government is so complex that to secure simplicity we must proceed patiently if we would achieve complete and permanent improvements. This position was adopted particularly on the insistence of Governor Groesbeck and Attorney General Wiley, with reference

for example, to retention of state functions in the county government. After conference with me, they drafted a different wording of the form of the amendment, which was considered in the state senate in the special session, but which we did not push.

Our state groups have voted to use this form substantially as drafted by the Governor and Attorney General. It calls for a commission of three to fifteen, who are to take the place of the supervisors and auditors, and who may be authorized by the legislature to appoint all county officers. This would give complete reform in such counties as adopted it by popular referendum vote. The short ballot feature would put Michigan ahead of all other states in the union. This idea will be embodied in the initiative petitions, whose circulation will begin soon and will be continued until July 1, 1922. Senator Baker and farmer representatives strongly favor the program which we have pushed since January 1.—W. P. Lovett, Executive Secretary, Detroit Citizens League.

PERHAPS WE HAVE BEEN TOO MODEST!

I DID NOT know until just the other day that you had ever offered any stock for sale in the Rural Publishing Company which owns the M. B. F. If there is any of this stock left, I want some, not only because I am sure it will be a good investment, but because I want to boost this weekly that is doing more for the farming business in Michigan than was ever done before. Please tell me all about this stock, if you have any left. Your friend.—A. J. C., Washtenaw County.

Perhaps we have been too modest since we offered last August just 2,500 share of 8 per cent preferred stock in this company to our friends and readers throughout the state. At least, we have not pressed the sale of this stock, although we can use the money to good advantage in the building and bettering of this business. There is less than half of the original allotment still unsold and when it is gone, as the small boy said, "there ain't goin' to be no core!" You understand of course that this preferred stock is sold at \$10 per share and that every penny of this money goes into the development of this business. No one receives a penny of commission. The stock pays four per cent (4 per cent) twice-a-year, the first was paid January first this year and the next dividend was paid on July first, 1921. The company reserves the right to repurchase this preferred stock any time after three years, by paying the buyer not only the full 8 per cent from the day the stock was purchased but an additional bonus of 5 per cent. This preferred stock is a first claim on all property of the corporation and draws full dividends before the common stockholders can receive a penny's dividends. The unsold part of this stock, will be sold in parcels of not less than ten shares and we wish that it might speedily be placed in the hands of friends of the Business Farmer who appreciate a good investment if only for one or a few hundred dollars, in a proposition in which they are even more than simply financially interested. Write the publisher if you have any spare money which is bringing you in less than eight per cent a year.—G. M. S.

MORE ABOUT THE AMERICAN LEGION IN KANSAS

I AM A constant reader of M. B. F. and an admirer of your plain English, "man of the world" way of publishing it. I like your "free for all" column and would like to answer Mr. Chas. H. Sanford's letter and your response to it in the issue of May seventh.

Mr. Sanford stated that the American Legion had been asked to look for pro-Germans and I. W. W.'s in a quiet, detective-like manner. The American Legion is not a detective bureau. Their actions and movements are open to the public. They do not answer the demands of all people. The Legion has standards of its own.

The tar and feather treatment is too tame for most pro-Germans and I. W. W.'s. They should be deport-

(Continued on page 11)

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MEN WANTED!

Young Men Mechanically Inclined, Get into the Automobile Business Now—and Make Real Money!

Sweeney trained men are in demand everywhere at good wages, **\$50.00 A WEEK—AND MORE**—from garages, tire shops, welding concerns, auto repair shops, etc. In the last six months farm products have all gone down but autos still kept running and no trained mechanic had to hunt for a job. Top wages are paid but Sweeney Trained Men are wanted. Here's the proof:—

Hundreds of Openings for Men!

South Dakota wires: "Will pay most any price for good man. Send him right away." Neck City, Mo., says: "Put us in touch with a first class repair man. Excellent opening." Indiana says: "Want one more Sweeney man for my new garage. Steady work at good prices." Kansas appeals: "Send man who understands Ford Car from A to Z. Will pay top wages." Mississippi wires: "Want a post graduate mechanic. Will pay all he is worth. Wire my expense." Florida calls: "Want head mechanic. Will pay \$50 a week. Let me hear by return mail." Thousands of Sweeney graduates now owning their own business in various parts of the country naturally favor Sweeney trained men. Sweeney loyalty is wonderful. Our daily mail is conclusive proof that the trained man with a SWEENEY diploma can secure jobs like these at \$50 a week and more. Simply send name today, a post card will do, for full information!

I Will Pay Railway Fare to Kansas City

My big announcement this season. You can come to the world's largest and best trade school at no more expense than if it were located in your home town, for I am rebating fares from any point in the U.S. to the Sweeney School. No advance in tuition, no extras—just a fair, square rebate. No matter where you live, this brings the SWEENEY MILLION DOLLAR SCHOOL RIGHT TO YOUR DOOR.

Seven Trades

The Sweeney man is taught seven different trades. No extras. No books to buy. We teach by doing the actual work. Learn in eight weeks. You cannot get the Sweeney System of Practical Experience anywhere else. The system that trained over 6,000 men for Uncle Sam during the war and that has turned out an army of over 36,000 graduates. You can hardly go any place in the world without bumping into a Sweeney man holding down some mechanical job, ready to greet a fellow Sweeney graduate.

Business is Better!

Young man, be INDEPENDENT. Strike out for yourself. Hold up your head. On the skyline of OPPORTUNITY see the Sweeney School. We are TRAINERS OF MEN, ARCHITECTS OF SUCCESS. I have made a million dollars in 15 years by MAKING OTHERS SUCCESSFUL. Take your first step towards success by writing me TODAY.

FREE! I will gladly send my 72-page illustrated catalogue FREE—Simply send name today. Read the

worth-while stories of men like yourself who came to Sweeney's and found success. Read how Frank Powell and Harry Wilson built up a \$20,000 business in about two years after graduating. Read how Elbert A. Pence built up a \$25,000 yearly garage business at Clearmont, Mo. Also how many students enjoy themselves after work in the swimming pool, the club and reading rooms, etc.

EMORY J. SWEENEY, President
LEARN A TRADE—Sweeney
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-MECHANICS
895 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

GET THIS FREE Book

Send Coupon Right Now!

EMORY J. SWEENEY, Pres., Dept. 895 Sweeney Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Send free, without any obligation, your 72-page catalog. Tell me of the opportunities in the Auto and Tractor Business.

Name _____ State _____

P.O. _____

TAKE TIME

IT IS A matter of simple truth, only that life is rich which never misses the opportunity to do a kindness and only is the day's work happily and satisfactorily done when one realizes that he or she is working out a divine purpose whether it be in office, factory, field or home.

Never let a day be just a mad rush to get through a certain amount of work being driven by a feeling either of nervous haste or anxiety with no time for a pleasant word with friend or family. One woman says "I do not read, there is no time," or "I do not write, there is no time." A noted Frenchman on a visit to this country exclaimed, "At what time do they die here? At what time do they love? When do they think?" Thus was he impressed with our American way of living.

All enterprise begins and originates in thought. Then it stands to reason, we must have time to think. Time to become acquainted with ourselves and our half-recognized ambitions. Time to plan. One hour spent wisely in the right conditions is worth many spent in the confusion and hurry of doing work not well thought out and planned beforehand.

We are now living in Eternity as much as we shall be hereafter and God intends that we shall have all the time we need to work out our destiny.

MAKING THE SUNDAY SCHOOL GO

HOW CAN a rural neighborhood best organize and support a Sunday school? We moved into a neighborhood at one time where a union Sunday School had been tried several times with the same result—it died. We decided to ask our neighbors to join us in a simple Bible study. All the supplies we got were a few Testaments. The meetings were held at the community schoolhouse and as there were song books there, we did not purchase any until later. As all our lessons were contained in the New Testament, there was no quarterly expense to be met.

Do you say, "The children would not understand?" We had a class of little ones and they read as well from their Testaments as possible from a quarterly and they learned to love and respect their Bibles. We had a couple who had been Sunday school workers for years—teachers in Sunday school—in this Bible study, and I heard the woman say after a few months of attendance with us: "I've learned more in these few months than in all the remainder of my life!" It was not because of able teachers as some of them had never taught before. It was because God's Word is the best text book, and coming face to face with it, and becoming familiar with it gave knowledge no other method can give.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

SUNDAY P. M. and I am trying my best to find the words for you but somehow they just won't come. When the BUSINESS FARMER comes and our page is a nice full page I feel we should express our appreciation for such an educational and up-to-the-minute page. But somehow with pen in hand words or news fail me, haven't decided which. Presume there are many others in my predicament. However, let me repeat the page is certainly a dandy and appreciated by many. The re-



3626. Junior's Dress, cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. 14 year size will require 8 1-8 yards of 27 inch material. Price 12 cents.

While I have been suggesting designs for the little girls and their mothers, the young daughter of the house has by no means been forgotten. This simple and stylish model may be made up in gingham or any of the flowered muslins. The ribbon belt with the long ends is good or a broad sash of white muslin or lawn and vest of the same.

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

Dear Friends: We all need to express ourselves occasionally. Here is the place to do it. Let us talk over our work, our pleasures, what we read and our problems in bringing up our families. I feel that I have many new friends made thru the columns of this page and when I write it is not to a cold-blooded Woman's Home Department but to thousands of women throughout Michigan and some other states in whom I have a very close and tender interest. I think of you all in your homes and among your families and wish I could just sit down with you on your own doorstep and be at home but we will have to call this page our doorstep. Now please do not let me do all the talking. I shall be glad to offer a year's subscription to American Cookery for the most practical letter on the subject suggested in the letter of Mrs. F. W., "Taking Drudgery From Work."—Mrs. Grace Nellis Jenney.

cipes I've tried most of and find they are fine and very helpful although I have many, those in our weekly suggest changes.

Have there been topics enough for discussion or may I suggest one? "Taking Drudgery from Work."

Of course this being discussed on the woman's page naturally refers to the housework and woman's outside work.

Believe by a step saving suggestion here and there we, without electrical conveniences, could shorten our working hours and enjoy an afternoon off perhaps in time every afternoon. Here is a suggestion that is not only time saving but thread

had lived on one before so we bought 41 acres and paid part down then I was taken sick and it cost so much that it has put us back quite a little. We have everything around us to take comfort with but find it quite lonely, just us two, so we have made up our minds if we could find some one who would like to live on a farm we would give them a good chance.

We have everything to make it pleasant for a young man or a young couple. We are middle-aged people, our farm is not far from Traverse City. There is a Woodman Hall just a mile from us where parties are held every two weeks and

A Child's Thought of God

THEY say that God lives very high!

But if you look above the pines You cannot see our God. And why?

And if you dig down in the mines You never see Him in the gold, Tho from Him all that's glory shines

God is so good He wears a fold Of heaven and earth across His face Like secrets kept, for love untold.

But still I feel that His embrace Slides down by thrills thru all things made

Thru sight and sound of every place.

As if my tender mother laid On my shut lids, her kisses pressure Half waking me at night and said Who kissed you thru the dark, dear guesses?

—Mrs. Browning.

saving as well. After using thread from a spool bring the end around and fasten it in the notch it was originally fastened in, should the notch become broken out with a sharp knife make another one. No need mentioning the pleasure of picking up any spool in the thread drawer without a half hour's untangling of threads. Here is a favorite chicken dinner recipe. It makes a grand dinner and not "just chicken again."

Chicken a la Kitchen Royal

1 spring chicken, 1-2 pound butter, 2 or 3 large onions, 1 pint of milk, 1 pint of cream.

Clean and unjoint the chicken, let stand in ice cold water until butter is melted in roaster, cut onions fine and let brown in melted butter, then add chicken which has been rolled in flour and seasoned. Place in oven and when nice and brown add 1 pint of milk and when done add 1 pint of cream and thicken. I usually bake biscuits and put around the chicken before adding the cream. No need to say how the family looks forward to a chicken dinner after this recipe. Hope our page will continue being a full-sized page and suggesting helpful hints will close with best wishes for its future.—F. W.

Needless to say this letter made me very happy. I can do better work after receiving such words of encouragement and appreciation. The topic suggested is a splendid one. Let us take it up. I am sure each one of us knows a few short cuts and we should pass them along.

It seems to me that the very best way to help this reader is to publish her letter. We withhold her name but will give it and her address to anyone really interested. Here may be a fine opportunity for someone. Read her letter over carefully and then write to me if you are interested.

We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I always look forward to it's coming. I enjoy the Home Department very much. I find many very good suggestions in it and I am not either sixty or sixteen. In today's BUSINESS FARMER, I was reading the sketch on "Keeping Girls on the Farm." I think it a very good plan, but we have neither one. We lived in the city until last spring when we got tired and thought we would rather live on a farm as we

they get up suppers quite often as there is a nice lot of young people around here and all have their own homes.

If you can find us some one who will come we will fix our property so they could hold it.—Mr. and Mrs. Subscriber.

To remove ink spots from linen dampen the spots with cold water, then soak in sweet milk. As the milk sours, wash the linen out and put in more sweet milk. Continue until spots fade. It requires some patience but this method will not injure the linen in the least. Oxalic acid may be used but any acid is apt to hurt the fabric. There is on the market a good preparation called Ink Eradicator at twenty-five cents a bottle. If the milk fails try this as it is safe. Follow the directions on the box. I did not receive your letter in time to get the answer in the last issue.

Mrs. C.—I find no apron in our catalogue just like the picture you sent me but if you will use the pattern in the issue of June 25th and put a belt under the arms you will get the same effect and the kimono sleeve makes it easier to make.

I wish to thank Mrs. G. W. S. and others for the recipes but if we publish any more recipes for cream puffs and lemon pies just now some people will think we do not know how to make anything else, so they will be left for the present.

If the ladies wishing patterns will send their requests to the Pattern Department, Michigan Business Farmer, they will receive them several mails earlier. We will publish the early Fall designs beginning the latter part of August.

Now is the time to buy ready-made summer dresses and low shoes. Clothing is now marked down to reduce the stocks and clothes can be bought very cheaply. My summer clothes for one year are generally bought the latter part of the preceding summer at just half price.

The enameled trays for high-chairs are not sold separately in the ordinary stores but write to Ray's Hardware Store, Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. You would be apt to find them there if anywhere.

I do not find that the ordinary hardware store carries the Schram top separately as they are not sold here and I can not tell you who manufactures them. Can you not get the name and address of the maker from the dealer you bought the jars off?

A WISE SPENDER MAKES A WISE SAVER

BEFORE you teach a child to save money, first teach him to spend it. Rather a paradoxical bit of advice, does it seem? Possibly; but let us consider the case of the child just beginning to handle money. He is getting old enough to do a few chores. Perhaps he takes care of the hens for mother, carrying all feed and water to them and collecting the eggs. For this work he is given 10 cents a week. The dime he receives each week he puts, as he has been taught to, in his bank. The amount, augmented by little gifts of money, or money earned by doing other things, increases until there is enough to be transferred into the big savings bank and placed to his credit on the deposit book made out for him the day he was born by his devoted grandfather. Every cent he receives he saves, while all his toys and his sweets and little extras are still purchased by his father and mother.

His parents prided themselves on the small boy's early habit of saving. They didn't realize how little that saving habit amounted to. The child saved his money, that is true, thrift or no spirit of denial. He had but he saved through no sense of absolutely no conception of the worth of a dollar. Never having learned the buying power of money, he could scarcely be expected to appreciate its saving power.

On the other hand, a child taught to spend money wisely will grow to save it wisely. When he learns that he must work nearly five months at 10 cents a week to get enough money to buy a fairly good football, he is going to be pretty careful what treatment that ball receives; he isn't going to leave it out to get buried under the snow or lost or stolen. And before he decides to buy anything he is going to think it over seriously and consider how many weeks he will have to work in order to get it, and whether the article is really worth that amount of effort. A dime is going to mean a great deal to that boy.

If, a little later, he can be taught how the bank pays a person so much money each year for the use of his money, he is going to be interested at once in the idea of earning some money without working for it.

WAYS TO KEEP FOODS

THE BEST way to keep bread crumbs made from stale bread that has been thoroughly oven dried and then rolled out or put through the meat chopper is in a wide-mouthed glass jar, with the cover left open. If you cover it tight the crumbs will soften.

Butter should never be kept on the wooden dish in which tub butter is usually placed by the grocer. It should be removed to glass or porcelain at once and kept covered. It is better not to keep print butter in the paper or cardboard containers after it has been once opened.

Fish should never be kept on metal dishes of any sort. Be sure that the crockery or glass plate you put the fish on is free from any cracks. Cracks in old crockery dishes absorb grease and odors and should never be used for holding food, especially strongly flavored food like fish.

Cake should never be kept in a bread box. Some old-time housewives used to keep a piece of bread in the cake box with the idea that it kept the cake moist. It may make the cake moist, but it does so at the expense of the flavor of the cake.

3627. Girl's One Piece Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 3 1-4 yards of 36 inch material. Price 12c.

This very modern dress may be made up in pongee with a little embroidery in wool or silk or one might use cotton poplin colored or white or of course linen. This design will be good all next winter and for wear in cold weather could be made in any light weight wool. Its lines are suitable for a girlish figure of girlish slimness.



ALWAYS ADDRESS ALL LETTERS

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

DEAR CHILDREN: Hasn't the weather been hot, the past week? I have been just about melting here at my office. Mount Clemens is not one of the largest cities in Michigan but our offices are near the center of the city and the breezes do not blow into our windows. As I have spent most of my life on the farm and am used to lots of air being shut up in an office this weather nearly smothers me. I certainly envy you boys and girls. Of course it is hot working on the farm but there is some wind and you can rest under shade trees and eat your meals in a cool, airy room with the doors and windows all open or if you have a wide, screened-in porch you can move the table out there. If you think it is dreadfully warm on the farm think of how many children of the large cities must be suffering. The girls and boys I have in mind live in crowded apartment houses or in rooms over stores where the front windows face out over a dry and dirty street. The only place they can play is in the streets or a small yard where there are many other children and they breathe the same air over and over because fresh air cannot get to them. I have seen

them peering out of the windows with tired and drawn faces and only enough clothing on to partly cover their thin little bodies. In the country is the place to live to have good health but this is only one of the many advantages of living on the farm.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl twelve years old and I am promoted to the seventh grade. I am corresponding with a girl who writes to the M. B. F. too. I have no brothers or sisters so I like to have boys and girls of this merry circle write to me. I read your letter and saw that you wanted boys and girls to write some stories so I am going to write one. This is the story:

The Two Little Sisters

It was a very old house where Cassy and Polly lived. Their mother was very poor and had to work very hard. Cassy was ten years old and Polly was eight. One day after their work was finished they went out into the back yard to clean it up a little and to play afterwards. On lifting up an old box Cassy gave a cry of delight. Polly went to see and there was a little plant. They told their mother about it and she said it must be a flower after she had seen it. So the next morning Cassy went down very early to see about it and there was Polly already. Polly was crying so Cassy asked her what the trouble was. Polly said, "Billy Miles kicked our plant and now it is dead." Just then a man passed by and saw them crying and he asked them what the matter was and they told him. Then the man told them to clean up that old back yard till it was very clean. The next day the man brought a lot of flowers and a gardener. After the flowers were planted the yard looked very nice. The two little sisters took good care of the flowers and afterwards they found out that the man was very

rich and they knew where he lived. So afterwards the man had a neat little cottage built for them. The two little sisters lived happily ever afterwards. I hope to hear from some of the boys and girls.—Geraldine Felchlin, Alpena, Mich., Route 2, Box 75.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is another farmer girl who would like to join your merry circle. May I? We take the Michigan Business Farmer. I love to read the Children's Hour. I am thirteen years old and in the eighth grade at school. I have two miles to go to school. I have three brothers, named Clellan, Guy and Francis. For pets I have a little silk poodle dog, a canary bird, a cat and some little chickens and ducks. I live on a 60 acre farm. We have 15 pigs, 6 cows, 3 horses, 20 ducks and 60 old hens, and about 75 little chickens. I have a little lamb up on my grandfather's farm. I would love to hear from some of the boys and girls. I will close with some riddles.

Lives in winter, dies in summer, and grows with its roots upward. Answer: An icicle.

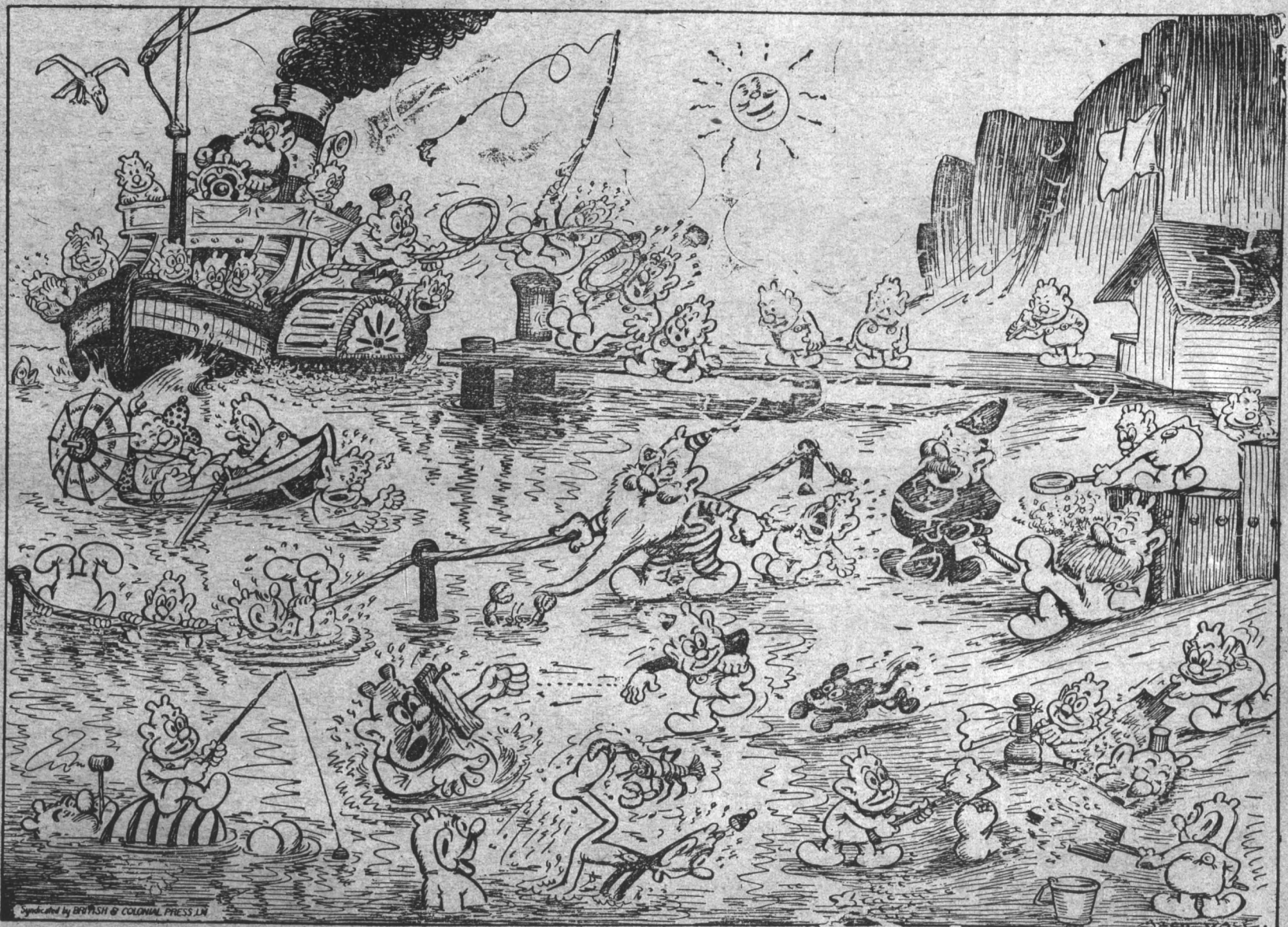
Higher than a house, higher than a tree; oh whatever can that be? A star. A house full, a yard full and yet you can't catch a bowl full. Answer: smoke. —Miss Evelyn D. Springsteen, Cassopolis, Michigan, Route 6.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a girl 12 years old and in the 7th grade at school. I have one sister and two brothers. For pets I have a kitten and 6 tame canary birds. There are not all mine. Mother helped to raise them but I call them mine. I have 4 young ones. I did have 7 little ones but one died and we sold two and have two singers left and the father and mother. The father we call Bobbie and the mother is Janie. The two young singers are Dickie and Brownie. I have a piano and I take lessons. I have two pieces that are sheet music. They are Dancing Stars and Ocean Breezes. I went to Sunday school all

one winter but then we came onto the farm here it was so far to walk that I could not go. I like the Doo Dads very well. We take the M. B. F. and all like it very much. I do especially for the Children's Hour and the Doo Dads. I will be glad to answer all the letters I receive from the boys and girls.—Doris Angel, Kent City, Michigan, Route 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 15 years old and in the 6B grade at school. I am a deaf girl. We live on a farm of 26 acres and have a horse, 2 pigs, a cow and calf, eleven rabbits, two little kittens and a black dog. I have planted some peanuts. My pets are four little rabbits and two little kittens. We have 90 little chicks and 20 hens. I like the Children's Hour. Our school let out the 10th of June. I took the examination. There were many pupils there to take it. I took the 7th grade examination. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I have a big sister and no brothers. I am going to work for my mother this summer. I have three good teachers. Their names are Miss Forrest, Miss Greer and Mr. Stevens. I can make dresses, aprons, middie blouses, bloomers, pajamas, princess slip and all kinds of dresses. I can hardly wait for the berries to start to ripen. I wish all the boys and girls would join the club work and learn to sew, can and raise pigs, poultry, calves, beans, corn, potatoes, and popcorn.—Hazel Morton, Otisville, Michigan, Lakeview Farm, R-1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am thirteen years old and have graduated from the eighth grade. I live in Oceana County and this year there was a County graduation held on the Hart fair grounds. There were about one hundred graduates and about twice as many people. The girls wore white middie dresses and black ties. There was a speaker who is the school commissioner from Mason county. He asked us children which way we were going thru life, upward, onward or downward? I am going to go upward. Don't you believe that is the way, Uncle Ned? If you go onward you stay the same, or downward you get worse, but upward you are learning and thinking more and better every year. I think that every boy and girl should try to go upward. This is my first letter to the M. B. F. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Blanche Marsalek, Rothbury, Michigan.



THE DOO DADS are having their annual beach picnic. Those that came in the first boat load lost no time getting into the water. The second load is here but they are having some trouble in arriving. It looks as though the captain was following the bird. The bird couldn't find anything to land on and so he is circling about. The captain is doing likewise with the boat. It is lucky for the Doo Dads that the bird didn't head for a tree behind the cliff for this boat doesn't go very well out of the water. The bathers are going strong. Don't old Doo Sawbones look pleased with his appearance in a striped bathing suit? He really should have tucked his whiskers in or he will get them tang-

led with the seaweeds. The fishes will dart in and out thinking it is some new kind of salt water plant. Likely enough they will nibble at it. That lobster can't wait for Doc to get into the water, he is so impatient for the first bite. When Doc comes out from his swim his chin will look like a broken down curling broom after a hard winter. Doc is going to duck a small Doo Dad who won't get into the water. Flannelfeet is immensely pleased. This sassy youngster has given him a heap of trouble in the past, but Doc has finally discovered a

On the Brink of the Briny

punishment to make him squeal. Roly wouldn't leave that long-eared, yelping cur of his at home. He is throwing a board into the water for him to fetch out. But this time Roly did not look. The board has hit Old Man Grouch in the ear. Now Old Man Grouch is never very sweet tempered. Even when he is happy he has a face like a horse and buggy. Look at him now. He is swollen with rage, his face is the color of sour ink and he is roaring like a homesick mule. Roly is in a hurry. He suspects he has been torpedoed on the favorite corn. If he

can shake that growling crab off it will surely fall foul of Roly's dog and what a rattle they would have. Sport would find that shameless, hard shell a tougher proposition than cats or slippers. As usual, Sleepy Sam dozed off in the middle of the afternoon and some of the little Doo Dads have piled sand on top of him till he is nearly buried. They have left his wooden leg sticking up and tied a flag to it so that none of the other Doo Dads would mistake it for a bottle and throw stones at it. Sam is dreaming that he is walking on clouds. Whenever he dreams he keeps his mouth open. Just wait till some of the sand begins to trickle in and his dream will change in a jiffy.

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.

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.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.
J. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
Wm. Waffie, Coldwater, Mich.
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.
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 4,500 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 Aggie 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

Hengerveld Lad. 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. C. 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 Lunde 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, Wisconsin 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. Lad, full sister to a 32 lb. cow. Dam will start on yearly test Nov. 15.

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

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. ROCHE
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 8 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

A ROYALLY BRED BULL

Born Nov. 18, 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 35.4 at 5 1-2 yrs. 32.73 at 4 1-2 years and 30.11 at 3 1-2 years put her in the first ranks as a producer. First check \$150 gets him. Herd Federally Supervised.

BRANDONHILL FARM, Ortonville, 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,
President, Secretary,
Gladwin, Mich.

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Embellgaard Lilith Champion 108073. His sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, world's first 35 lb. cow, and world's first 1,200 lb. cow. 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 Lilith 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
Champ'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 Pieterje Wane Prince. Two nearest dams average 31.9 lbs. butter, 672 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, 37,381.4 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 33.87 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. GOODAR, 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 718041, and Beau Perfection 327899 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 Gehrholtz, Herdsman,
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 Boars.

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 5 to 1,000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission.

C. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS. JUST TWO bull calves left. They are good ones. High class females, all ages. Best of blood. Come and see.

E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

RIVERVIEW HEREFORDS FOR SALE four bulls, one a grandson of the \$9,500 Bullion 4th. Also a few females.

Wm. O. 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.

CRAPPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Mich.

MICHIGAN THIRD ON CHICAGO POTATO MARKET

(Continued from page 3)

Idaho Russets, owing to their exceptional quality and careful grading, as a rule bring a premium on the Chicago market. Early Obios also are shown some preference. Imports from Canada to this market, which average 87 cars a year and are classed as Round Whites are usually sold at a discount because of their poor appearance as compared with domestic stock.

The wholesale trade of Chicago is located on South Water St., and South Randolph St. Carlot sales are made mostly in the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad yards at Grand Ave. Practically all original receivers sell in car lots. There are about 20 of these dealers, most of them doing both a commission and a merchandise business, the amount of direct buying depending somewhat upon the attitude of the growers at digging time.

Trading is most active on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and as a rule the market is lower on Monday than at the close of the week because of the accumulated receipts of Saturday and Sunday. Few sales are made on Saturday. Most of the trading is done between 6 and 7 a. m. in the summer and between 7:30 and 8:30 a. m. in the winter. Buyers and receivers meet in the railroad yards and talk prices. If the buyer is interested he is given the number of one or more cars which the receiver is offering. He inspects them by cutting into a few sacks or, if the load is bulk stock, digging into it a foot or so. After the price has been agreed upon, the buyer is given a sale ticket, which may be used as authority for unloading in place of the bill of lading.

The Chicago market is unique in its preference for bulk shipments. Under ordinary market conditions bulk cars bring a premium of 5c to 15c per 100 lbs. over sacked stock. This is explained by the fact that most sales of potatoes on the Chicago market are on the basis of "car lots outweigh"—that is, the buyer pays for the actual weight as recorded when he hauls the stock over the scales. It is the custom to allow some sorting of the stock in a bulk car, and a considerable amount of the poorer stock is thus left in the car to be disposed of as culls, often at about one third of the market price for No. 1's. The culls vary between 10 and 50 bus. to the car, depending upon the condition of the load, the strength of the market, and also upon the buyer, some buyers being known as "poor unloaders," because they take only the best of the stock. Such buyers usually have to pay a substantial premium over the regular market price. Re-sorting is rarely allowed in the case of sacked stock, and because bulk stock may be re-sorted, it is commonly understood that bulk potatoes from the North Central states are more carefully graded than those in sacks. The dealer who buys a car of bulk stock is allowed to sack it in the car as he unloads it. The cost of sacking a car of bulk stock is said to be about \$35 in addition to the price of the sacks, but by sorting and sacking the dealer eliminates culls and assures himself of the quality of the stock.

Receivers operate on a commission basis charge of 7 per cent to 10 per cent. The usual brokerage fee is \$12.50 per car. Receivers who have bought outright allow a margin of about 10c per 100 lbs. The receivers sell on account to reliable jobbers, while the jobbers' sales to the retail trade are mostly for cash. Their usual margin ranges from 35c to 50c per 100 lbs.

When a receiver considers that a car of potatoes is off grade or not of the quality represented by the shipper, the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates is usually called on to make an inspection. Sometimes the shipper applies for this service to protect himself, as the receiver may be influenced by a weak turn in the market and may misrepresent the condition of the shipment. In cases of dispute the certificate made by the government inspector is usually the

basis of settlement, and the expense of a lawsuit is frequently saved.

The Chicago market may be considered almost independent of other terminal markets. Conditions in Chicago tend to control may other markets rather than to respond to any ordinary changes in the smaller centers. The St. Louis market, in particular, follows Chicago very closely. During the movement of the main crop the shipping point prices in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan are largely governed by the prices in Chicago.

MICHIGAN'S STATE-OWNED FAIR TO BE BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

(Continued from page 4)

"In our fair this year we shall, therefore, attempt to show the whole varied collection of Michigan's activities—its farms, its factories, its fisheries, and its homes and inhabitants.

"We shall show a bit of Detroit, the wonder city of the nation; we shall show the motor industry, which in the last decade and a half has transformed the whole state; we shall show the first aid to motors—Good Roads. We shall show how health is maintained in the cities, the art and beauty that may be put in homes, the finer arts of urban civilization. But in so doing we shall not forget that the fair must devote itself conscientiously to encourage the agricultural interests of the state and to stimulate them forward to new efficiency and prosperity.

"And thus, in our coming seventy-second state fair, we shall hope to mingle in happy proportions a program which will show the best of farm life to the city man and the most modern of city conveniences to the man who feeds the world.

"With it all will be fun and entertainment, clean in every particular, and of the highest type known to fair managements anywhere.

"To this pot pourri of instruction and industry, health and happiness, fun and farming, the Michigan State Fair cordially invites the public of Michigan, hoping that the ten days and nights of activity will leave behind them memories of royal good times and a feeling that something of real usefulness has been accomplished."

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WEEK AT M. A. C.

MORE THAN 125 county champions in Michigan Boys' and Girls' Club work gathered at East Lansing from July 4 to 9 for the annual club week at the Michigan Agricultural College. The young men and women earned the right to attend the conference by virtue of victories in section competitions of the club work program and represented the pick of thousands of young people in the state who are preparing for future rural leadership through club activities.

A visit to the state capitol at Lansing on Saturday morning, the big complimentary banquet tendered to the visitors on Friday night by the State Board of Agriculture, and special swimming programs in the M. A. C. pool featured the week.

Educational programs along the lines of work taken up in the club activities were included cooking, sewing, and art work for the girls; and stock judging, grain inspection, and general farm practices for the boys furnished the themes for many of the gatherings.—H.

NEW MARKETING MAN AT M. A. C.

APPOINTMENT of John Truman Horner as associate professor of economics, in charge of special courses in marketing, has just been announced at the Michigan Agricultural College. Mr. Horner, who has had wide experience in agricultural marketing work, will take over all present marketing courses given in the economics division, and in addition will add special work as the demand is felt.

The appointment of Horner was made in response to demand from farm interests of the state for more emphasis on marketing work at the college according to Prof. W. O. Hedrick, head of the college department of economics.—H.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING IDEA
GROWING FAST

(Continued from page 2)

are the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation; the Minnesota Milk Producers' Association; the Potato Exchange of Michigan; the Equity Cooperative Exchange of North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and neighboring states; and the Farmers' Union of Kansas and Nebraska. Throughout this rich agricultural territory are hundreds of strongly organized local cooperative elevators, live stock shipping associations, creameries, etc., which, under aggressive leadership, are now or soon will be ready to take over the problems and turn their energies into larger channels in the form of fed-

erations or strong centralized marketing organizations.

Of those mentioned, the Equity Cooperative Exchange is the pioneer organization, having been incorporated in 1911 in North Dakota. Since that time its membership has spread into adjoining states throughout the northwest and its patrons are now to be found in practically every large live stock and grain producing state in the union.

FARM BUREAU NOTES

WHAT IF anything is the matter with the farmers' business, was the question put to 97,000 Michigan State Farm Bureau members during the week of July 4 by the state farm bureau, acting under instructions from the American Farm Bureau Federation which is gathering from 47 farm bureau states first hand information on farm problems for the congressional committee investigating the condition of agriculture.

The state farm bureau questionnaire was scheduled to be carried out in the form of community hearings where there was an opportunity to call a meeting in the limited time available for conducting the questionnaire. Farmers considered authorities on their respective commodities were scheduled to be heard in each county on their experiences on the present conditions of credit, transportation and marketing facilities. They were also to be asked for suggestions to remedy existing evils.

The Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry began its sessions July 11. It is charged with investigating the causes for the present condition of agriculture and is expected to report and to recommend remedial legislation where needed within 90 days.

Wool pools in all the 19 American Farm Bureau Federation states engaged in pooling wool this year are exceeding all expectations, says the national organization. Ohio is reported to have pooled 4,000,000 pounds to date, 1,000,000 more than the 1920 pool. Michigan, now in its third million, is far in advance of last year. New York already has as much as was pooled last year and the prospects are that the New York pool will be double the 1920 figure. Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota and Missouri are placing great amounts in the American Farm Bureau Federation pool.

MORE ABOUT THE AMERICAN
LEGION IN KANSAS

(Continued from page 7)

ed or shot at sunrise as a traitor to the Stars and Stripes. The law and order stuff is O. K. and backed up by all Americans when it is carried out by official men, but in the hands of rotten politicians it is too slow, sometimes.

I'm glad to see the lady back up the "tar and feathers of the Legion." We know she loves old Michigan and we're glad she hasn't forgotten her old home state of Kansas.

In regards to the actions of the Larned Post of Detroit, they were O. K. Some of those gentle paperweights down at Lansing need a bombardment. They acquired enough pep to put the bonus work on the move at any rate and I guess the voice of the legion had something to do with that acquired pep.

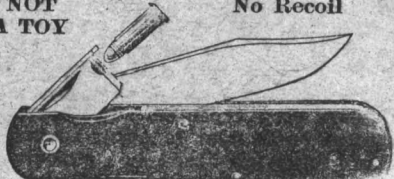
Some folks seem to think the ex-service men can live on love during a critical time like this after missing a year or two, possibly three of high tide. Most of the folks are O. K., but there's always a few who need their wings clipped—and if you will show them to the Legion, I think they will clip them. The Legion is composed of men who cannot be judged fairly by men of their own class who did not serve overseas or under the colors under strenuous service.

I am not a member of the Legion but ought to be. I'm an overseas man of a year and a half. The Legion is backing the Stars and Stripes calmly, kindly and forcibly.—W. C. D., Wexford County, Mich.

Only Article of Its Kind in the World

COMBINATION
KNIFE and PISTOL

Knife for everyday use
Pistol for every emergency
Used by men in U. S. Army and Navy
NOT A TOY



3 1-8 in. Long
1 inch wide

Protect your home—or when out nights
Practical useful novelty—small, light, compact and effective. Regular pistol cleverly concealed in high grade knife, with large, keen blade of best cutlery steel.

Needed by every sportsman and fisherman. Discharge any .22 short as effectively as any pistol made—automatic safety makes it without danger to use. Think of it—this mechanical marvel, perfect in workmanship and operation, at a cost much less than for any ordinary pistol. Nickel finished, packed in neat, plain box, all complete, postage prepaid. Don't delay—Send TO-DAY.

Cut out this ad. You may not see it again

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These free
booklets on
Farm Sanitation

tell you how to prevent disease among livestock and poultry and describe in detail the many uses of

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(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide and Disinfectant

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Write for these booklets.

Animal Industry Department

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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PACKAGES AT ALL DRUG STORES

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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 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 Shorthorns. 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 BREEDERS' Association offer for sale 75 head; all ages, both milk and beef breeding. Send for new list.
M. E. MILLER, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

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

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls for quick sale. Fair Acres Goods and Collynie Cullen 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.

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 Barred bred. Address
GEORGE W. ARNOLD or JARED ARNOLD
Williamsburg, R. 1, Michigan

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.

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND G.O.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—REGISTERED Jersey cattle.
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD— Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shylock 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolic's Master Pogs 177,683, a grandson of Pogs 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 Pogs 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, 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 GUERNSEY BULLS, SERVICE- able age, and calves. Dams now on test making splendid A. R. records. I have what you want in type breeding and production. Have never had abortion nor tuberculosis. Herd federally accredited. Prices \$100 up. Write for particulars.
A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

FOR SALE REG. GUERNSEY BULL, 3 years old, ready for heavy service. T. B. 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.

BROWN SWISS

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS BULL, BORN April 15, 1921. Guaranteed entirely satisfactory.
EARL O. WHITLOCK, St. Johns, 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 Price 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 corks. Write for prices. Everything guaranteed to please.
C. E. GARNANT
Eaton Rapids, Mich.

HERE IS SOMETHING GOOD. BIG TYPE Poland Chinas. One extra good large young 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 privilege. Boars in service: Clansman's Image 2nd, W. B.'s Outpost and Smooth Wonder. Visitors welcome.
W. B. RAMSDELL
Hanover, Mich.

B. 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.
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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 MCCAUGHEY, R. 4, Crosswell, Mich.

L S P C—4 BOARS BY CLANSMAN'S IM- AGE 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.

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(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.

Duroc Jersey Bred Stock all Sold. Orders taken for ventling pigs. 1,000 pound herd boar. **JOS. SCHUELLER, Weldman, 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.
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Romeo, Mich.

A FINE LOT OF SPRING DUROC JERSEY pigs, either sex. Brookwater breeding at reasonable prices.
SCHAFER BROS., R. 4, 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 Ist. 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
Pottsville, 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.
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FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.
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Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt'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.

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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.

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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.

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for BERKSHIRE boars or sows 6 to 8 weeks old. Reg. and Trans. and delivered anywhere in Mich. for \$15, or a fine large bred sow at \$40. I also have an exceptionally fine 400 lb. boar for sale at \$40. He is a dandy and anybody in the market for him should never pass this up. He is a good one.
C. H. WHITNEY, Merrill, Mich.

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Fitting Hogs for the Show Ring

A CORRESPONDENT, who has had no experience in fitting hogs for the show ring, asks for information about feeding and general care to help bring out the good qualities of his animal so they may make the best appearance possible when they appear before the judge.

To outline a course of feeding that will suit every hog and every prospective show man is impossible. The hog, to do its best, must be treated as an individual. Not all hogs like all feeds equally well. For that reason one will make more rapid gains on one kind of a ration, while another will do better on a somewhat different ration. Here is where experience and common sense count for a good deal. The successful feeder and showman watches his hogs constantly. He notes their appetite from day to day, studies their likes and dislikes with reference to feed and general care and tries his best to give them what they want and keep them comfortable.

It is self-evident that one must have a good hog to begin with or there will be no chance of a successful outcome. Just what constitutes a good hog is another thing that is not easily described. In a general way it may be said that type is very important. Judges lay greater stress upon type nowadays than they did a few years ago. Besides, what was considered a good type five or six years ago is not so considered today. Judges are now looking for the upstanding type of hog, one with plenty of daylight underneath. Much attention is given to feet and pasterns. They must be strong. The least weakness in that respect counts heavily against a show animal. The back must be well arched and the sides straight and smooth.

There is little danger in these days, when a hog is picked out in the rough to be fitted for the show ring, of picking one that is too long in the legs because, as mentioned before, upstandingness is now considered a very important and desirable characteristic. This, of course, does not mean that all we need is long legs in a hog. He must have a good body, too. Length of body is being given more attention than it was in former years. In fact, the lard type of hog that wins the ribbons today resembles the bacon type more than it does the lard type of a few years ago. There is good reason for this. Lard is no longer so important a food product as it has been in the past because lard substitutes in the shape of vegetable oils are now being used in exceedingly large quantities. The keen demand for lard is diminishing. A hog that produces a very large percentage of fat will not bring as good a price on the market as the one that shows a larger percentage of lean meat. There is no doubt but the present tendency and demand for an animal resembling the bacon type of hog will continue to grow and this is being reflected in the show ring.

Having selected the hog to be fitted, it is well to realize that even the most expert showman can't always pick the one that will feed out to advantage. For that reason it is a good plan if one wants to show four hogs to begin fitting twice as many. Some of them develop to better advantage than others.

The nature of the feed is important. The ration should not be fattening, but rather it should be one that will induce growth as well. For mature hogs corn, oats and tankage make a good combination. It may be fed in proportions of 50 pounds corn, 35 pounds ground oats, and 15 pounds tankage, or if the feeder likes to use some oil meal, 50 pounds corn, 30 pounds oats, 10 pounds tankage and 10 pounds oil meal will make a good ration. Young pigs should have slightly more protein and the amount of corn should also be reduced. Some of our most successful showmen feed no corn to young pigs at all. A ration composed of 60 per cent ground oats, 30 per cent middlings and 10 per

cent tankage is desirable. So is one composed of 70 per cent ground oats, 15 per cent middlings, 10 per cent tankage and 5 per cent oil meal.

These rations may be fed by hand but hand feeding is not essential, although it is perhaps more generally used than the self-feeder method.

Quite a number of showmen, however, are using the self-feeder nowadays and prefer it to hand feeding because it gives the pigs or mature hogs an opportunity to get what they like, and it has been shown time and again, where hogs have been fed for the market, that they are better judges of what they need than are the most expert feeders. In case a self-feeder is used for pigs such feeds as ground oats, shorts, tankage and oil meal should be put in separate compartments of a self-feeder so that the hogs may choose their own feed. Where older hogs are to be fitted and it is desirable to give them some corn it is better to mix ground oats and ground corn together. Otherwise they are apt to eat more corn than they should have for best results.

Good pasture should always be provided. Alfalfa is the best hog pasture crop we have. The common clovers come next in order so far as desirability of feed is concerned. Rape is another excellent feed and just as good as clover. When hogs have all the green feed they want they will do better than in the dry lot.

Exercise should be provided. If it can't be obtained in any other way the hogs should be driven for at least a half mile a day. This will keep them in good healthy condition and help make them easy to handle when they are presented before the judge. The feeding of mineral matter should not be neglected, although this is not quite so essential when tankage forms part of the ration as when it does not. A good mineral mixture consists of three-fourths by weight of ground limestone and one-fourth of bone meal. If ground limestone is not available, lime that has been fully air slaked will answer the same purpose. Salt should, of course, always be kept before the hogs so that they may partake as freely as they choose.—Iowa Homestead.

TO INCREASE FLOW OF WATER IN WELLS

On the farm of John Starks near Warsaw, New York, was a well drilled in rock to a depth of 185 feet. It was cased with 8 inch iron piping.

The flow of water was not constant and was not sufficient for the farm needs. County Agricultural Agent T. W. Vann was appealed to to suggest a remedy. He recommended a well blast.

When drilling the well, the driller had found a "spring strata" at a depth of 150 feet so it was decided to place the charge of dynamite at that point in the hope that the shot would open up the veins in the vicinity and sufficiently augment the water supply.

Eight cartridges (four pounds) of dynamite were tied together into a compact bundle of a shape that would go inside the well casing. A 12 pound weight was attached to the underside of the bundle to pull it down into place. A cord 150 feet long was used to lower it to the desired point. The upper end of the cord was tied to a stick about a foot long laid at right angles to the top of the casing, holding it in place.

The well was full of water up to within twelve inches of the top.

The charge was set off by means of a blasting cap and length of fuse attached to one of the cartridges. The fuse had to be lighted before the charge was lowered into place. For the sake of safety, the fuse was cut eighteen feet long. Fuse burns at an average rate of a foot per thirty seconds.

The weight was tied under the charge rather than above it because had it been above, it would have been shot up into the air and might have damaged something.

HOW TO FAIL IN A DAIRY

SOMETIMES the best way to show how to do a thing is to tell how it should not be done. Then the way to succeed will be clearly evident. With this plan in view the weekly news letter of the Department of Agriculture presents the following rules compiled by a West Virginia farmer. The farmer-humorist says:

Don't weigh your milk, for then you might have to figure and think.

Feed the cows timothy hay—it is good for race horses.

Cow-testing associations are needless—they show how to save and know.

Keep the barn hot—cows are like woodchucks.

Don't have many windows in the barn—the hired man might look out.

Keep the water ice cold—shivering gives the cows exercise.

Avoid heavy milkers—they consume too much valuable time.

WEAKENED BY RUST

Many a piece of farm machinery is broken in use, at a busy critical period, because the part has become weakened by rust.

Nowadays when a machine breaks it is not only the cost of replacement to be considered, but the machine may be out of service for several days or weeks because the dealer's stock of parts is low and completely out on some items.

And it isn't the dealers fault either in most cases. He has orders in for short stock parts, but ordering is one thing, and getting orders filled is something else, as all machinery dealers and their customers know to their sorrow.

All farm machinery should be kept painted. Reduce breakage to the minimum. Parts will break often enough when machines are handled with the utmost care, but just now when replacements are so expensive and so difficult to get promptly regardless of price, the least the farmer can do is to guard against this unnecessary weakening of essential equipment, by allowing rust to set in on it.

Fortunately paint isn't scarce. It takes very little time to apply it and the cost is nothing compared to the loss of several days use of an important machine at a critical period in planting, cultivating or harvesting time.

We have been reading a neighbor's paper (M. B. F.) and my husband likes it very much, so much that he has asked me to subscribe for it for his birthday. We are new beginners and are much pleased with the help we have had from your paper.—Mrs. Earl Luttenbacher, Saginaw County, Mich.

The Collection Box

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

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

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

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

THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

"JUNIOR YANKS" EVAPORATE
My son ordered a shirt and a sweater from the "Junior Yanks," 144 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago. They were to be all wool but what they sent us were cotton. We kept the shirt but returned the sweater asking them to either send a wool sweater or refund our money. No answer was received. Can you do anything to help us get our money?—J. R. H.

Letters addressed to the "Junior Yanks" at the address given in J. R. H.'s letter were returned to us by the post office and the concern has evidently departed for parts unknown. Looks as if your experience will have to be charged to profit and loss. It would have been a good plan to look up the rating of this concern before you did business with it and thus "Better be safe than sorry."

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.

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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.
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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.
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Brahma, 25c each. Barred Rock, R. I. Red 18 cents each.
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SILVER LACED GOLDEN AND WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 for 30.
C. W. BROWNING, R 2, Portland, Mich.

MARTIN'S STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES. Chicks all sold for this season, thank you. Some dandy cockerels for fall delivery. Place order now. Few good flocks from our breeding pens at reasonable prices. Hatching eggs half price.
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Big Rapids, R 5, Michigan

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LEO GRABOWSKI, R 4, Merrill, Mich.

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INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

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Bred for type and color since 1912. Winter laying strain of both Black and White. Have some cockerels for sale. Eggs in season.
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Webberville, Mich.

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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.
GRABOWSKI BROS., R 4, Merrill, Mich.

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CHICKS GREAT PRICE OUT FOR JULY
delivery to retail bargain price, LOOK
Pure S. C. W. Leghorns ... \$3.00
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Hatch every Tuesday in July. Order direct from ad. Prompt shipment by Parcel Post. Full count, strong lively chicks on arrival. 13 years reliable dealings. Fine instructive catalog free.
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Plan now on more eggs next winter. June hatched chicks lay when eggs are high. Eng. White Leghorns, \$11—100; Brown Leghorns, \$11—100; Anconas, \$12—100. Postpaid any where. Catalog free.
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26 E. Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Bath, Mich.

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Zeeland, R 2, Michigan



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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. Q. KIRBY, R 1 East Lansing, Mich.

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FOR SALE—MY 40 ACRES OF NO. 1 soil well tiled all under cultivation. 7 room house, small outside buildings, orchard, 2 miles to Fairgrove or Akron, good roads, actual value of land buys, on account of poor health. HENRY DELONG, Fairgrove, R 2, Michigan.

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

FOR SALE—200 ACRE FARM, 12 ROOM house, large woodshed, 40 x 60 barn, large cow-stable attached, 22 x 36 driving shed, other buildings, good well and flowing spring, 140 acres tillable, good heavy soil, 30 acres of orchards, apples, peaches, and sweet cherries, 1 mile from trunk line, 4 miles from shipping station, \$10,000 part down and easy terms. JAMES R. RICE, Benzonia, Michigan.

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, Applegate, R 2, Michigan. X



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THE PASSING of another week of the summer period has brought developments which seem to indicate that the country is surely, if slowly, approaching industrial and general business normalcy. The crepe hanger and his faithful lieutenant, the calamity howler, are still abroad in the land but is an encouraging fact that, in spite of the "gloom" dispensed by this band of chronic soreheads, the business revival comes steadily on.

During the past week, the writer has interviewed real estate dealers and other business men of Detroit and without a single exception, they have reported a marked improvement in the general business outlook. Since the last report, Bradstreet's commodity list index number shows an advance; this is the first advance shown by the index in 13 months. All lines of retail trade are active, featured, in many of the leading cities of the country, by advertised sales of seasonal goods at reduced prices. The wholesale trade is dull and quiet, except in certain food lines that exporters to foreign countries are bidding for. The tremendous foreign demand for our wheat and hog products, well known for many months by the speculators who control our markets, is beginning to filter through to the public at large and a wave of investment buying is developing. Wheat harvest is well forward and, while the yields in some localities is disappointing, on the whole, threshing returns are better than was expected at the beginning of the current month. Dry weather and insect pests have ruined spring crops in some districts and the farmer's outlook, in these localities, is far from encouraging.

The New York stock market has shown a stubborn firmness, in connection with certain staple stock issues, of late and traders are beginning to make an effort to reduce their short lines. Railway stocks have shown considerable firmness, probably, because of the general belief that a brighter day is dawning for the railroad business. The announcement, made last Friday by the Association of Railway Executives that United States railway earnings for May exceeded those in April by nearly eight million dollars, has in it a note of encouragement to those of our people who are hoping for an early reduction of freight rates. To the men, who have been anxiously scanning the business horizon for signs of a coming trade revival, the increase in railroad earnings will come as a confirmation of recent rumors that the public is abandoning the buyers' strike that has been in vogue so long.

The announcement that the railroads of the country are to receive from the United States government advances, during the next six months, that will total more than \$500,000,000, is a guarantee of coming prosperity in connection with all manufacturing lines that produce structural material for cars, tracks and roadbeds; incidentally, the expenditure of more than a half-billion for railway betterments will mean much to the great American army of laborers which specializes in the manufacture of equipments.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 12, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.22	1.19	1.34½
No. 2 White	1.47		
No. 2 Mixed	1.17		1.30½
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	2.87	2.85	2.85
No. 2 White			
No. 2 Mixed			

The wheat market operated under the influence of bullish news last week with the exception of the opening and closing day but in spite of this prices are lower for the week. The government report given out

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Wheat strong. Corn and oats inactive. Beans unchanged. Hay firm. Cattle steady. Hogs active.

CHICAGO—Wheat steady. Corn and oats higher. Beans firm. New potatoes higher. Hogs and cattle 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.)

Saturday which shows farm reserves amount to 56,000,000 bushels, as against 47,000,000 bushels a year ago, caused the Detroit market to drop 3 cents and at Chicago the market went sharply lower at the opening but before the day closed prices had worked back to within 1 cent of Friday's close. According to news of the crop prices should not be going down. Canada is the only country that reports a large crop but they have not begun their harvest yet and when they do the crop may turn out the same as much of the wheat in the United States. The standing grain in this country promised well but threshing returns show the wheat is shrunken and of inferior quality owing to the dry weather. Dry weather complaints continue to come from Europe; France reports serious damage and almost every other section of the continent has felt the effects of no rains. Indications are that there will be a serious shortage of wheat in the world and the majority of the countries will have to look to America for their supply. Granting that Canada does have a large crop there will still be a heavy demand in the United States for wheat for export. Farmers in general are hauling their wheat to market as soon as it is threshed.

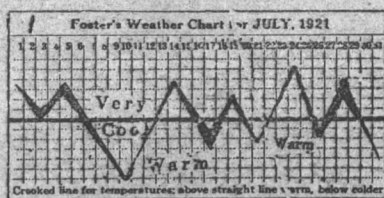
CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 12, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.63	.61½	.82
No. 3 Yellow	.62		
No. 4 Yellow	.59		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yellow	1.70		
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			

Corn followed the trend of wheat last week at Detroit up to the closing day when it held firm. The Chicago market was in sympathy with wheat the entire week. The government report was bearish, and, according to this survey, with favorable weather at the proper time there will be a bumper crop this year. Domestic demand was very light.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1921.—July 16 the principal warm wave of this month with the highest temperatures of the month, will be crossing meridian 90, moving southeastward. Its mate, the low, or storm center, will cover the northern Rockies, B. C., Alberta and the middle provinces of Canada, and the most severe storms of the month will be ready for business in America and Canada. These disturbances will move from meridian 90 to the Atlantic coast in about four days and more than usual rain is expected from them. At this time the tropical storm is expected off the Northern Atlantic coasts moving eastward and decreasing in force.

During early part of the week centering on July 20 another high temperature wave will come into telegraphic sight in the extreme northwest; near July 20 it will cross meridian 90 moving southeastward. Making the usual curve northeastward it will reach Atlantic coast about July 24. This will bring a severe storm for all parts of the continent.

These storms are expected to cause more rain for July than will fall for any other month of the 1921 crop season, causing considerable damage to small grain during the harvest season. But the heavy rains will be beneficial to corn. This will not make corn cheaper. Indications are that world's demand for grain and cotton will be large.

Fourth disturbance for July will bring cooler averages. The warm wave will be in Alaska early in the week, centering on 25, and the cool waves before and after will reach Alaska near 23 and 27, with low temperatures and some indications of frosts in the far northwest near July 27, but frosts are not probable. They very seldom occur in July. These disturbances will reach meridian 90 near July 25, meridian 85 near 27 and Atlantic coast 29. As a whole crop weather of July will be fair but some damages during the harvest are expected from too much rain.

W. T. Foster

Dealers do not want old stock because the consumers will not eat them if new potatoes are within the limit of their pocketbook.

HAY FIRM

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Detroit	20.00 @ 21.00	19.00 @ 20.00	19.00 @ 20.00
Chicago	22.00 @ 23.00	21.00 @ 22.00	21.00 @ 22.00
New York	27.00 @ 28.00	26.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 26.00
Pittsburg	22.50 @ 23.00	21.00 @ 22.00	21.00 @ 22.00
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	
Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover	
Detroit	19.00 @ 20.00	18.00 @ 19.00	18.00 @ 19.00
Chicago	19.00 @ 20.00	18.00 @ 19.00	18.00 @ 19.00
New York	26.00 @ 27.00	25.00 @ 26.00	24.00 @ 25.00
Pittsburg	18.00 @ 19.00	17.00 @ 18.00	16.00 @ 17.00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The live stock markets of the country are showing a much stronger tone, of late, the direct result of an improved demand for fresh and cured meats and a marked increase in daily arrivals. Chicago got only 32,110 last week, a falling off, from the week before, of nearly 10,000 head. Medium to light steers were in most active demand through the entire period and on the close this grade of cattle was 25 to 50 cents higher than on the close of the week before. A large number of common to good steers came to hand and were used to take the place of cows and heifers which were comparatively scarce all the week. Butchers cattle were 25 to 50 cents higher and the same can be said of canners. A light run of veal calves caused an advance of \$1.25 to \$1.50 per cwt. in this department. Bulls were scarce and 50 to 75 cents higher. A scarcity of stockers and feeders was made the occasion for an advance of 25 to 50 cents per cwt.

While a few long-fed bullocks, of exceptionally good quality, came to hand during the week the average quality of the offerings was decidedly common; very few tidy light steers and well finished yearlings came to hand. Eastern demand for dressed beef took a turn for the better that resulted in an advance of \$1 per cwt. for all of the better grades of beef. The eastern order trade were active buyers in the Chicago market all the week taking all the light fat cattle that were available and, incidentally, giving local buyers plenty of competition. Export trade was much lighter than usual of late.

The top for yearlings, last week, was \$9 but on Monday of this week, 25 cents per cwt. was added. No improvement in the demand for heavy steers is noted and none is looked for in the near future. Reports are coming in from all parts of the country announcing the failure of hundreds of retail butchers, the cause assigned in most cases, being the freaky demand for all of the cheaper cuts in the carcass. Common shoulder beef was hardly ever known to be lower than it is now. The lot of the retail meat dealer, now that live stock prices are advancing is not to be desired; the meat eating public has had a taste of pre-war meat prices and it will be hard to make them see a higher price range.

A big decline in sheep and lamb arrivals in all markets was the occasion for a sharp advance in selling prices, the in-between kind advancing, most, some of the cull kind showing gains of \$1.50 per cwt. from last week's average values. Fat lambs advanced 50 to 75 cents per cwt. during the week, the top price paid was \$11.75. All grades of mature sheep and wethers were scarce and from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. higher. Breeding ewes were scarce and the demand was lighter than usual of late; ewes of mixed ages brought \$4.50 and yearlings, \$5 per cwt. No feeding lambs came to hand in Chicago last week and

very few are expected until prices show better. Shipping demand for fat stock was decidedly active in Chicago and local killers had to bid up to get their share.

In the issue of June 25th, the M. B. F. made the prediction, that from that date forward until October 1, live hog and commodity values would show a rapid advance; since the recent low price, live hogs have advanced to date more than \$2 per cwt. and the end is, evidently, not quite yet.

DETROIT FRUIT MARKET

Cherries—White sweet, \$2.50 @ 2.75; black sweet, \$3.50 @ 4; sour, \$3.50 @ 4 per 16-quart case.

Currants—Red, \$6.50 @ 7.50 per bushel.

Huckleberries—\$7.50 @ 8 per bu.

Peaches—Elberta, \$2.25 @ 2.75 per 6-basket carrier; \$3.25 @ 3.75 per bushel.

Raspberries—Red, \$10 @ 10.50; black, \$7.50 @ 8 per bu.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MUST TEACH BUSINESS FARMING

(Continued from page 1)

our search for better and cheaper methods of production, it is the clear duty of the agricultural colleges of the country to give more and more attention to study and instruction in the field of agricultural economics. The mission of our agricultural colleges is not to promote agriculture at the expense of industry or commerce, nor to give the farmer the sort of an education that will place him in a position of unfair advantage over other classes, but rather through more scientific methods of production and less wasteful methods of distribution, enable him to better serve the Nation. The obligation to get food to the consumer with the least waste is just as binding as the obligation to produce that food in the first place. The farmer needs all of the training in production that the colleges can give him, but the most ur-

gent need now is the development of an entirely new realm of organized knowledge of the economic factors that will enable him to cheapen his production and improve his distribution.

Our period of exploitation is practically at an end. If our production is to be maintained, agriculture must be put on a thoroughly sound business basis. In times past those of our farmers who have gotten ahead financially have succeeded largely through the increased value of their land caused by the growing population. The farmers of the future can not hope to profit largely in this way. From now on farming must be conducted as other business, carrying its own expense account from year to year and yielding enough in the way of a profit to justify the enterprise. This means that we must not only increase our production but must learn better methods of distribution, find less burdensome schemes of finance, and, in addition, learn how to take some of the speculative risks out of farming. In one sense the farmer is the greatest speculator in the world, in that his business is subject to risks against which he has not yet learned how to insure. He is at the mercy of the weather. He can not control production as can the manufacturer. He has nothing to say about the price, and, indeed, does not know until six months or a year after the work is done what his wages, as represented by the price he gets for his crops, will be. He has no certain way of forecasting the probable demand. He lacks the information which would enable him to adjust his production of different crops to the needs of the consumer. Hence the higher financial rewards of farming have been paid not for conscientious productive effort but for shrewd speculative ingenuity, a decidedly bad system of economy.

The events of the next few years will largely determine our national policies for a long time to come. Up to the present time this Nation, like Topsy, has "just grown." Now we have come to the time when there should be a more conscious direction of our growth and a far greater coordination of our various activities. The relations between agriculture and industry, commerce and finance will, of necessity, become increasingly intimate. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that our young men in agricultural colleges be given more thorough training in matters of marketing, transportation, finance, and everything else which directly or indirectly has to do with making a thoroughly sound, wholesome, prosperous, self-sustaining Nation.

Reports Show Oat Crop Will Average Light Corn Fine, Beans Looking Good Say Crop Reporters

Saginaw—During week ending July 9, I find no improvement in the majority of crops except that there may be in beans and corn; corn is splendid. Oats are ripening very fast due to extreme heat and in localities where rain has fallen oats have lodged badly. The oat crop is very disappointing; doubtful of being within 50 per cent of last year. Extreme heat has affected potato, cabbage and other truck crops. Wheat, rye and barley practically all harvested. More black rot in sugar beets; thin stand and very uneven crop.—A. G. Boyay, County Agricultural Agent.

Branch—Due to a short crop of hay in many sections, the farmers have finished this work and now have all wheat and rye cut. Threshing of these grains began July 5th, and due to the prolonged hot, dry weather is progressing rapidly. The first "infant" grain separator, operated by a Fordson, started work here last Tuesday and threshed out 30 loads of rye the first day. Oat harvest began Thursday, but oats are still green on the heavier soils. Most farmers intend to sell grain as soon as threshed.—F. P. Adolph.

Hillsdale—The farmers in this vicinity have the majority of their wheat and rye cut. There isn't as much grain in proportion to the straw on account of the hail of about two weeks ago which pounded the grain out of the heads. For the past week we have had very hot and sultry weather with one light shower. There is plenty of moisture in the soil but it soon dries out if not kept stirred. Some young poultry is being sold, also cream, milk, butter and eggs. Three fires resulted from the lightning last evening.—Reno J. Fast.

Sanilac—Harvesting of different crops is all coming off at nearly the same time. Most of the wheat is harvested and will be a fair crop. Part of the hay is harvested and in a great many sections will be about 50 per cent of the average yield. Oats are coming along rapidly, but need rain at the present time, and will also be a poor crop. Rye is fine in most sections. Beans are the prospect of being a very good crop and very few potatoes have been planted in this county.—John D. Martin, Sanilac County Farm Bureau.

Livingston—Haying and harvest is in progress; hay rather light, and mostly finished. Wheat and rye good for this county; much rye to cut which should have been cut last week. The heavy rain broke it down. Oats are looking fair, but will be about 40 per cent normal; straw real short. Corn is doing well and has prospects of being a good crop. Bean acreage is very small.—Geo. Coleman.

Huron—Hay is a little light; average about 1 ton per acre. Winter wheat and rye will be ready to cut inside of a week and haying is mostly done. Oats and barley just heading out and look very promising. Just now corn and potatoes look good. Heavy rain hurt beans in the low land. Some look good and will average two-thirds of a crop. Need rain badly.—J. K.

Montcalm—Farmers are very busy now haying, harvesting grain and cultivating, and extra time is spent with the potato bug which is very numerous this season. We have had several hard rains lately and both wind and hail which does not seem to cool the air. It is very hot and looks very much like

rain again soon. The soil is in good condition now and crops are growing fine. The berries are ripening now; recent rains saved them and they are of good quality. Grape vines are full; a few peaches and apples, but no currants, gooseberries, cherries, plums or pears to speak of.—Geo. B. Wilson.

Ottawa—Local showers have fallen in several parts of the county and in those places the new seeding is improved, corn and oats benefited. Generally oats are short and light, potatoes poor stand, corn good. Wheat not producing as well as expected. Many farmers are threshing out of field and selling grain because of need of cash.—C. P. Milham, Ottawa County Agricultural Agent.

Grand Traverse—Copious rain July 7th P. M. and showers the 8th. Cherry picking in full swing. Montmorencies and late sweets being harvested. Hail storm Thursday P. M. ruined a few orchards near Old Mission; a freak storm of small extent. Rain saved lots of potatoes and corn and helped the cherries. Oats gone; may be able to cut a little for hay.—J. P. Houston.

Arenac (N)—The last few showers have saved the corn, beans and potato crop; little late to help oats but will stiffen up the straw. The hottest and driest in many years and looked like a sure discouraged bunch of farmers. Times are dull and the farmer has hard work to get enough credit at the bank to really carry on his farming right.—M. B. Russell.

Ingham—Fine weather but hot; have had rain enough to help crops out in fair shape. Wheat harvest nearly completed. Some threshing done. Some wheat is shrunken. Haying only partly done; corn looks fine; it is tassling out two weeks ahead of the season. Oats are fine; potatoes look good, and stock looks good. Pastures are in fair condition.—C. I. Miller.

Genesee—Hay cutting in full swing. Wheat is dead ripe and waiting for the reaper; both crops come in together. Most of the county had good rains past ten days. A lot of wind that did some damage to all crops. Corn largest in history at this date. General condition for crops good.—A. R. Graham.

Missaukee—Local rains over parts of this county have helped corn and potatoes that withstood the drought. Oats are very short but may make a fair crop in the center and northeast parts of the county. Fairly general rains Thursday night and today may revive pastures.—P. H. S.

Allegan—Harvesting wheat, rye and haying is the order this week. Some threshing done; some wheat threshed in field. Very dry in this vicinity. Corn looks promising. Most of the farmers complain of a shortage of pasture.—L. B. M.

Ionia—Haying is mostly done. Some wheat cut, also some barley. Corn and beans are looking fine. Some good road work is being done. There are a few potatoes in through here and they are looking good.—Seymour Lyons.

Kalamazoo—Hay light; corn fair; oats good. Wheat all cut. Very hot; plenty of rain and lots of weeds. Potatoes fair; no bugs.—H. A. Barnes.

Kalkaska—Corn looking well. Unprecedented drought has damaged grains and new seedings. Potato acreage reduced by dry weather.—E. E. T.

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