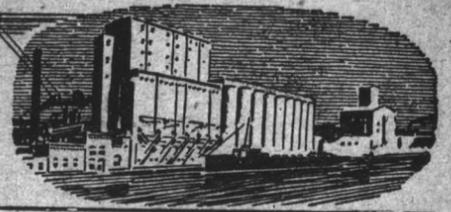


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Ford Offers to Buy Government Nitrate Plants

If U. S. Accepts Offer for Muscle Shoals Plants Ford Will Manufacture Cheap Fertilizers for Farmers

HENRY FORD'S proposal to the United States government to take over and operate the immense Muscle Shoals, Alabama, nitrate plants and power properties, when carefully analyzed is seen to be most favorable to the farmers interest and holds out great promise for future cheap fertilizer supplies. In fact it may be said that Mr. Ford looks upon the money invested in the experimental development of new fertilizers and the operation of the present nitrate plant in the light of a great foundation for the development of agriculture rather than as a money-making proposition.

Coming as this proposal does after the terrific struggles of the various farmers organizations at Washington last fall and winter in their efforts to get congress to make some disposition of this plant that would prevent its falling into the hands of a giant combine waiting to seize on to this new method of making fertilizers and thereby effecting a virtual monopoly of the fertilizer business for all time to come, farmer leaders at Washington feel that this plan offers the solution that they have been looking for.

Farmers organizations are also much pleased at this vindication of their contention that nitrogen production at Muscle Shoals is a real commercial proposition. As Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce said in transmitting the proposal to the Secretary of War: "Mr. Ford's offer does prove what the public associations have contended—that the completion of this project has a commercial value."

This statement is music to the ears of the farm leaders who have steadfastly stood by this proposition ever since the armistice made the plant no longer needed for war purposes. It has been made the target for the most vitriolic attacks ever launched against any public works and at one time last winter many congressmen expressed themselves of the opinion that the entire fertilizer production end of the project should be abandoned and the plant accounted a complete loss.

When we consider that the big plants at Nashville, Tennessee, known as Old Hickory, which cost the government \$88,000,000 were sacrificed at a total of three and a half

millions, and the big workings at Nitro, West Virginia, at similar terrific losses, while several nitrate plants in Ohio, Virginia and other states were sold for junk, it is easy to see how close was the escape of the Muscle Shoals plant from a similar fate and how fortunate are the farmers in securing a purchaser and operator who will

fertilizer profits and retain a monopoly would be gone. Their tactics were to run down the plant as much as possible and then when the farmers had been worn out, to slip in and pick it up for little or nothing.

It is plain therefore that these opposing interests will make every effort to keep Mr. Ford from securing control of the plant if it can possibly be done. A good start has been made but strong support on the part of the farmers will be necessary to overcome the opposition sure to center on this proposal of Mr. Ford's.

In case the government accepts the proposal it is Mr. Ford's intention to operate nitrate plant number 2 for the production of either cyanamid or ammonium nitrate, or both, just as soon as the water power is available from the Wilson dam now under construction in the Tennessee River near the plant. It is anticipated that at least another year will be required to complete the Wilson dam and the construction equipment will then be immediately removed to the site of the second dam. It will not be necessary, however, to await the completion of the second dam before operation of the plant could be started. A total of 600,000 horse-power would be created by the hundred foot head of water falling over Wilson dam, but owing to the irregular flow of the river only one hundred thousand would be available continuously. A 90,000 horse-power steam plant is available, however, to supplement the water power when needed, but the use of this adds to the cost of the product. One hundred thousand horse-power is all that is needed for the one nitrate plant.

With the two dams and other engineering developments, in time it will prob-

ably be possible to produce a continuous water-power amounting to something like 800,000,000 horse-power. During the first few years while the power is somewhat uncertain and expensive, Mr. Ford's proposal provides that the payments be reduced. The ultimate water power development at Muscle Shoals is second only to that of Niagara Falls. Few appreciate today just what this move may mean.

While it is not known just what use Mr. Ford expects to

(Continued on page 11)

Fertilizers for Farmers

By O. M. KILE, Washington, D. C.
(Exclusive to Michigan Business Farmer)

Mr. Ford's Proposal for Muscle Shoals Development



HENRY FORD
Michigan's most famous manufacturer who has again proven his genius in broader fields of service by offering to make a practical success of the manufacture of nitrates in America.

the large farm organizations, and other interested bodies, to meet with representatives of the plant, have access to all books and records, and determine whether or not this maximum is being observed.

By proper engineering developments the power made available at the dams would eventually far exceed that needed for fertilizer production and Mr. Ford is to have this for his own manufacturing uses. A large use of this addition power is necessary in order to keep down the cost of the power used in fertilizer production.

so well protect their peculiar interests in this development.

The real opposition to the plan proposed by the farmers last year to have the government operate the nitrate plant come from the American Cyanamid Company, the United States Steel Corporation, a combine of electrical power and equipment companies, and some of the larger fertilizer interests. They knew full well that if someone outside their combine should get hold of this plant the opportunity to hold up fer-

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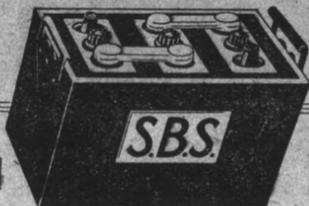
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The Organized Farmer
FARM BUREAU—FARMERS' CLUBS—FARMERS' UNIONS—CLEANERS—GRANGE

FARMERS CULLING OUT COARSE WOOL SHEEP

COARSE wool sheep are being culled out by many sheepmen of the state, largely because of the economic influence of the state farm bureau wool pool, says Don Williams, sheep extension specialist for the Michigan Agricultural College, who is cooperating with the farm bureau by handling sheep instruction work at the various pooling centers.

Coiswolds, Lincoln and Leicesters are being eliminated because they produce such a low grade of wool, says Mr. Williams. Their fleece goes largely into the manufacture of carpets and similar products. Packers frequently dock the large lambs of the coarse wool sheep for being over weight and their owners are turning to the medium and fine wool types. Where coarse wool sheep are being retained in many cases sheepmen are using the type of ram to better the general quality of their wool, according to Mr. Williams.

Grading crews of the State Farm Bureau wool pool will invade the upper peninsula July 25, according to the farm bureau. It is possible the pooling operations may be practically at end in the southern peninsula by mid-August.

The farm bureau wool department is nearly through with the 1920 pool. About 250,000 pounds remain to be sold. It will be cleaned out at an early date, according to the department. Practically no wool of the 3,500,000 pooled could be sold until February, 1921, because of the mills shutting down. Since then, wool has been sold at the rate of more than a carload a day for nearly six months. The magnitude of the pool and the bookkeeping task of closing it up it almost beyond comprehension says the wool department. A. E. Henden, chairman of the state farm bureau wool committee and a member of the state farm bureau executive committee is assisting the department to close out the 1920 pool at the earliest possible moment, says the farm bureau.

With the 1921 pool moving toward the third million, wool department headquarters at Lansing is a busy place. Due to the development of a special system of wool pool bookkeeping last spring, the 1921 wool pool is in closing out shape every day, according to the department.

Harvest season rush on the farm has caused the farm bureau to let down temporarily in its wool campaign. Where farmers have time for a grading day, graders are on hand. Several of the teams are operating on a day to day basis at present. Resumption of full speed operations is expected by August 1. Grading dates for the week of July 25 are: Monday—Rogers City, Crosswell, Kalamazoo Co. Tuesday—Onaway, North Branch, Kalamazoo Co. Wednesday—Cheboygan, Lapeer. Thursday—Gaylord, Imlay City. Friday—Lewiston.

WOOL GROWERS REALIZE BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION

WOOL GROWERS are beginning to realize the importance of economy of distribution of their product as well as economy in production," says C. J. Fawcett, director of wool marketing for the American Farm Bureau Federation in commenting on the tremendous strides forward made within the past month by 19 farm bureau states having wool pools.

"Farmers the nation over are finding that it is cheaper to collect and concentrate wool through their own organizations and sell it to mills direct through growers' sales agencies," says Mr. Fawcett. "One great step has been taken in way of economy of distribution. We are beginning to realize that if our methods of marketing agricultural products are to be improved, it must be by the efforts of our own hands.

"The direct from grower to consumer method of marketing, if followed consistently through a period of years, will demonstrate that the grower is entitled to, and may retain, a larger portion of the consumer's dollar without materially advancing the retail price of finished products. Such a method is surely based upon sound principles and should meet with approval of all."

CUT NOXIOUS WEEDS NOW

CLEAN UP now on thistle, dock and buckhorn, the worst noxious weed seeds the red clover seed grower has to contend with, says the Michigan State Farm Bureau seed department. Time spent in the field these days, engaged in the relentless eradication of these weeds is time well spent, says the farm bureau, declaring that these weeds often cause a farmers' grain to be docked one to several dollars a bushel.

Prolonged dry weather may cut down considerably the coming clover seed harvest, in the opinion of the department. However, it is assured that clean, genuine Michigan clover seed will have a good market this year. It is always in good demand, Michigan clover seed that is free from weed seed always commands the top price, according to the farm bureau.

EIGHT MORE ELEVATORS JOIN EXCHANGE

EIGHT cooperative elevators joining the state farm bureau elevator exchange within the past ten days have brought its total up to 93, according to the exchange. During the first fifteen days in July the exchange handled for members 220,000 bushels of new wheat and rye, showing that many farmers are unloading their crop at once. Exchange sales by carloads have increased from 64 a month in November, 1920, to 327 in June, 1921.

Included in the elevators which have just joined the Elevator Exchange are the Brooklyn Co-operative Association, the Edwardsburg Co-operative Association and the following farm bureau locals, Battle Creek, Romeo, Cement City.

FARMERS TELL WHAT IS MATTER WITH BUSINESS

HIGH FREIGHT rates, inadequate credits and the collapse of foreign credit lead as contributory causes to the farmer's present financial difficulties. That is the verdict of Midland county farmers, first to report to the state farm bureau the results of their community hearing on the American Farm Bureau Federation questionnaire, "What Is the Matter with the Farmer's Business?"

Twelve leading farmers and one general merchant of Midland county testified at the community hearing, which was held at Midland during the latter part of the week of July 4.

Too many middlemen in some lines of business, too long a road of middlemen between the producer and the consumer, with numerous intervening profits, a tremendous lack of proportion between what the farmer is paid for his products and what he has to pay for manufactured goods were cited with examples by farmers as additional causes for their financial distress.

Dairymen seized the opportunity to whack the importation of coconut oil for use in the manufacture of filled milk and oleomargarine. They contended that vast imports of vegetable oils are undermining the dairy industry.

Political administration and war time rule which developed a manufacturing industry at the expense of agriculture were attacked by John Clarke, Midland county farmer and officer of two cooperative associations.

"People have developed a mania (Continued on page 10)

Nation-Wide Survey of Crop Conditions

Comparison of Crop Outlook in Other States Compared with Michigan

ARE THE farmers of Michigan lucky? On an average their crops are better than in any of the neighboring states according to Washington reports. Crops in Indiana have suffered heavily from hot weather. Nearly all of the other states are badly in need of rain as crops are drying up. Cultivated crops are making good growth in Michigan and damage to wheat is not as serious as was first believed. Threshing returns from Tuscola county show wheat yielding nearly 40 bushels to the acre.

Reports gathered from all over the United States by the field statisticians of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the corn crop is generally making good growth and the condition is reported to be favorable. However, rain is needed in many sections and serious damage will result if the drought continues much longer. Local showers have greatly benefited the crop in many districts and fields are generally clean and well cultivated. The crop is tasseling throughout the central and northern states.

The harvesting of winter wheat is nearing completion in the central states and making good progress in the northern tier of states. Threshing is in full progress and varying yields are reported, ranging from poor to good. Small, poorly filled heads and much shriveled grain are reported from many sections. From some states there are more favorable reports, for instance, in Nebraska the threshing returns continue to show higher yields than were expected, and in western and northwestern Oklahoma some good yields are reported.

The spring wheat crop shows considerable deterioration due to heat drought and rust. The crop is doing fairly well in Washington although more moisture is needed.

The harvesting of the oat crop has begun in

the central belt of states and is progressing northward. The crop shows considerable deterioration due to heat and drought, and light yields are expected in some states. Many fields have headed short, and recent rains have been too late to benefit the crop greatly.

The Irish potato crop, especially the early one, has been damaged by the heat and drought. Where recent rains have broken the drought the late crop shows improvement. The outlook in South Dakota, Ohio, Montana and Washington is quite favorable.

The continued heat and drought are still

Farm Bureau Wants 2-Cent Tariff on Beans

DECLARING that the proposed permanent tariff of 1 1/4 cents per pound on beans, as suggested under the terms of the permanent tariff, now before Congress, is not sufficient to protect American farmers against Japanese competition, the State Farm Bureau executive committee at its meeting of July 12, addressed a letter to Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and to the other Michigan members of the House and Senate, asking them to work for the retention of the present emergency tariff of two cents per pound. The two cent rate, in the opinion of the farm bureau, is equitable and affords ample protection for American bean growers.

Lower labor costs and a lower standard of living in Japan would enable Japanese exporters to break the American farmer's market, said the farm bureau, which addressed its letter to the Congressmen in behalf of 100,000 Michigan farmers, many of whom are heavily interested in beans.

further reducing the prospect for tree fruits. The blackberry and raspberry crops are excellent in some localities, but are being dried up in others. Plums, prunes and apricots have been damaged by sunburn in California and considerable loss is also reported from the high winds, especially to pears. Early cherries are being picked in Wisconsin.

All classes of livestock are generally in good condition although suffering somewhat from poor pastures in the drought sections. Some stall-feeding is being reported to in Wisconsin. Some sporadic cases of hog cholera are reported in Georgia.

Hay and pasture lands are suffering from drought, except in districts where local showers have fallen. Conditions are especially unfavorable to spring seeded clover. Ranges and hay crops in the far western states are satisfactory.

The condition of the main crops in the leading states are reported as follows:

Corn

Illinois: Growth forced rapidly by hot weather, tasseling in north. Moisture generally needed.

Indiana: Unless a general rain occurs within a few days much of the crop will be seriously damaged.

Iowa: Crop growing rapidly; outlook promising. Considerable corn tasseled and shooting the ear.

Michigan: Growth unusually rapid and crop well advanced. Outlook more promising than any other crop.

Texas: Cultivation well advanced.

Wisconsin: Condition continues excellent but soil too dry in some localities. Early planted corn is in tassel. Corn root lice have appeared in the southwestern counties.

Winter Wheat

Illinois: Threshing progressing rapidly and yields generally lower than expectations. Some reports of small, poorly filled heads and shriveled grain.

(Continued on page 11)

Shortage of Beef Cattle to Cause Rise in Prices by Next Spring

U. S. Department of Agriculture Warns Consumers that They must Curb Appetite for Veal

HIGHER BEEF prices by next spring is the deduction to be drawn from a study of data on beef production collected by the Department of Agriculture.

Three factors are seen by government market experts as evidence of an approaching beef shortage. These are: First, a marked decline in the number of native cattle on the western ranges; second, the 30 per cent ad valorem import duty on beef cattle carried in the emergency tariff; and, third, the mildness of the winter and the early spring of 1920-21.

That there should begin to crop up at this time evidences of a deficient supply of beef cattle is not surprising when it is considered that from 1914 to 1918 the United States was milking her own resources dry in the tremendous task of "feeding Europe" while agricultural production on that continent was practically at a standstill.

Decrease in Receipts

There is much significance, as a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture says "in the fact that during each of the last 11 months receipts at 68 live stock markets have been less than during the corresponding month a year previous." The total decrease of receipts from last year's figures for the first five months of 1921 amounts to approximately \$28,000 head.

Unlike other farm products, beef is not a

yearly crop. This year's shortage can not be made up by increased production the following season, as from two to four years must elapse between the birth of a calf and its appearance on the consumers' dinner tables. Abnormal depletion of the beef supply of a country, consequently, means more than temporary inconvenience of a single season's stringency, as might be the case with a failure of the wheat crop.

Will Curtail Imports

Fortunately the emergency tariff permits wide latitude in the importation of cattle for breeding purposes, not limiting the privilege of duty free imports to pure-bred, registered stock, as was the real intention of framers of the act. It will, however, during the term of its operation very seriously curtail imports of beef cattle for immediate consumption and will contribute largely to the impending shortage in the spring of 1922.

In 1920 imports from Canada, America's principal foreign source of supply, amounted to about 300,000 head. These cattle were almost entirely "feeders;" that is, lean range cattle intended not for breeding purposes but for sale to corn belt farmers who would fatten them for the profit to be derived from the increased weight that results from proper feeding. It is estimated by competent authorities that the 30 per cent duty of the emer-

gency act will cut off almost 75 per cent of this supply until it becomes inoperative in the summer of 1922.

Natural Feed a Factor

Another factor that may produce higher prices is the abundance of natural feed that grew on the ranges last winter and this spring as a result of the unusually mild season. Cattle coming in from the west this summer and fall, the experts say, will be so fat and well conditioned that most of them will be bought by the packing companies and thus enter directly into consumption. The result will be, it is claimed that "feeder" cattle will be scarce and the corn belt farmer who ordinarily would fatten several heaves for the winter and spring market will sell his grain instead of feeding it to hogs.

The Department of Agriculture, in a recent bulletin warns the consuming public that if it wants sirloin it must curb its appetite for veal. Enormous inroads, it is claimed, have been made of late on the calves of the country. There is at present apparent, however, a tendency toward conservatism in the slaughter of young stock, the number killed this year being considerably less than those slaughtered during the same period in 1920, though it is true that the proportion to the total stock slaughtered is still very large.

Marketing Apples Co-operatively in Kansas

Farm Bureau Assists Farmers to Market their Apple Crop at a Good Profit

LAST FALL the fruit growers of Doniphan county, Kansas, found themselves with a fair crop of apples on their hands and no place to market them at a profit. The crop was not large but market men had speculated in storage apples the year before and had lost money so they were backward about making purchases for fear of losing still more. Unsettled financial conditions also helped to depress the market and make dealers careful. But these growers were not to be discouraged and they took the matter up with their farm bureau of which they were members. The county agent of Doniphan county and the agent from a nearby county set the farm bureau machinery in action to market the fruit in the two counties at a profit to the growers. As other sections of the state and adjoining states had suffered a heavy loss of their fruits the agents thought other bureaus might be glad to help the Doniphan county growers dispose of the apples by taking orders from their members and an investigation proved them only too glad to do this.

The orchardmen had previously marketed small fruits cooperatively and they looked upon the new project with favor and confidence. About the time the growers had made their decision the annual state orchard tour arrived in Doniphan county and it was thought that this would be a good opportunity to get the ideas of growers from other parts of the state. The plan was discussed during the tour and it was decided that they ask the assistance of the state farm bureau and state agricultural college. Both of these promised their hearty cooperation when approached upon the subject and the growers prepared themselves for business.

First they decided to determine the quantity of apples they would have to sell. In order to get this information each member of the association was required to sign a contract in which they bound themselves to sell all of

THE ORCHARDMEN of Michigan do not need to worry about a market for their apples this year because a survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows there will be a great shortage in the United States but if they wish to dispose of their product at a better profit they will find this article of great interest to them. It should prove of interest to all farmers whether they are fruit growers or not. It shows what brother producers in another state have done to make farming a profitable business.—Managing Editor.

their apples through this organization. Then they established grades that must be conformed to before the association would handle the fruit. Following this, prices were set for the different varieties and grades. They were then ready for business and sent out reports to papers, farm bureaus, farmers' unions and individuals. About 125 inquiries were received from Kansas, New Mexico, Minnesota, Illinois, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, Texas, Missouri, South Dakota, Oklahoma and Iowa.

"Our survey indicated that we had at least 100,000 barrels to sell," said the county agent in explaining their plan of marketing. "A large percentage of these were Ben Davis, which added to the selling problem. We also discovered that before we could handle quantity orders it was necessary to sell the Jonathans as they ready to move, and we had no storage facilities so that they could be held until the later varieties matured. Consequently, the bulk of the Jonathan crop was sold to local buyers. This was unfortunate for us, as they would have been a very valuable asset in moving less popular varieties. Could we have held them we could have filled quite a number of orders that we were unable to accept because we lacked varieties. We also made another very grave mistake, and that

was to require a deposit of one-half of the purchase price with the order. This was later corrected, but not until it had lost us the sale of a number of cars.

"Picking time for other varieties was rapidly approaching, and not enough orders had been received to handle the crop. Growers decided to send the county agent out as a salesman. The agent spent a week on the road and sold several cars. Here another mistake was made. The trip should have been made in a car so that more territory could have been covered during the week. We also overlooked one of our best markets by failing to canvass the adjoining counties and they placed orders elsewhere.

"By cooperation between the growers' association and the local farm bureau 24 cars were sold at a much better price than the growers would otherwise have been able to obtain, and the local market was improved to quite an extent by disposal of that quantity. The expense was not as high as might be expected. The cost was prorated according to the number of cars handled and amounted to \$3.40 per car. Owing to conditions this was considerably lower than an organization exclusively devoted to marketing could handle them. On the other hand a better organization devoted to this work could handle many more apples and still do so at a very nominal cost. We were fortunate in having very few cars refused and in being able to resell those that were. Rejections could be minimized in the future by more careful inspection while loading. Likewise, a contract should be signed both by the shipper and consignee. Only one buyer was inclined to take advantage of us and he did so because he knew it would cost us more to force adjustment than the amount involved and we did not push the matter. Fortunately we had but little difficulty in this way and in the future we believe such difficulties can be eliminated. (Continued on page 10)

Better Sires Special to Tour Twenty-Five Counties in Michigan

Train Leaves M. A. C. on August 1 for Twenty Day Trip to Interest Farmers in Improved Dairying

A DAIRY demonstration train, to be known as the Better Sires Special, will tour some twenty odd counties in Michigan during the month of August in the interests of improved dairying in the state. The train, which is being handled cooperatively by several agricultural bodies, will start from the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing on Monday, August 1, and swing up through the eastern half of the state, over the lines of the Michigan Central Railroad. The return will bring the train down the West Shore, over the G. R. and I. route.

Cooperative groups putting on the train include the Michigan Agricultural College, the Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, the North-East Michigan Development Bureau, the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, and local county farm bureaus. Exhibit and demonstration features are to be combined in the make-up of the special. One car will display exhibits bearing on dairying in general and its allied industries. Dairy feeds and feeding rations, methods of handling and cooling milk on the farm, soil treatments to insure good stands of alfalfa and sweet clover, cultural methods for clover and alfalfa on the dairy farm, and dairy barn construction, all phases of agriculture bearing upon the development of a permanent, successful dairying industry, will be included in the general exhibit car.

Another car will carry exhibits especially prepared for the housewife. These will cover value of milk and its use, care of milk, and milk products on the farm.

Two carloads of pure-bred Holstein cattle will be on display. A grand champion at the 1920 Michigan State Fair, Johanna Mutual Girl, 269091, with an official record of 597.0

lbs. of milk and 28.011 lbs. of butter in seven days as a Jr. 4 year old and a mature yearly record of 891 pounds of butter in 20,288.7 pounds of milk, will be among the animals on the train.

College Butter Boy, 293508, first prize bull in his class at the 1920 State Fair, will also make the tour. Other outstanding individuals will include a royally bred cow with a high record, furnished by H. D. Box, of Lansing, and a cow representing the average Michigan cow. This individual has a record, established by cow testing association records, of 4,305 lbs. of milk and 153.2 lbs. of butter fat.

Pure-bred Holstein bulls for exchange, gift, and sale, according to the different plans of the tour, will make up the majority of the animals on the special. A lecture car seating 125 people and a flat car for demonstration purposes will complete the line-up of the train.

One or more pure-bred Holstein bulls are to be given away in each of the 25 counties the train touches, according to the plans of the Holstein-Friesian Association. In addition, various plans whereby bulls will be exchanged for scrub stock in the local communities have been worked out. A premium of a cent a pound above current Detroit market prices will be allowed on all scrub stock brought in, and the pure-bred animals are to be priced low. In some cases local chambers of commerce are perfecting plans to aid in the financing of the purchase of bulls from the train. As a result, it is a safe bet that there will be more pure-bred dairy bulls on Michigan farms than ever before after the train has run,—and by a considerable margin, too.

The itinerary will cover 25 counties, as mentioned above:

Leave Lansing, Monday morning, Aug. 1—Chesaning 12:00 to 2:30, Saginaw 3:30 to 6:00, move to Rochester in evening; Tuesday, Aug. 2—Rochester 8:00 to 10:30, Oxford 11:30 to 2:00, Lapeer 3:00 to 5:30; Wednesday, August 3—Otter Lake 8:00 to 11:00, Millington 11:30 to 2:00, Vassar 2:30 to 6:00; Thursday, Aug. 4—Caro 8:30 to 12:00, Reese 2:00 to 6:00; Friday, Aug. 5—Midland 8:00 to 11:00, Mt. Forrest 2:00 to 5:00; Saturday, Aug. 6—Gladwin 8:00 to 10:30, Standish 1:00 to 4:00; Monday, Aug. 8—Alger 8:30 to 10:30, West Branch 11:00 to 2:30, Roscommon 3:30 to 5:30; Tuesday, Aug. 9—Grayling 8:00 to 10:30, Johannesburg 11:30 to 1:30, Gaylord 2:30 to 6:00; Wednesday, Aug. 10—Vanderbilt 8:30 to 10:30, Wolverine 11:30 to 1:30, Cheboygan 3:00 to 6:00.

Leaving Mackinaw City at 8:45 A. M. on Thursday, Aug. 11, the train will arrive at the following places at the hours given: Arrive Levering 9:15 A. M., Alanson 12:10 P. M., Harbor Springs 4:40 P. M.; Friday, Aug. 12 Petoskey 9:30 A. M., Boyne City 1:40 P. M., Alba 5:45 P. M.; Saturday, Aug. 13 Manvelona 9:30 A. M., Kalkaska 1:40 P. M., Mantou 4:50 P. M.; Monday, Aug. 15, Cadillac 1:10 P. M.; Tuesday, Aug. 16, Merritt 9:30 A. M., Falmouth 1:10 P. M., Lake City 5:20 P. M.; Wednesday, Aug. 17, Tustin 9:00 A. M., Reed City 12:20 P. M., Big Rapids 4:50 P. M.; Thursday, Aug. 18, Morley 1:10 P. M., Howard City 4:30 P. M.; Friday, Aug. 19, Pierson 9:00 A. M., Cedar Springs 11:20 A. M., Rockford 4:30 P. M., Grand Rapids 9:50 P. M.; Saturday, Aug. 20, Conklin 9:20 A. M., Ravenna 11:45 A. M., Muskegon 4:50 P. M., Grand Rapids 11:10 P. M.—H.

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.)

READ BEFORE YOU SIGN

Some time ago an agent representing the A. W. I. called at my school to get me to enroll as a student to take a home course in book keeping and accounting. In his conversation with me he did not mention any of the conditions whatever. He told me I was foolish to teach school when I could get so much more by book-keeping. He also said that I could easily complete the course before my school was out. I wrote to the president of the Institute and asked that my enrollment be cancelled. In reply to my letter he stated that it would be impossible for him to cancel my enrollment as it would be an injustice to the other students. He also said that he had had a conversation with the agent concerning my enrollment and the agent said that he had made all the conditions plain to me. Especially that my enrollment was not subject to cancellation and that the course would have to be paid for regardless of circumstances or conditions. The agent said nothing whatever about these. I started the course and have it partly finished but I find that I can not stand the work. The complete course costs \$185 and I have paid \$100. If I do not complete the course would I have to finish paying for it?—Miss A. McG., Lucas, Michigan.

The terms of your contract with the company will control your liability. The law presumes you knew the terms of the contract if you signed it and you were very unwise if you signed a contract without knowing the terms of it and making sure you understood. All glib-tongued agents know that all oral promises are merged into the writing if one is afterwards signed. I can not tell the liability you are subject to without the writing you signed. Never sign any paper for a stranger unless you are sure you understand the terms and that the terms are satisfactory to you. Require a copy of any paper signed before you sign and carefully keep it for reference.—Legal Editor.

DETROIT MORTGAGE CORP'N

What can you say for the stability and personality of the officials of the Detroit Mortgage Corporation? Would you consider it a safe place to make investments?—S. A. D., Van Euren County, Michigan

The above corporation was first approved by the commission in 1917. At that time it was capitalized at \$5,000,000, \$2,500,000 common and \$2,500,000 preferred.

In 1919 the company was reorganized and capitalized at 250,000 shares of common, no par and 3,500,000 shares of preferred \$10 par. It was approved by the Commission August 1, 1919. 60,000 shares of common stock is escrowed with the State Treasurer under the usual agreement.

The company seems to be successful and we have had no complaints concerning it. This Commission does not recommend the purchase of any security and its approval should not be construed by investors as an endorsement of value.—Michigan Securities Commission.

TERMS OF SHEEP CONTRACT

What are the terms on letting sheep out on shares? Some claim it is three years to double and others say it is four years. Can you tell me which is right? My sheep are all good young breeding ewes except one which is a last spring ewe lamb.—Mrs. L. J., Mt Pleasant, Michigan.

The terms of a sheep contract are as parties can agree. The owner to make it as short as possible and the borrower as long. If I was a borrower I would not take sheep to double in four years. To double in four years means 25 per cent price now and then being the same but if the price in four years should raise it would greatly increase the rate and 25 per cent interest is not regarded with favor.—Legal Editor.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION

Is a widow exempt from taxes, who has 120 acres of land partly cleared, 10 head of stock, 5 cows, 2 yearlings, team of horses, some calves, no buildings worth anything, not one good building on the farm? Would like to know if I could get a widow's pension. I have two children.—Reader, Blaney, Michigan.

The following exemption might apply: "The real and personal property of person who in the opinion of the supervisor and board of review by reason of poverty are un-

able to contribute towards the public charges." Also "All real estate to the value of one thousand dollars used and owned as a homestead by any soldier or sailor of the federal government who served three months or more during the Spanish-American war, Civil War or Mexican war (or widow of such soldier or sailor) subject to conditions and limitations pointed out in the tax law. The following personal property is exempt from taxation: The library, pictures, wearing apparel, etc., household furniture up to \$500 the tools of a mechanic up to \$100, all mules, horses and cattle not over one year old, all sheep and swine not over six months old, and all domesticated birds, and personal property owned and used by any householder in connection with his business of the value of \$200. The mother's pension law provides that the mother "is poor and unable to properly care and provide for the child (neglected by statute) then the court may make an order. From your own statement I would be of the opinion that you could not make the affidavit required.—Legal Editor.

COLLECTING PAY FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS

I am on a rented place of 80 acres. I paid cash rent. There was a large stone wall cellar on top the ground but

no stables, so I asked the owners if I could use the cellar as stables. They said I could and to go ahead and fix it up to suit myself. I put in 12 days making stalls and repairing before I could use the cellar. I bought nails, hinges and latches for it. It was my intentions to do this free of charge but they refused to pay for fixing fence. There was 80 rods of woven wire and around 150 rods of barbed wire fence to put up. They told me to get a certain party to help me but he lives so far away and I had no means of going there to see him that I got another man and paid him out of my own pocket. The bill this man had against them was \$40 including \$11.25 for board and they refused to pay more than \$10, so in order to keep on good terms with them I agreed to pay this man \$15.00 if they would pay the balance, and I would also drop the board bill. They said that they would do this. But still they called me different names and now I would like to get paid for fixing those stables if I can. Do you think I can? My bill is \$30. I sowed clover seed for them one-half day which will do me no good. Can I collect the wages for that? I sowed 18 acres into oats with a hand seeder.—H. M., Stanton, Michigan.

The terms of the settlement must be according to the agreement. If they rented you the place for money rent you took it just as it was and any changes made by you unless the landlord agreed to pay for you must stand yourself. If your landlord agreed expressly to pay for the work you could recover a judgment against him in a suit. The improvements were for your benefit.—Legal Editor.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT

The last part of last year someone went into a man's barn and led a yearling heifer out in the barnyard and killed and dressed her right there, leaving the head and inwards there where they had killed her, and took the rest away. Just about that time my son-in-law killed two 2-year-olds for me and my son took the hides and sold them. In the meantime this man who had lost the heifer had notified anyone buying hides

to hold all red and white hides. So the man who bought our hides held them, and this other man came and looked at them and claimed one of them as his, so he went and swore out a warrant for my 14 year old son and had him put in jail and kept him there two days and nights and when my son-in-law and I went to get him out they would not accept our bonds, but threatened to keep him there under \$500 bonds. We tried to get him to put him in the juvenile home instead of the jail but they would not and when we went to the jail to see him they told us that the plaintiff had just been there and had withdrawn the case and they let the boy come home with us. Can I collect damages? I went to a lawyer but he said he would have to have \$25 to start it and I did not have it. He would not take the case for half. What can I do?—Mrs. A. C., Sterling, Michigan.

The person who made the complaint is probably liable for false imprisonment or malicious prosecution. You will need to consult a good lawyer as to your rights and damages.—Legal Editor.

PUTTING TENANT OFF LAND

A sells farm to B on a contract and B leases same to C for one year for half of the crops. B does not live up to contract between B and A. What course, if any, does A take to put B off place and can B hold half of crops? Or can B hold farm on contract the same as on mortgage?—C. R. H., Ingham County, Michigan.

B, the vendee in the land contract can not give C, the tenant any greater right than he had. The termination of the land contract and the regaining possession by A and what crops C can hold and how long he can hold will depend upon the contract made by A to B for the sale of the farm. If the contract does not contain a waiver of notice to quit A must give a notice to quit. The terms for forfeiture of the contract provided in the contract must be followed.—Legal Editor.

"Talk of the Town"

"Did you ever ride so comfortably?"
"Could you tell when you crossed the tracks?" "I looked at the oil gauge at 200 miles—apparently we didn't use any."
"I averaged over 27 miles to the gallon that last trip—sand and mud most of the way."—You hear it everywhere. All America is talking of this astonishing Overland—and *America is proud of it too!*



A GOOD INVESTMENT

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Now \$695

America's low cost car now \$200 reduced! Add to its low cost its gasoline, oil and tire economy and its low upkeep—and you get a *service per mile* that never has been equalled or approached. Then add its amazing comfort on *Triplex Springs*, plus its quality. Its baked enamel finish! Its curtains that open with the doors! Its complete convenience!—Then rush your order in for Summer use.

Touring, f. o. b. Toledo	was, \$ 895	now, \$ 695
Roadster, f. o. b. Toledo	was, 895	now, 695
Coupe, f. o. b. Toledo	was, 1425	now, 1000
Sedan, f. o. b. Toledo	was, 1475	now, 1275

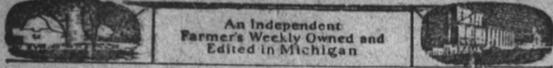
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Henry Ford's Latest Scheme

ON THE front cover of this issue will be found the complete story from our special Washington correspondent of Henry Ford's offer to buy the gigantic nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, from the war department of the United States government.

Here is a great plant built during the war and intended for the production of nitrates used in the production of gun powder, which was never completed or put into operation because with the signing of the armistice, certain senators and representatives, saw in it the possibility of making it a glaring example of political war-time waste and shouted from the house tops during the recent presidential campaign of its impracticalness.

Now, our own well-known and apparently practical and successful business man and manufacturer, Mr. Henry Ford, comes forward with an offer which fairly jolted these self-satisfied politicians off their hobby-horses. For none other than Mr. Ford, has offered to take this "white-elephant" off from Uncle Sam's hands, with a payment of some \$5,000,000 down and the balance of \$80,000,000 over a period of one hundred years.

Mr. Ford, it is said, proposes to operate this nitrate plant as it was originally planned and intended, but instead of its product going into the destructive channels of war, to divert it into the productive channel of agricultural fertilizer. The surplus power created by the great Wilson dam to operate his own and perhaps other manufacturing plants which would be built nearby.

Today the farmers of this country are almost entirely dependent on foreign sources for their ever-increasing demand for nitrates. It is easy to imagine where the opposition to the completion of this nitrate plant in America has come from. There are powerful and immensely wealthy syndicates which are in absolute control of the importation of this material now and they will doubtless fight any attempt to complete this nitrate plant to a finish.

Mr. Ford's proposition thus brings right out in the limelight a matter which the farm organization heads at Washington have battled to even get considered. Now, the whole American public are waiting for the answer from Mr. Harding's cabinet. Mr. Ford has been called many things by his enemies, of whom, like most men who do things, he has his full share; but we do not recall ever having heard him accused of bluffing. Most people would be perfectly willing to cash his check for \$5,000,000 if they could! So when he comes forward with an offer to make a practical plant out of what the politicians have told us was a gigantic fraud, the American people are quite apt to take the proposition and Mr. Ford's offer quite seriously.

We could not have hoped for a more pleasing turn to one of the farmers' national problems. We predict that the government will not dare to refuse the offer, but if they do, it will only mean that they will be forced to complete and operate the plant as a government venture or sell it to a higher bidder who will do so. In any event, it would appear that the sponsors of the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant have been vindicated in their plans and that the farmers of America are certain of an available supply of nitrates "made in America."

Two Days Work; Twenty Days Pay

YOU KNOW of course, that the legislature of the state of Michigan was called back to Lansing the early part of this month by Governor Groesbeck to go through the formality of changing the Soldiers' Bonus Enabling Bill, so that the bonds issued, would be saleable.

The legislators tore themselves away from their several tasks, hurried to Lansing and out of the two days they were in actual session they spent, at least a few hours, at their weary desks in the house and senate.

It was warm in Lansing, we will admit that! It was trying to be recalled to the capitol, even for so pressing a matter as rewarding the boys who went to France. So the legislature voted its members or the members voted themselves TWENTY DAYS PAY FOR THE TWO DAYS THEY WERE IN LANSING, AMOUNTING TO \$100 EACH! In addition, of course, to their traveling expenses.

If you don't believe it and we would not expect you to at first reading, look into the records of the special session and see for yourself. Remember, kind friends it was warm in Lansing!

Now comes this (July 18th) morning's dispatches with the reassuring news that the secretary of the senate has not presented to the state treasurer any claim for the payroll, covering this special bonus. It is hinted in many quarters that the weather has cooled off in Lansing and that several legislators who told their wives in glee about their \$100 grab, have been taken to the woodshed by their more sane spouses and warned never to do it again.

As we understand it, no member of either house or senate has had the "nerve" to demand of the state treasurer the \$100 which he voted to himself for the two days he was away from home. In our opinion the first one who does ought to have an equestrian statue of himself astride a long-eared jackass, set on the capitol lawn at Lansing.

Future historians however in explaining this piece of patriotic legislation should not fail to mention that "it was warm in Lansing!"

Railway President Cuts Rates, But—

WE HATE to talk so much about what Henry, our near-neighbor at Dearborn is doing, but if he will insist on doing the things which we all like to hear about, well, then we must add to his fame, because—

The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway, of which Henry Ford is President and owner, filed with the railway commissioners of Ohio a voluntary reduction in freight rates to the public of twenty per cent, effective August 20th. This is believed to be the first railway in America to announce a voluntary reduction in rates.

If you will recall that no man employed by this railway is paid less than \$6 per day, you will find some further food for reflection, especially if you have had the temerity to even question the statements recently put out by the poor railroads which follow such wholly unprofitable routes of travel as between New York, Detroit and Chicago. Please remember that the D. T. & I. Ry., has been a money-loser, a joke-railway for years, because it runs for nearly four hundred miles from Detroit to the Ohio river, without passing through a large city. If Mr. Ford, a "flivver" manufacturer as all the other railway presidents admit, can lower the rates on a "skim-milk" railway and at the same time pay a minimum of \$6 per day to his railway

employees, where do the gigantic railways that run through the "cream" country get off?

That's what's so annoying about Henry anyway, he's always upsetting their pet sob-stories just as they get the public to believing them! Thank heavens he didn't get in the senate, think what he might have done there!

Shipping Board Lost Money

WE DO NOT believe that those of us who have sponsored the idea that the United States of America should have an adequate merchant marine to carry the products of this great producing country to the far ports of the world will be especially wrought up over the announcement just made by the new chairman, Mr. Lasker, that there was a loss of \$380,000,000 last year instead of \$99,000,000 as previously reported.

Not that this is not a great amount of money when considered from an individual standpoint, but because it is really a very small amount when measured by the resources of this country and in the light of the greater benefit which is to come from this step towards transportation independence.

No one expects, until the government puts the Shipping Board on a solid business basis, that the ships will ever make money. The plan is not a money-making scheme and the profits are to be found in the lowered cost of delivering the American farmers', as well as the American manufacturers' output to the foreign market in competition with other countries, who have for years, operated a merchant marine under subsidy.

And then, those of us who watched the mismanagement of the railroads under government control, so long as the old regime was left in power, will not be surprised at anything that happens, either to the ships which are guided by these patriots or by the statements of loss which they prepare to influence public opinion.

Mr. Lasker, we hope, is made of the stuff that will fight out this destructive element in the shipping board. He is a business man who has made an enviable record in a busy lifetime and if he has, as we hope, the success of the United States merchant marine as his single goal, he will only smile at the inefficiency which piled up a loss last year of nearly four hundred millions of dollars, and go in to reduce it before the next public statement.

Shortage of Beef Coming

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture is warning the country that we can look forward to a shortage of marketable cattle and set the time for this period as the spring of 1922. Their reasons for this conclusion based on a recent survey are seemingly sound and are published in full on page 3 of this issue.

The importance of this announcement ought to strike home to every real business farmer, for it is the man who looks further than his neighbors fence who profits in the long run.

Michigan has never been far famed as a "feeding" state, but there are undoubtedly sections of this state where it could be carried on in a large way and practically every farmer in our state could well afford to be feeding a few extra steers and thus carry on this profitable farm operation in, at least, a small way.

We don't care to hear any thrift talks from a government that goes on building \$40,000,000 battleships for the junkman.—Columbia (S. C.) Record.

Dr. Adler says there are 10,000,000 feeble-minded people in the United States. Well, well; it isn't as bad as we thought.—Passaic News.

Congress started in to whale the "tar" out of tariff, but the "if" seems to have slowed up proceedings.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Railroad rates remind us robberies are not confined to mail-cars.—Newspaper Enterprise Association.

What people really crave is a government that will support and not tax them.—Houston Post.

What the Neighbors Say

CHANGE IN COUNTY GOVERNMENT NEEDED

IT CERTAINLY is fine the way you are going at reform in county government, as I have said in a previous letter there certainly is a change necessary. For instance, the three counties of Cass, Berrien and Van Buren have been robbed of around \$100,000 by an antiquated system of drainage laws. There is nothing to hinder any county with a large drainage district from waking up some fine morning and discovering that they too have been fleeced to the same amount or more. We certainly have too many office holders in both county and townships. You say, "If commission government is a good thing we want it. If it is no better than we have now, we don't want it." Now I claim that the chief good in changing any form of government, township, county, state or national comes from the fact that change is possible. Our national constitution is constantly in process of amendment, our state constitution is recast at least during every generation.

I think the people of the counties and townships should have a chance to pry loose their political barnacles. The citizens of townships and counties can certainly be trusted to try out any form of government they like whether "commission" or some other form. I am not saying that the people of Kalkaska or Ingham or Van Buren want any change but they ought to have to assume the responsibility of voting upon the subject once in a while.

Someone has said that "Constant vigilance is the price of liberty," which is the same as saying that any form of government depreciates with age and has to be repaired or amended and sometimes built entirely new. The new house generally has some improvements on the old one and I believe the people of the townships and counties can build a better form of town and county government than we have now. If we are given the liberty to vote on these proposed changes I have no fear but that conditions will be bettered.

Let's have a change at least and let's be intelligent enough about it so that there will be no jumping from the "frying pan into the fire." The main point being that we are certainly in the "frying pan" now let's get out. Let's have a change of some sort and trust to the intelligence of the voters to make conditions better.—John C. Stafford, Van Buren County, Mich.

We get accused once in awhile of being radical, but we cannot remember ever having sponsored a change, "just to have one". There is somewhere undoubtedly a sane, practical plan for an improvement in the present method of county administration. We are looking for it and when we find it we will present it to our readers with the idea of discussing it pro and con in these columns.

DECIDES TO QUIT FARMING

ENCLOSED find \$1 to pay for our paper. I enjoy the paper very much, and am sure you have the interest of the farmer at heart and wish you success.

Last fall we had an auction sale, disposing of livestock and tools and spent the winter in Florida. Well, when we got back your paper was right on the job, but being a little "sprung" from our trip neglected to send your dollar. Right here I wish to thank you for waiting and not only that but being patient.

I partially restocked the farm, and went back to work but my feet have dragged and I have not entered into the game with the old time feeling, prices and conditions not being very inspiring. Have been farming three seasons and this far on the fourth, and a man who has never farmed before came along dissatisfied with his own, straight salaried position, bought me out, farm, stock, tools, crops, and everything. I have been in business mostly all my life. Was born and raised on a

farm and this is the second farm I have owned and sold at a profit. There is a little independence that goes with farm life that I enjoy, but I think that the man that takes the knocks on a hundred acre farm must love hard work and be afraid to carry money.—C. M. H., Kalamazoo County, Mich.

Thanks! Also congratulations! When a feller can come back from Florida, admittedly a trifle "sprung" and sell his farm, which he admits he is tired of farming to a city feller who is tired of his salaried job, he deserves our admiration. Bet you a hat, neighbor, that you will own another farm right here in Michigan before the year is out! The cat-that-came-back had nothing on the farmers of this state who go to sunnier climes with the profits from the sale of their farms up north. If you are set on going to Florida or California for the winter, by all means go, but take our advice and keep the old farm up here to come back to. Remember what the returning prodigal added to the sign "California—the Golden State!", "—but take your own gold with you!"

"IT NEVER PAYS TO DO WRONG"

I WAS MUCH interested in the article in this department entitled, "It never Pays to Do Wrong," by J. T. Daniels. The zeal of the author in having three thousand and little pink motto cards printed bearing the plain, true words, "It Pays Always to Do Right and It Never Pays to Do Wrong," is certainly commendable, but I question its truth or that it will do any lasting good. To a thinking person the query at once arises, are they plain, true words? I claim not, for what one person calls right another person calls wrong, and paradoxical as it may seem, both are right. It all depends upon the viewpoint.

To impress the question of right and wrong upon children in this manner is erroneous, because no one knows for sure what is right or what is wrong. What may be right for one person may be wrong for some one else. What I was taught to be "truth and right" when I was a boy, I have since become a man discarded as being false. Why? Because I learned as I grew older that the "truth" and "right" was based on error, and that my father and my teachers were mistaken in their beliefs, which were not true at all. Every one has had experiences of this kind.

Let me tell you something. True education comes from within out and not from without in. I venture to say that Mr. Daniels will take exception to this statement, and denounce it as erroneous. So there you are. Who shall decide? Why the individual himself and not some one else. If Mr. Daniels had taken the words of the Great Teacher, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you," instead of the ones he did use, then he would have set an example worthy of greater praise and emulation, because this precept faithfully lived up to by old and young, would in a few years wipe off all the laws on our statute books.

Training children in the way they should go, according to some one else's idea, as the wrong translation in the Bible admonishes us to do, is decidedly wrong. The original text does not so teach. It should read: "Train up a youth in the direction of his own duty, even when he becometh old he will not depart from it." Find out what the child's inclination is, and then train him accordingly, even if it is contrary to what you would like to have him be. Then we will not have so many misfits in life, and we will have no use for jails, prisons or penitentiaries.—C. DeVos, Ottawa County, Mich.

You present a very strong argument against Mr. Daniell's motto but sticking to the right and wrong of matter would your substitution work any better?

I sure do like your paper and I think that every farmer should have the M. B. F. in his home as we all need help at the present time. I for one would not be without it.—Ervin Green, Lapeer County, Michigan.



Two Billion Dollars Per Year!

A LEADING agricultural expert estimates that this enormous sum would be added annually to our agricultural production if our swamp lands were properly drained.

This state has thousands of acres of rich soil lying under water—you probably have some wet spots on your own farm, waiting for the mighty force of



NITROGLYCERIN DYNAMITE

to drain it and put it in shape to bear crops.

Ditching with dynamite is the accepted method all over this state because it is easy, quick and quite inexpensive. No machinery—just a few sticks of dynamite. It does not require expert knowledge to handle explosives on the farm successfully, but if your project requires it we will send a Du Pont field representative to help you.

First write for our Farmers' Hand Book of Explosives, which has complete instructions, then see our local dealer.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

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Going to hold an AUCTION SALE?

Don't depend on just the "home-folks", they are not the best buyers; place your advertisement in The Business Farmer, which reaches all worth-while farmers within a hundred miles of your sale.

SEND US COMPLETE DESCRIPTION

and remember your copy must reach us one week in advance of the date of issue. Address, Advertising Dept., The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens

Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

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

25c This Coupon is worth twenty-five cents to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber.

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Friends:

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

To

Address

Introduced by your reader:

M

Address

PRESERVING VEGETABLES

THESE RECIPES were asked for by one of our readers some time ago. I have been all this time getting them and feel that they are of general interest so will go into detail. I have eaten corn prepared in this way and found it delicious.

The following vegetables may be prepared by this method. Beet tops, chard, cabbage, string beans, green peas and corn. The beans should be cut in 2 in. pieces, the cabbage shredded and the peas shelled. Husk the ears of corn and remove the silk. Cook in boiling water for 10 minutes to set the milk. Cut the corn from the cob with a sharp knife.

Salting Without Fermentation

In this method the vegetables are packed with enough salt to prevent fermentation or the growth of yeasts or molds. The following directions should be followed in salting vegetables:

Wash the vegetables, drain off the water, and then weigh them. For each 100 pounds of vegetables weigh out 25 pounds of salt. For smaller quantities use the same proportion of salt (one-fourth of the weight of the vegetables). Spread a layer of the vegetables about 1 inch deep on the bottom of a clean keg, tub or crock and sprinkle heavily with some of the salt. Try to distribute the salt evenly among the different layers packed so that the quantity weighed out will be just enough to pack the vegetables. Continue adding layers of vegetables and salt until the container is nearly full and then cover with the clean cloth, board and weight, as in the case of fermentation with dry salting. The keg or other container should then be set aside in a cool place. If the salt and pressure of the weight have not extracted sufficient brine to cover the vegetables, after 24 hours, prepare a strong brine by dissolving 1 pound of salt in 2 quarts of water and pour enough of this over the vegetables to come up to the round wooden cover. There will be a small amount of bubbling at the start, as in the case of the fermented vegetables, but this will not continue for long. Just as soon as the bubbling has stopped, the surface of the liquid should be protected by one of the methods following. No scum should be allowed to form on the surface of the brine to prevent use paraffin very hot so that the brine will boil when the paraffin is poured on. This will make an airtight seal.

Paraffin may be used over and over again so the expense is small. If the paraffin becomes dirty it may be melted and strained through several thicknesses of cheesecloth.

Cotton seed oil may be used to cover the surface of the brine—should be 1-4 inch thick and it will keep indefinitely. The only objection to liquid oils is the difficulty of getting at the vegetables without getting them covered with oil which is difficult to remove. Before the vegetables are to be removed the oil should be skimmed or siphoned off.

Adjust the weights on the cover so that the brine comes up to but not over the cover, only the brine exposed between the cover and the sides of the crock need be paraffined or



A Popular Apron Style. Pattern 3596 is here shown. It is cut in 4 sizes: Small 34-36; Medium 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 4 1-4 yards of 36 inch material. 12c.

A very simple and pretty house dress or apron. No button holes to try your eyes. No sleeves to sew in. It can be made of lawn, percale or gingham, even of factory cotton, using flowered cretonne for collar and belt.

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. CRACE 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.

oiled thus saving covering material. Dandelions, Spinach, Kale and Other Greens

The salted greens, after they have been soaked to remove the salt, may be boiled with fat meat or boiled plain and served with a cream sauce and garnished with hard-boiled eggs. When so prepared they taste much like the fresh greens, although naturally, they lose some of their flavor during the salting and freshening processes.

Beets

Rinse the beets and boil in the same manner as fresh beets. When thus prepared they have a flavor which is not unlike the common pickled beets and may be served as

ing country. As you know, the soil of Emmett county is very fertile in spots, and sterile in patches. This is one of the spots. Heretofore we have existed on one of the patches. We are very close to Little Traverse Bay, of which many resorters sing their praises. Bay View about 5 miles away is the center of culture and refinement for the people who flock each year to Northern Michigan. But we farmers are so busy raising food for their bodies that we hardly have time to inquire from them the much needed food for our souls and minds. Also there is a money question.

Speaking of food, I have a pretty good recipe for fruit cake. The

"Please, Mister"

OUR FLAGSTAFF and pulley, through sunshine and rain
Cry aloud for Old Glory. Their cry is in vain.
The steps of our school house are falling away,
The boards of the well curb have sunk in decay.
A shutter's lone hinge lets it dimly creak
While the wind through the plaster plays hide-and-go-seek.
The hooks from the cloak rooms were gone years ago,
The roof lets in raindrops and beautiful snow.
The doors have no latches. They're battered and worn,
The old seats are shattered, stained, three-legged, torn,
And mended with hay wire. "Deserted," you say?
No! Forty-eight children meet here every day.
They crowd to their places like little sardines,
From wee girls of five to boys in their teens.
The hope of the Nation. The salt of the earth;
The brave boys and girls from a farmer's warm hearth.
Yet they sit in this stable six hours every day,
If they don't pass their grade then who is to pay?

—Mrs. Copeland.

a pickle, with butter, or used in the preparation of salads, vegetable hashes, etc.

String Beans

The salted string beans should be soaked to remove the salt and then cooked in any of the ways in which fresh string beans are prepared.

Corn

To prepare salted corn for the table, rinse it thoroughly and soak it for four to five hours, changing the water frequently. After soaking, place the corn in cold water and bring to boil, pour off the water, add fresh cold water, bring to boil again and cook until tender.

JUST A REAL CHATTY LETTER

SINCE READING Mrs. F. M. B's letter will try to do my share as nobly. The bird with the broken wing never soared so high again, but no doubt he learned to sing more sweetly. We know it is true of many of our best loved writers. Those whose lives the finger of pain, sin or sorrow has touched seem to possess a charm which we cannot resist. For instance, Burns, Byron, Longfellow and others. Do you know that Hezekiah Butterworth is the author of a very interesting book called "In the Boyhood of Lincoln?" It is a very intimate picture of early pioneer life. Any one over 10 can enjoy it.

My young hopefuls are reading the Doo Dads so I can't refer to our department for new ideas just now. We all enjoy all of the paper. We have taken it over a year now. I used it in my civil government, and agricultural classes last winter. Dear Mrs. Jenney, you'd never guess from my penmanship that I was a school ma'am now would you? Last year's school was my fourth experience. A one-room school, 48 children on the roll, ages from 5 to 16, 8 grades and a chart class. Does this excuse my palsied efforts?

We live in a very beautiful farm-

plain base can be baked without the fruit if you haven't any. It can be baked in layers and various fillers used (my folks prefer cocconut) or it can be used for drop cakes, or buns. So you see it is quite adaptable. Besides it costs little, and if you ruin it a few times the loss should not prevent you from trying again. So if you like I will send it soon.

I never buy citron for my fruit cake, but make my own (don't laugh!) out of ripe cucumbers. No one knows the difference unless you tell them. If you would like to know that, too, will send it with the cake recipe.

The birds and squirrels run things their own way here. We never keep a cat or dog as their songs do not appeal to us, and they could not kill a worm or fight a hawk successfully if they tried. The king bird does both. The most objectionable bird in this vicinity is the crow. There is a rookery half a mile from here, and the clamor at sunrise and sunset is something unearthly. If I write too much leave some or all of it out. I wish some more school ma'am-housekeepers would write, I know there are hundreds of them in Michigan. They will probably have more time to write after the teachers training law goes into effect. By the way, Theodore Roosevelt had a fine motto for teachers: "Speak softly, but carry a big stick."—Mrs. Julia Copeland, Emmet County, Michigan.

Your letter is a treat and your penmanship easy reading. In every way it is an improvement on mine, but then editors are really not expected to know how to write legibility. They are notoriously poor writers and thus far at least I run true to form.

I know your county, having been up there several times and having attended summer school at Bay View. It is indeed a lovely country. Please send us the recipes as we would be very glad to have them.

Your original poem is clever and

you are right in believing that the children of the country families should have as good schools as their city cousins. They should have them even if they must be provided at public cost for the child of the country is as valuable to the nation as the child from the city, personally I believe much more so. Agriculture is the basis of a nation's prosperity. Until our country schools are as good as it is humanly possible to make them the complaint of the country people is well founded and entirely just. The community school is, I believe, a step in the right direction. Although there are many who will not agree with me. Ohio is making the experiment and the people of that state are well satisfied. Their country schools are as modern as any city schools and have a perfectly fine equipment.

REFOOTING STOCKINGS

TO REFOOT a stocking, fold stocking the same as when bought, then cut just back of where worn in toe, down thru center of foot until required length of foot, then cut straight across above the heel. Have cut in foot extend about 1 1-2 inches longer than lower part of heel. Then sew across heel and spread foot of stocking and sew straight piece of another stocking across heel part and then all around foot.

A recipe which is very good and to be used at this time of year is: To 4 quarts of rhubarb, diced, add 1 pineapple ground, and boil; sweeten to taste. This is very good.

I also noticed a short time ago that a lady was having trouble when churning; the cream wouldn't turn into butter. I also had the same trouble and a neighbor advised me to heat the milk through—(not boil) as soon as milked—then set to cool, and I had no trouble whatever in getting butter. Hoping this may help some one. I remain—Mrs. J. A., LaSalle, Mich.

"THE BIRD WITH THE BROKEN WING"

THE POEM, "The Bird With a Broken Wing," which was published last week, has a verse added which makes it as fine a poem as was ever written. I have this with the notes, a beautiful song; but I have never learned who composed the last verse. I am sending you a copy of the last stanza.

But the soul that comes to Jesus
Is saved from every sin,
And the heart that fully trusts
Him

Shall a crown of glory win;
Then come to the dear Redeemer,
He'll cleanse you from every stain,
By His wonderful love and mercy,
You shall surely rise again.—
Mrs. Lillian Lowell, Ingham County, Mich.

I like the faith and the brave optimism expressed in this verse and think the poem incomplete without it. I very mery appreciate your interest.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS BECOME FARMERS

TWENTY thousand young Canadians who fought in the war have taken up in dead earnest the Dominion government's land settlement scheme. Every soldier is entitled to a grant of 160 acres. Every settler is required to take up actual residence and make farming his vocation. Each soldier may go to a training center for a month's instruction. That seems to be a very short training period but it helps.

A Pretty Serviceable Apron — Pattern 3605 is shown here. It is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; Extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3 1-2 yards of 36 inch material.

Here is an apron that is just an apron but it is certainly neat and becoming. Dotted or figured percale with the edges embroidered in scallops would be attractive for this model. It is also good for gingham, sateen, chambray, lawn, cambric and drill.



ALWAYS ADDRESS ALL LETTERS

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

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: How many of you were lucky enough to be among the county champions in Boys' and Girls' Club work who met at the Michigan Agricultural College from July 6 to 9? I believe many of my nieces and nephews were there and each and every one had a wonderful time. I wish all members of the Children's Hour who attended this annual club week would write me a long letter telling of what they did, what they saw and what they learned while at the agricultural college.

Also send me a story on how you won the championship of your county, what you have learned through club work and what you expect to do along this line next year. I would be pleased to receive a picture of each one of you and if we can find space I will publish it with your story. Don't you think these stories would be interesting, boys and girls? I am sure if you county champions would do this that you would cause many more girls and boys to become interested in club work. Who will be the first one to write me sending in their story and photograph?—**UNCLE NED.**

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

My dear Uncle Ned:—For many months I have been immensely interested in that small corner called "The Children's Hour," but I have never had courage enough to write. The majority of children that write are so much younger than myself that I feel rather out of place. Perhaps I am at least welcome to a small corner for once, and

If I am not welcome I am sure that Mr. Waste Basket has a place for me in his big heart. Nevertheless I will write for the old saying is "Nothing ventured, nothing gained." Am I really too old to join your happy circle? I am only 16 years old. Nothing but a happy school girl. I go to the Stockbridge high school and will be a junior next year. I like to go to school and a good education is my highest ambition. Are any of you boys and girls going to college after you get through high school? I think it is necessary for everyone to get the best education they can for one will never regret it. Don't you agree with me, Uncle Ned? Our M. B. F. just came today and as I was reading about the different clubs that the boys and girls of Michigan belong to, I thought what a wonderful thing it was to be able to do as those boys and girls do. I regret to say that there is nothing of that sort around here, for I think it is educational as well as entertaining. What are you boys and girls going to do this vacation? And Uncle Ned what are you going to do? I should very much like to go to Niagara Falls this summer and perhaps I will. If I do would you like to have me tell you about my trip? I should be very glad to do so. Have any of you ever been to the Falls? I never have although my parents have been there several times. We are having a rather hard storm just now. It has not rained for so long that I am glad it is raining. I'll tell you what I will do so my letter will not go into the waste basket! If Uncle Ned doesn't put my letter in print I will stop at his office when I go to Mt. Clemens and take his picture with my camera, then I will have his picture, so if you want one just write to me and I will send you one. If you don't put your picture on the children's page that is what I will do. Can you imagine me chasing Uncle Ned around his office with my camera? I am afraid that my letter is getting rather long for when I get started I don't know when to stop. I will be glad to answer any letters that I receive for I want you all to write to me. As ever, a well wisher—**Luella M. Moeckel, Stockbridge, Michigan.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your merry circle. I am a girl twelve years old. Have light hair and blue eyes.

We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I like to read the letters in the Children's Hour. We live on a farm and have 3 horses and 7 cows and a calf. For pets I have six cats. Their names are Topsy, Tiger, Teddy, Spotty, Nigger and Tommy. I have a sister three years old and a brother four years old. Their names are Violet and Lloyd. I hope some of the boys and girls will write to me.—**Lulu Maye Clawson, Allegan, Mich., Route 6, Box 17A.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is another boy who wants to join your merry circle. I am ten years old. We live on a farm of 100 acres. I have one sister and two brothers. For pets I have a dog, 3 cats and 3 rabbits. I am in the sixth grade at school. My teacher is Mr. Hewett and like him fine. He took us down to Lake Huron for a picnic the last day of school. Our parents went with us and took our dinners and had ice cream. We had a good time. After dinner we had a swim in the lake. Although it rained a little we school boys played a game of base ball with our fathers which they won by a large score.—**Kit Blatt, Brown City, Michigan, Route 2.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and like it very much, especially the Children's Hour. I am twelve years old and in the sixth grade at our school. We live on an 80 acre farm and have 9 head of cattle, about 70 hens and 60 young chickens. For pets I have four cats and a pig. My cats names are Jimmy, George, Goldbug and Shorty. The pig is named Jennie. We have two old hogs and 22 little pigs. I got a piano two years ago and have taken music lessons ever since. I hope to hear from some of the other girls.—**Velma Berg, St. Johns, Mich., Route 3, Box 124.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a little girl 9 years old and would like to join your merry circle. I have three sisters and two brothers. I will be in the fourth grade at school this fall. I like the Children's Hour and also the Doo Dads. They are such funny little fellows. We live on an eighty acre farm and also have a forty acre farm a half mile from our home. I have a cat or a pet and we have lots of little chickens. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.—**Imogene Allen, Lake, Michigan, Route 1, Box 107.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl thirteen years old and in the eighth grade at school. There will only be four girls and eleven boys at our school next year unless some others move into our district. My brother Hugh is in the 9th grade and my sister Norma is in the 4th grade. I live on a farm of 48 acres and for pets we have four cats, a kitten, five rabbits and some little chickens. We have five calves, two cows, three horses, ten little pigs and two large pigs. I go to Sunday school at Michigan Center and Napoleon. My rather takes the M. B. F. and I like the Doo Dads very much. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I will answer all letters.—**Helen Isham, Napoleon, Mich., Route 1.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I wrote once before but my letter was not in print so thought I would try again. Next year I will be in the seventh grade at school. I am twelve years old and have been going to the Halsey school but expect to go to Grand Blanc next year because most all of the schools in Genesee have consolidated. We had a picnic the last day of our school. The parents all came to the school and we served refreshments. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I will answer all their letters.—**Marjorie Embury, Grand Blanc, Mich., Route 3.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—Please may I join your merry circle? I am a girl 15 years old and just passed the 8th grade. I live on a farm of 80 acres, and we have 3 horses, 3 cows, a pig, a sheep, and a calf. I have 4 sisters and 3 brothers. My oldest sister is married. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me, I would gladly answer their letters.—**Zilla Conklin, Shepherd, Michigan, Route 3.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been greatly interested in the letters from the boys and girls in the past few weeks. I am a girl eleven years of age and will be in the seventh grade next year. I always want the Business Farmer first when it comes so I can see if there are any Doo Dads, for I think they are such cunning little fellows. I have no brothers nor sisters. I will gladly answer any letters that come from the boys and girls.—**Vera June Martin, Highland, Michigan.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have one sister and no brothers. We live on a 180 acre farm and have 5 cows and a calf, 4 horses. For pets I have a cat and two kittens and a pony. We have 101 little chickens and 50 hens.—**Ella Fero, Belding, Michigan.**



Sad Time in Dooville

ROLY AND Poly the mischievous twins have been into so much mischief lately that Flannelfoot and Doc Sawbones took matters into their own hands and locked them up. The Doo Dads are very old fashioned people and their ways of punishing naughty folks are altogether different than ours, so they locked them up in stocks. They held a public meeting

in the center of the village and there everyone gathered to see what was to happen. Old Doc Sawbones, very grand in a fancy red coat trimmed with gold braid, read off the list of offenses. There seemed to be a dreadfully long list and Roly looks as

if he were wondering whenever Doc will have finished reading it. When Doc is finished and has pronounced the punishment the village crier will march about the streets telling the news to the people of Dooville. He will beat the drum to get everyone's

attention and then he will shout the news. But even with Roly and Poly locked up, there is going to be mischief in Dooville for just see those little fellows ready with rotten eggs and juicy-ripe tomatoes. Old Man Grouch looks about as pleased as we have ever seen him look. Maybe he thinks that he is even now with the twins.

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

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

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- Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
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- John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
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CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aazgle Korndyke-Hengerveld Dekol bull from a nearly 19 lb. show cow. First prize Junior Bull, 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 Lande Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

Registered Holstein Bull

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

TUEBOR STOCK FARM

Breeder of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

Everything guaranteed, write me your wants or come and see them.

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. Most by 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.

NOTICE!

Springwell Stock Farm offers for sale six Registered Holstein females, three two-year-old heifers due this fall, two cows six and seven due this fall. Bred to a 27 1/2 lb. bull; one yearling heifer; \$1,000 takes the bunch. Send for pedigrees and photo or come and see them. Herd under federal supervision.
 W. C. HENDEE & SON, Pinckney, 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 Osa. 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., Grosse, Mich., R. 2.

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Duroc Jersey about 3 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$60 each if taken at once.
 CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

A ROYALLY BRED BULL
 Born Nov. 13, 1920. Mostly white. Sired by a 35 lb. son of King of the Pontiacs; dam a 15 lb. 2 yr. old granddaughter of Pontiac De Nijlander, whose records of 35.43 at 5 1/2 yrs. \$2.78 at 4 1/2 years and 80.11 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, Embalggaard 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 28,615.3
 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 Wana 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, 37,331.4 pounds of milk in a year.

We have for sale at moderate prices beautiful individuals of show type KING SEGIS bulls.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
 111 E Main Corey J. Spencer, Owner
 Jackson, Mich.
 Under State and Federal Supervision

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
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For sale. From calves to full-aged cows.
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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.
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REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—KING REPEATER 713941, and Best 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.
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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, Gilt, Sows and Boars.
 Write us, tell us what you want and get our prices.
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150 HEREFORD HEIFERS. ALSO KNOW of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shortshorns and Angus steers to 1,600 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c per lb. on down.
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They are good ones. High class females, all ages. Best of blood. Come and see.
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4 grandsons of the \$9,500 Bullion 4th. Also a few females.
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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.
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 GEORGE W. ARNOLD or JARED ARNOLD
 Williamsburg, R. 1, Michigan

FARMERS TELL WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH BUSINESS

(Continued from page 2)

for big profits, big wages and short hours, are not as frugal and thrifty as they should be," said Mr. Clarke, adding, "These big wages, short hours and excessive profits have made the younger generation dissatisfied with the long hours and smaller profits of the farm. They are looking for the dollar in the hand and present enjoyment rather than the development of a business and an income for old age."

Clyde Stewart and R. W. Peters said that high freight rates were holding back the farmer's business. Stewart declared it cost as much to ship his hay to Detroit as he got for it. Peters declared that the farmer could not compete with exorbitant prices for labor and that the railroads and coal mines should not be forced to pay war time prices for men.

Herbert Vincent, general farmer, said that last fall he could hardly close his granary doors on a bumper crop, but he lost hundreds of dollars on his crop investment because of high labor costs and a low market for farm products. He favored extension of credit to needy foreign countries as a means for enabling them to buy American farm products. Mr. Vincent also declares against present freight rates.

George Bergtold said he was getting 7 cents a pound for pork and pork chops at the butcher shop cost him 35 cents a pound. Beans he sold at \$3.50 a hundredweight were planted and harvested with \$5 a day labor.

James E. Major, dairy farmer, testified that milk he got 3 1/2 cents a quart for was retailed in Midland, Mich., with no transportation cost involved, at ten cents a quart.

Charging that business men and speculators could get plenty of long time money to finance their affairs and that the farmer, who could not turn his money over in less than eight months, was forced to take 30 to 90 day loans and often had to pay bonuses which make for an exorbitant rate of interest. Frank Lundy, general farmer, declared that agriculture is not adequately financed. Mr. Lundy declared that banking laws should be changed so that the farmer should have the same chance that other forms of business enjoy.

The Midland county returns were filed with the American Farm Bureau federation which is gathering county returns on the status of agriculture from 47 states. They are to be tabulated and the results will be placed before the Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry, now sitting at Washington to determine the causes and legislative remedies for the present condition of agriculture, says the state farm bureau.

FAIRS SHOULD MAKE SPECIAL APPEAL TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN

EDUCATIONAL exhibits of special interest to women and children on the farm should be an important part of every county fair in Michigan this year, according to Mrs. Edith Wagar, member of the state farm bureau executive committee, who is interested in a movement of that kind. Mrs. Wagar is looking forward to the time when farm women as a group will have an important part in shaping some of the agricultural policies of the state.

Exhibits of the various labor saving devices, just out and available to the farm home, beautiful furnishings for the home and new ideas in home arrangement could be presented ably by the county fairs, in the opinion of Mrs. Wagar. She believes that the county fairs could present all new conveniences, for the home in the best light and is certain that such an exhibit could very well become the most interesting part of the fair.

Scores of exhibit ideas may be developed for the farm child, said Mrs. Wagar. Possibilities range from ideas that will appeal to the child himself to those concerned with his

feeding, clothing, health and rearing. Mrs. Wagar believes that leading women of the respective farm communities would be glad to plan the exhibit details for their fair.

FARMERS' DAY AT M. A. C.

HUNDREDS of farmers from all parts of Michigan are expected to gather at East Lansing on Friday, July 29, for the Fourth Annual Farmers' Day at the Michigan Agricultural College. More than a thousand attended the event last summer, and indications are that nearly double the number will be on hand for the round-up on the 29th.

Inspection of the college experimental plots and livestock is scheduled for the morning. Following the basket picnic lunch at noon, the visitors will gather for a short outdoor meeting, addressed by one or two of the country's leading agricultural authorities. Music and entertainment features are also listed for the afternoon meeting.

The 142 acres of farm crops experimental plots on the college farm this year are by far the largest acreage of the kind ever planted in Michigan, and are said to contain interesting information on all crops grown in the state. Blooded cattle and livestock, including many blue ribbon winners at state and national shows, will be on display in the barns.

Topics of immediate and vital interest to the farming industry are to be emphasized during the gathering, according to announcement of the committee in charge of arrangements. Timely subjects are to be the order of the day. Special exhibits of interest for the women are to be arranged at the college woman's building, while R. A. Turner, state leader of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, is planning a program for the boys and girls who come along with the family.—H.

MARKETING APPLES CO-OPERATIVELY IN KANSAS

(Continued from page 4)

"We did not conduct this marketing according to the best business principles, as we took a number of chances that we should not have taken, but they were really necessary to move the fruit in time. For a cooperative association to accomplish its objects, among other things, it must standardize the pack and then be very careful to observe the standard; a trade-mark or brand should be adopted and registered. This will assist in the sale of the product, as it will not take long for the brand to become known for quality if the pack lives up to the brand. Storage should be provided to permit a longer selling period and to give the buyers a wider choice of varieties in the cars. This would be advantageous to both seller and buyer and would materially increase sales. Many buyers could handle mixed cars when it would be impractical for them to buy a car of one variety. The producers could make their most desirable varieties sell the less desirable and in the aggregate a better price would be realized. Storage would also permit handling small orders to a much better advantage, and these with a little cultivation would amount to several cars a year. Small orders would also materially assist in advertising the product and would likely result in additional carload orders. An association should handle bulk, barreled and boxed apples as part of the trade calls for each pack and the seller must apply what the consumer wants. The association should place an inspector at each shipping point to examine carefully all the apples that go into the cars. This would avoid many complaints. If the inspector is hired by the association and is responsible to it he will be free to reject or accept according to the quality of the product offered.

"A cooperative association can be of great help in marketing if it is properly organized and managed, but otherwise, it will be of very doubtful value. It must conduct its affairs in a businesslike manner and stand back of the products it handles."

FORD OFFERS TO BUY GOVERNMENT NITRATE PLANT
(Continued from page 1)

make of the surplus power developed, it is presumed that he expects to make parts of his automobiles, trucks and tractors there, and considering the proximity of this location to the big iron, coke and limestone supplies of Alabama and Tennessee, and the river navigation that will be made available by the proper handling of the waters of the Tennessee, there is reason to believe that this may all eventually mean further material reductions in the cost of these machines. The farmer would therefore benefit from this source as well as through cheaper fertilizers.

Located as it is, within thirty-five miles of the largest phosphate mines in the United States, and in view of the recent experiments which show it to be entirely feasible to make phosphate fertilizers at greatly reduced costs by electric methods, there is strong probability that should Mr. Ford's proposal be accepted by the government, we will before many years be getting our phosphate fertilizers from Muscle Shoals or similar water power developments. It is understood that Mr. Ford would expect to devote considerable effort and expense to the perfecting of improved processes. In fact nitrate plant number one might well be made an experimental plant. This plant was designed to make nitrate by a modified German (Haber) process, but has never proved an economical producer. The possibilities of development along these lines are limitless, and knowing Mr. Ford's love for the new and the original, and also his oft-expressed desire to help agriculture, it is not too much to predict that under Mr. Ford's control rapid and revolutionary changes in our fertilizing methods and materials would follow.

In order to make certain that all benefits derived from the cheap power, the salvaging of government property, and the advance of science shall go direct to the farmer. Mr. Ford's proposal arranges for an independent board consisting of representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers' Union, and the Grange, to meet with a lesser number of representatives of the Ford company and determine by examination of the books that the maximum profit of 8 per cent set in the proposal, is not exceeded. Under this arrangement it will be seen that it is decidedly to the farmers advantage for the plant and the equipment to be turned over to Mr. Ford at as low a price as possible. Interest on the investment and the cost of power are the two biggest factors in the making of nitrates. None but a very large company having use for large amounts of power could handle this proposition, since it is only by the full utilization of the water power that the cost per unit used can be kept down.

The final determination as to the acceptance or rejection of this offer lies with congress. Authorization must be given the War Department and the money must be appropriated to complete the dams. The recommendation of Mr. Weeks, Secretary of War, may have something to do with the case, but not a great deal. So thoroughly did this matter become mixed up in politics last winter that it is now practically an administration matter and the actions of the leaders in congress will be taken only after careful party caucus. The desire of the leaders is still to protect certain corporations which would like to keep others, and especially Mr. Ford, out of the fertilizer and water power field. But so tight has the pressure become that it is difficult to see how they can still carry out this plan in the face of the honest desire of the members from the agricultural districts to do what is best for all.

When the farmers were urging government operation last winter, these leaders said: "Why not get some private concern to lease or buy the plant and operate it." Little did they think then that the farmers would be able to do this. But now

that the proposal is in hand it will be difficult to successfully argue further objections.

Secretary Weeks asked for bids on the plants from all the world, but all others interested said they were not prepared to make an offer. They hoped to get it eventually for nothing. Now that Mr. Ford has bid it is likely that other bids will be made but it is safe to predict that none will be so careful of the farmers interests, or in the end so favorable to the interests of the people as a whole.

NATION-WIDE SURVEY OF CROP CONDITIONS

(Continued from page 3)

Indiana: Threshing will practically be completed in another week. Yields disappointing and the quality will not average better than No. 3.

Iowa: Crop as a whole is good as to yield and quality though some light yields are reported. Harvesting of greater portion of crop practically completed.

Michigan: Harvesting nearing completion over lower peninsula except in east central and northeastern counties and threshing has begun.

Minnesota: Harvesting in progress. Yield generally fair. Some heat and rust damage.

Wisconsin: Harvest begun in the south and west. Yield will be below average due to drought and rust.

Spring Wheat

Illinois: Deterioration reported and condition low. Maturing rapidly; scattered fields in central section ready to cut. Rust prevalent.

Indiana: Cinch bugs doing much damage. Crop nearly a failure.

Minnesota: Rains beneficial. Needs cool weather. Some heat injury and danger of rust damage.

Wisconsin: Yield will be very light due to drought and rust.

Washington: Doing quite well; needs moisture.

Oats

Illinois: Suffering from heat and drought. Condition low. Early crop being cut in central and northern areas.

Indiana: Cutting completed in south and in general progress in north. Little threshing done. Low yields predicted.

Iowa: Fair crop indicated.

Michigan: Ripening and will soon be ready to cut. Straw generally short, and crop poor in western and northwestern districts. Rains in central and eastern districts beneficial.

Minnesota: Condition improved by rains. Some heat damage. Early crop will soon be ready for harvest.

Wisconsin: Harvest has begun in south. Yield will be very light due to drought and rust damage. Livestock have been turned into the fields in the southeastern and northeastern counties.

Rye

Illinois: Harvest almost completed. Threshing in progress. Yields generally fairly good.

Indiana: Many fields will not be cut. Yields disappointing where threshing has been done.

Michigan: Harvesting nearing completion except in east-central and northeastern counties and the threshing has commenced.

Potatoes

Illinois: Irish potatoes suffering from drought. Sweet potatoes doing fairly well but need rain.

Indiana: Crop deteriorating due to drought. Insects very bad.

Michigan: A rather poor stand of Irish potatoes reported in the northwest due to drought. Acreage about the same as last year.

Minnesota: Yield of early crop probably reduced by drought. Late crop in satisfactory condition.

New England States: Quite good growth made but suffering badly in the drought areas. Stand not very good.

New Jersey: Early crop of Irish potatoes being dug and poor yields reported. Late crop improved by rains. Sweet potato growth backward but improved by rains.

Wisconsin: Condition declining. Fields spotted in many places as seed rotted in the ground. Local rains benefited both late and early varieties in some districts.

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Write the secretary,
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Best of blood lines and show prospects. Both quiet to handle.
A real bargain.
Write for particulars.
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BUY SHORTHORNS NOW, 4TH ANNUAL herd test without a reactor. Some bargains in bulls.
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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.

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Prices to move. Inspection invited.
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MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM—REGISTERED Jersey cattle.
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IF THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD, HOW much would a son of Poria 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
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ONE OF OUR MAJESTY BULLS WOULD IMPROVE your herd.
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Because they consume less feed for amount of products produced than any other breed.

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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
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THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Prince and L's Long Prospect.
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HAMPSHIRE'S, BUCK LAMBS AND YEARL- ings. Make your selection now for later shipment. Will spare a few good ewes. **J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.**

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

BETTER BREEDING STOCK

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

HORSES

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

PET STOCK

FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, DOES, breeding age, \$6. Three months old pair \$5. Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Quality guaranteed. **E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.**

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED WHITE COL- lie puppies. **CHAS. KEPNER, Carson City, Mich.**

SILVERCREST KENNELS OFFER FOR SALE a choice little of Reg. Scotch Collie Puppies, Sable and white. **W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.**

Little Livestock Ads.

In M. B. F.

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NOTE: Daily papers at the above combination rate are mailed to R. F. D. residents only. No orders can be accepted without R. F. D. number. Our rates on Michigan dailies apply for the state of Michigan only.

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THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Estimating Amount of Paint Needed

FARMERS do a good deal of their own painting of houses, barns and other outbuildings. Few know how to measure surfaces to be painted and estimate the amount of paint needed for a given job.

A few simple rules given below may be of service to you and possibly save you some money on paint:

To find the square feet in flat or nearly flat roofs, multiply the length by the width.

If the roof is irregular in shape, as many are, the square feet are found by multiplying the length of the comb (A to B) by distance between the eaves and comb, (D to B.) Then measure from A to C and multiply by the distance from E to C, then divide the result by 2.

Add the results of the two calculations.

If there are gables in the roof multiply the length of the rafters by one half the distance from the cornice to the peak; then multiply this result by the number of gables; that is if the gables are all the same size. If different each must be calculated separately.

To get the square feet in the exterior walls, multiply the length all around the house by the height of the wall. If there are any gables add the area of each and then add one-fifth of the entire result for trimmings.

For example: Measurements are wanted for a house which is 30 ft. wide by 50 feet long by 20 ft high to cornice. It has two gables 10 ft. high and 30 feet wide. Answer: 2 ends 30 ft. wide equal 60 ft.; 2 sides

50 ft. long equal 100 ft. Total length of all four sides 160 ft.; multiply this by the height of wall, or 20 ft. and this will give you 3,200 sq. ft. or total number of square feet in four walls of house. Now figure the gables 10 ft. by 30 ft. wide. Divide the height 10 ft. by 2 which equals 5 ft; multiply this by the width of 30 ft. which equals the paint surface of one gable or 150 sq. ft. For 2 gables multiply by 2 and the result is 300 sq. ft; add the area of the walls, 3,200 sq. ft. to the area of the gables 300 sq. ft and you get 3,500 sq. ft. Now add 1-5 of this total for trimmings or 700 sq. ft. and you get 4,200 sq. ft.

Hence you will need enough paint to cover 4,200 square feet of surface.

To estimate the quantity of paint required for any job divide the number of square feet to be covered by the covering capacity of the paint. Of course, the spread of paint will vary somewhat according to the surface on which it is applied. A rough surface will absorb more than a smooth surface, vs. under average conditions high grade house paint will cover 350 to 400 sq. ft. two coats. Best grades of barn and roof paint will cover 200 to 300 sq. ft. two coats.

Shingle stain will cover 125 sq. ft. 2 coats, brushed on, 2 1-2 gallons will dip 1,000 shingles. Dry or old shingles require more material than smooth new ones.

Paint should not be looked upon as an expense. It prevents decay and replacements of decayed parts of buildings are more costly than "the ounce of prevention" paint.

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.**

MAXWELL-JAMES BANKRUPT

On Jan. 5th I sent an order to Maxwell James Inc., of New York for \$5.67 but made a mistake in footing up and sent check for \$4.28. Heard from them a few days later saying I did not send enough money. I then sent them another check of \$1.39 for balance of account but did not receive the goods. I have written them three or four times but they ignore my letters and I have been unable to get any reply whatever from them. The checks have been returned to my local bank showing that they received their money. I see in the service department of your paper where you have collected several such accounts so thought I would send this one to you for collection.—F. M.

Upon writing Maxwell-James, Inc., we received a letter from Harold A. Content, receiver, informing us that the order referred to could not be filled because a petition in bankruptcy was filed against this concern March 17, 1921. Heaven knows how much money for unfilled orders the Maxwell-James gathered in between Jan. 5th and March 17th. A bit of irony is lent to the affair by the fact that on the company's letter head which the receiver used to notify us of the bankruptcy appears a pretty little fac-simile of an engraved bond with ribbon and seal and the confidence inspiring words "Your gold bond guaranteeing absolute satisfaction or your money promptly refunded, Maxwell, Treas."

ANOTHER VICTIM'S STORY

I saw a piece in your very valuable paper concerning H. H. Mason and his chicken fraud. In my dealings with him I found some strange things. I bought 200 Brown Leghorn chickens which were never delivered or sent. The 200 chicks were bought May, 1920, from what was known as the Quality Chick Co., Des Moines, Iowa. He wrote saying that the money had been received and chicks would be sent May 30th, 1920. About June 4th he wrote saying he could not

send chicks as he had had luck with his hatch but he pledged his honor that all claims would be settled within 60 days, and that he was going to Kansas City to work but he could not give his address as he had not decided on his residence. I wrote him but the letter was returned. Later I wrote the postmaster asking him who was cashing the money orders of the Quality Chick Co. and if they really had a hatchery giving the street and number. Also sent the number of my money order. He never answered my question. Simply said that he could not find anything of my money order but would refer the case to the postoffice inspector. I then wrote to justice of the peace at Des Moines and sent a self addressed stamped envelope but never got any answer. Then came another letter from a postoffice inspector demanding all mail received from the Quality Chick Co. His address was Des Moines. Since then I have been unable to hear from postoffice inspector or H. H. Mason and his Quality Chicken Co. nor has he ever sent my money back as he agreed to. So it looks to me as if a pretty smooth hand was played. Now this year he comes out and does business under another name. It seems as though there should be some way of stopping such a low lived scoundrel from such trickery. I never heard from them till I saw his doings in your paper last week. The American Poultry Journal is where I saw the bogus ad. I dropped this paper as soon as I could. Best wishes to your paper and may it live long.—W. W.

We learn that efforts are really being made to bring this fellow Mason to justice—but the conveyance that's bringing him apparently has nothing on the snail for speed.

EXIT, NORTH STAR SALVAGE COMPANY

I sent to the North Star Salvage Co., of St. Paul, Minn., for three army shirts as they had advertised for \$5.25. I sent them a check. Did not hear from them and went to the bank to stop payment of the same but it had already been cashed. Mr. Clark, the banker gave me the date that it was cashed, and am sending the same to you. Will you please do what you can for me?—L. L.

The first letter we wrote to the North Star Salvage Co. in L. L.'s behalf was neither answered nor returned. A second letter was returned and brought the information from the post office that this concern could not be found in St. Paul. This was apparently another of the variety of concerns that sprung up so numerous following the war to sell so-called "war goods" and after they made their haul "flew the coop" to parts unknown.

MACK'S NOTES

The mid-summer trade in feeding cattle was never known to be duller and more sluggish than it has been of late; uncertainty concerning the future of the fat cattle demand and tight money are mainly responsible for the conditions described above. Feeders insist upon a wider margin than usual, between the feeder and the finished product. High freight rates are also acting as a deterrent to the feeding business; should rates continue high, throughout the year, farmers will prefer to feed their products rather than to sell them.

It now seems probable that the 50-million-dollar pool for live stock loaning purposes will soon be available. It is understood that the original notes will be issued for short periods but that the paper can be renewed, from time to time, as the occasion requires.

The members of the Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Association seem to be leading the procession in this state when it comes to the matter of cheerful optimism concerning the future of the dairy cow. The present outlook indicates that the Guernsey representation at the coming state fair will be the largest ever sent forward by the breed.

A decline of about \$40 per head in the value of fat bullocks in the London and Liverpool markets is taking the life out of the export demand for cattle which it was hoped would increase in volume as the season advanced; an increase of \$10 per head, freight rates and ocean passage, is another discouraging influence which exporters must contend with from this time on. If the carriers, both at home and abroad, continue to demand as their share all of the profits the undertaking yields, the business or cattle raising can hardly be continued advantageously.

NATIONAL SWINE SHOW TO PEORIA

THE RECENT session of the Illinois Legislature appropriated fifteen thousand dollars per year for two years to the National Swine Growers' Association, provided the National Swine Show is held in Illinois. Two thousand five hundred dollars of the yearly amount is for managerial purposes and twelve thousand five hundred is to be used to pay premiums.

This makes it practically certain that the National Swine Show for 1921 will be held at Peoria, which of course, has the very best of facilities to properly take care of the exhibits and visitors.

The Experience Pool

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

(5) Can any farmer tell me how to curb a horse of balking?—It is a long story to fully describe how this can be done but I have never failed to get a balker to pull if I used the methods described in Prof. Stock Book. The method he used that I have been most successful with is to tie the halter strap to the horse's tail with a half-hitch. Tie the strap short enough to pull the horse's head around so he will have to run in a circle. Let him run in a circle until he is nearly exhausted. Then if he will not pull tie his head around on the other side and make him run in a circle until he is nearly ready to drop and usually when hitched up then he will pull for all there is in him. Choose an open spot when doing this with your horse and if he has sharp shoes on remove them so he will not injure himself.—B. B., Kalkaska County, Mich.

QUESTION NO. 7
Can you tell me where I can get an attachment for a knapsack sprayer for applying lime and blue-stone or bordeaux mixture?—B. B., Kalkaska County.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in. We will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

POULTRY

PULLETS

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

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

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

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

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

WYANDOTTE

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Martin Foundation. A few good breeders for sale. No more baby chicks this year. Order cockerels now for early fall delivery. Prices reasonable. C. W. HEIMBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

LEGHORNS

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS. MICHIGAN'S greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks all sold. 50 good cock birds, either comb at bargain prices for quick sale. Catalog Free. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

LANGSHAN

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

ORPINGTONS

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

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS GREAT PRICE CUT FOR JULY delivery to retail price. LOOK
100 50
Pure S. C. W. Leghorns ... \$8.00 \$4.00
Pure Barron Eng. Leg. ... 10.00 5.00
Pure S. C. Anconas ... 10.00 5.00
Pure B. P. Rocks ... 12.00 5.00
Hatch every Tuesday in July. Order direct from ad. Prompt shipment by Parcel Post. Full count, strong lively chicks on arrival. 12 years reliable dealings. Fine instructive catalog free. W. VAN APPELDORN, R 7, Holland, Mich.

EXTRA GOOD CHICKS

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 anywhere. Catalog free. MONARCH POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY, Zeeland, Mich.

DANGER If chick and eggs are not shipped right. Chix 11c Up 100,000 best blooded chicks ever produced. Always 2,000 on hand 5 to 15 days old. 20 varieties. Hatching eggs. Ducklings. Catalog. Early booking avoids disappointment. BECKMAN HATCHERY, 26 E. Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

BREEDERS

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

LORING & MARTIN CO.
East Saugatuck, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

ANCONA COCKERELS, 4 MONTHS OLD, \$2; 2 for \$3; 8 weeks, \$1.00. EVA TRYON, Jerome, Mich.

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

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

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

MAKE MORE MONEY! POULTRY CULLING AND SELECTION

Determine Your Poultry Profits

But first you must know how. Read the greatest culling article of the season by the foremost culling expert in the world.

"Ernie" Foreman the Culling Wizard

published in the June number of the Modern Poultry Breeder, illustrated with 17 halftones and engravings. We have saved a few hundred June copies for new subscribers, and while they last will include one with your subscription. Only 50c a year, 3 years for \$1.

If you want this great June article send subscription at once to

MODERN POULTRY BREEDER, Battle Creek, Mich.
Established 1885—Second only to one in age—second to none in quality.

Business Farmers' Exchange

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

HOW TO FIGURE ADS. UNDER THIS HEAD

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

FARMS & LANDS

FARM WITH 300 APPLE TREES, HORSE crops, 6 cows and heifers, vehicles, implements, dairy utensils, tools, etc., thrown in; happiness and prosperity yours in delightful section big fruit farms; 112 acres on good road 1 1/2 miles village, advantages; machine-worked fields spring watered pasture; abundance wood, timber, fine orchard 300 apples; pears, plums, cherries, grapes, etc.; good 6-room house, magnificent outlook; 50-ft. basement barn, 2 poultry houses, ice house, etc. To settle owner's affairs all only \$2,800 easy terms. See page 9 illus. Catalog 1,100 Bargains, FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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 \$3,000. 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.

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

240 ACRES CLAY AND SANDY LOAM soil, some improvement, for sale. In Presque Isle Co. For particulars write LEONARD FLEWELLING, Oqueoc, Mich.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED 60-ACRE MASON Co. farm on hard road. Write J. A. WEAVER, R 2, Scottville, Mich.

\$1,500 SECURES 80-ACRE FARM WITH horses, crops, 5 cows and calves, sow, 2 shoats, 9 pigs, flock poultry, cream separator, tools, vehicles, harnesses, full equipment; splendid opportunity establish self in this high class farming section; good living, future security yours for small investment; near village, easy drive city 50 acres productive tillage; creek-watered, wire-fenced pasture; apple orchard; 2-story 7-room house, spring water; 48 ft. barn, poultry house granary, etc.; called away, will sell all \$4475, only \$1,500 down, easy terms, immediate possession. Take the first train. A. O. HEINE, 208 Schirmer Bldg., Saginaw, Mich.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY

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

\$100.00 PUTS A HIGH GRADE TRACTOR on your farm. How? Address Box 1131, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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

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

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON harvester or winnows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$23 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

GENERAL

EXPERIENCED MAN AND WIFE WANT job on big farm as foreman. No small children. Reference, L. HICKSON, Columbusville, Mich.

YOUNG MAN DESIRES SITUATION AS helper on farm, cares for a good home, small work and small wages. Apply to MYRON SMAUGULAR, Gen. Del., Decatur, Mich.

A NATIONAL MANUFACTURER OF staple products, indispensable to concrete industry, has unalloyed territory available for salesmen who can appreciate dignified staple line giving permanently good returns for proper effort. Use of car desirable but not essential. U. S. BY-PRODUCT CHLORIDES COMPANY, 12020 Clifton Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.

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

SEED

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

FENCE POSTS

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

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

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



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

GENERAL trade and business conditions have undergone very little change of late and no change is looked for until more definite conclusions, relative to the damage which the crops of the country have sustained as a result of the freak summer which is rapidly drawing to an end. All kinds of grain are suffering from an excessive heat and lack of moisture and present indications favor greatly reduced yields; while the conditions referred to have a direct bearing upon the prosperity of the farmer, indirectly, they effect every department of human endeavor. There are certain products of the farmer's toil that have completely changed front in the last six weeks; they have gone from dullness and apparently overstocked markets to a marked scarcity and a pressing demand. The entire live stock list is headed toward higher prices, the cause being the prospect of a great falling off in supplies during the next five years; extremely low prices and bad markets have combined to make many growers completely discouraged and they have sent forward their flocks and herds until it is now apparent that a scarcity impends that may eventually transform and modify the entire breeding program.

Natural basic products such as wool hides, cotton, iron, steel and copper are dull with very little hope of a revival this side of the winter season. The textile industry is prospering and the demand for automobiles is the wonder of the hour. The labor situation, while still decidedly bad in many localities; in Detroit and the district immediately surrounding, conditions are improving, steadily, in spite of the hot weather and millions of calamity howlers who have no other interest in the matter in hand except the opportunity to purchase table supplies at very low prices. Detroit and its environs are giving employment to nearly 114,000 men and arrangements are being made that will result in the employment of many more.

Very little improvement in business conditions on the other side of the water has been noted of late and no change for the better is looked for before next year. The rapid increase in the export demand for our products would be decidedly encouraging were it not for the fact that this demand is evidently anticipating a decrease in supplies. Foreign exchange is dull and working lower as a natural result of the tremendous trade balance in our favor.

Business on the New York Stock Exchange is dull and quiet with motors and rails taking the lead; the spurt of demand for pleasure cars, which the automobile factories have enjoyed since prices were shaded, has increased the investment call for the former stock issues and many favorable developments of recent date have given tone to the market for both railroad stocks and equipments. The discouraging element, in the present railroad outlook, is the possible decrease in the crop movement.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 19, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.29	1.28	1.42
No. 2 White	1.24	1.24	1.40
No. 2 Mixed	1.24	1.24	1.40
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	2.82	2.80	2.80
No. 2 White	2.82	2.80	2.80
No. 2 Mixed	2.82	2.80	2.80

Last week was a bullish period in the wheat market and prices averaged higher. Chief among the several causes that brought this strength was reports by experts telling of the severe damage in the northwestern wheat fields from hot and dry weather that has prevailed the past weeks. There were also reports that contradicted those of crop damage but these were not numer-

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Heavy receipts have bearish effect on wheat. Corn and oats steady. Beans dull. Hay firm.

CHICAGO—Wheat and corn easy. Oats firm. Beans steady. Hogs higher. Potatoes active.

(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.)

ous enough to change the bullish tone of the market. Black rust is said to be ruining the grain in many sections. Data on daily export business remains as illusive as ever but grain is going out of this country and in no small quantities. Europe must come to us for some of her supply as the European crop is small and it is believed there will be a great shortage there. Canadian wheat has been damaged quite badly by rust according to experts from the United States who have visited that country which will cut down their exportable supply and increase the demand for our grain. Trading in wheat is increasing but receipts continue so large that there is plenty of grain to supply demands. Many farmers are hauling their grain to market direct from the threshing machine; in fact, so many are doing this that the farmer who holds his wheat will profit by it before another harvest from all indications.

The opening of the present week saw wheat receipts so large at Chicago that prices made sharp declines but before the day was over a rally was staged and prices gained back some of the loss. Chicago received 1,250 cars of wheat, the largest number received in a long time. News of rust damage in Canada continue to come in but it is reported that the crop is 10 days early and can be harvested before any serious loss appears. Foreigners continue to take winter wheat as fast as it is placed on the market, according to reliable information.

CORN

Corn was dull last week but prices advanced in sympathy with wheat. Commission houses were bullish and ready buyers but shipping demand

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 19, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.69	.64	.84%
No. 3 Yellow	.68		
No. 4 Yellow	.65		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	1.62		
No. 3 Yell.			
No. 4 Yell.			

both domestic and export was slow. Receipts were moderate on nearly all of the larger markets the entire week and country offerings were light. Heavy lake shipments of corn out of Chicago are expected within the next few days. Saturday of last week corn advanced 3 cents on the Detroit market but on Monday, July 18, turned downward with wheat and lost 1 cent. The Chicago market also declined. The outlook for the growing crop is good but rain is needed in many sections.

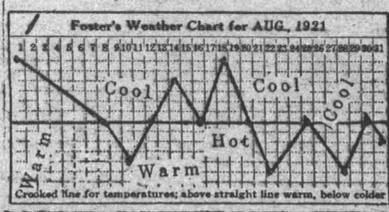
OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 19, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.44 1/2	.41	5.0
No. 3 White	.43	.39	
No. 4 White	.40		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	1.06	1.05	1.04
No. 3 White			
No. 4 White			

Discouraging reports of the growing crop is holding oat prices firm. Most of the trade is bullish and market students say the present reserve on farms is not as large as we have been inclined to believe. Good sales for shipment were reported at Chicago, the greater portion consisting of heavyweight old oats as there was a particular demand for this kind. Oats were unchanged in price or market tone on Monday of the current week at both Chicago and Detroit. The supply was light and news bullish.

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1921.—During early part of the week centering on July 24 a great high temperature wave will cover Alaska and all the northern Rockies. It will be the first or front disturbance of the last storm of July and will cross Michigan not far from July 25, as it moves southeastward, reaching the Atlantic coast two or three days later. That storm will affect the whole continent and its forces will be a little less than in the storms just preceding it. Not much change in the amount of rain but this storm will end the July rain locations.

August will be an unusually quiet weather month; extremes of heat are not expected to be so great as in June and July but the general average temperature of the month is expected to be as much above normal as were the temperatures of June and July. Not any great change in rainfall is expected for August, but the small changes are expected to result in a better distribution of moisture on this continent. I can see no relief for the dry conditions of northwestern Europe but there are indications of relief for the dry spots on this continent during August. For middle latitudes west of Alleghany warmest weather is expected from

Aug. 5 to 17, coolest from 18 to 31. For sections west of great lakes coolest during weeks centering on 9 and 24. For east of longitude 85, north of Potomac, warmest during week centering on 7 and coolest centering on 25.

As to advice for sowing winter grain the prospects are generally favorable but as there are large exceptions the advice cannot be given in a general forecast. The general prospects for winter grain for 1922 look good, both in market values and amount of production, but conditions in some large sections must be dealt with more in detail.

Agriculture is now at its lowest as a business but for the near future it is the surest of successes. Never has there been a time when agriculture's immediate future looked so bad as now, and never was there a time when prospects just a little ahead promised so much in America and Canada. Europe is in a chaos, its people are discouraged, it is next to impossible for them to pay their debts. Their agriculture is in decay and whatever of its debts it can pay will come to this country in gold, leaving no basis for sound financial conditions in Europe. Millions of the best classes of Europe are coming to this country and agriculture will soon find good markets for its products at home. The farmers are thoroughly organized as they never were before and the profiteers can no longer control them. If I were a young man I would go back to the farm, where I struggled for a mere existence in all the early years.

W. T. Foster

RYE

Rye followed the trend of wheat and corn the greater part of last week at Detroit. On the opening day of the present week the price declined 4 cents bringing Number 2 down to \$1.26.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JULY 19, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	3.35	4.25	4.60
Red Kidneys		9.25	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.			
Detroit			7.00

The strength in the grain markets last week did not seem to help beans at Detroit as the price suffered a decline of 5 cents. The market has been steady and trading was reported to be light. Monday, July 18, beans gained the 5c back but the market was claimed dull. It is the opinion of the writer that demand is better than Michigan dealers care to let the farmer know. New York or Chicago prices have not made the changes that have taken place at Detroit; in fact, prices on these two markets have not changed more than 20 cents either up or down since the first of this year.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., JULY 19, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	1.65	
Chicago	1.75	
New York	1.84	
Pittsburg	1.60	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit		7.25

Old potatoes are so unpopular with the consumer that prices are not quoted any more. The new supply is firm and receipts light. Reports come in that the growing crop is suffering from the hot, dry weather and that the yield will be small.

HAY FIRM

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Detroit	21.00 @ 22.00	21.19.00 @ 20	
Chicago	24.00 @ 26.00	24.21.00 @ 22	
New York	27.00 @ 30	25.00 @ 28	
Pittsburg	22.50 @ 23.00	21.18.00 @ 19	
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	
Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover	
Detroit	20.00 @ 21.00	16.14.00 @ 15	
Chicago	22.00 @ 24.00	22.19.00 @ 22	
New York	26.00 @ 28	22.00 @ 26	
Pittsburg	18.00 @ 19.00	17.15.00 @ 16	
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Detroit	36.00 @ 37.00	36.34.00 @ 35	
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	
Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover	
Detroit	35.00 @ 36.00	34.32.00 @ 33	

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Live stock has been making history at a rapid rate of late, market quotations in all departments having been marked up, day after day, until conservative operators begin to fear that the bulge is being overdone and express apprehension lest shippers, eager to get a little old-fashioned profit, fill the market hopper until it slops over. Cattle have advanced from 50 cents to \$2 per cwt. from the recent low point. Veal calves are selling 75 cents to \$1 per cwt. higher than July 1. Handy weight hogs have gained \$2.50 per cwt. from bottom quotations and that the recent sheep and lamb market went up too fast is attested by price reductions that have followed increased receipts.

Sharp advances, in the quoted value of all grades of she stock, is the marvel of the season and the prices paid for yearling steers, in many of the leading markets of the country, proves just how fine the big killers are playing the game in connection with supply and demand; every light run of cattle sees packer buyers out after the stuff with their "buying clothes" on. Choice heifers sold above \$8 in Chicago last week and a top for Angus yearling steers of \$9.75 was made on last Monday. Medium weight cows with quality to recommend them have been

marked up more than \$1 per cwt. in the Chicago market and some of the kosher kind have made \$7.50 per cwt. Cannery, recently going to \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt. are 50 to 75 cents and the same is true of cutters. The stocker and feeder trade has been dull and draggy even when asking prices were higher, the apparent cause being tight money; now that the \$50,000,000 to loan to cattle growers is available an early improvement is looked for.

As intimated in the introduction to this article, soaring prices in the sheep and lamb division of the market led to top heavy conditions which resulted in scaling down of best western lambs from \$11.75, during the first week in July, to \$10 on Monday of this week. The first ten days in July, the big packers were kept mighty busy getting fat lambs enough to provide for the needs of their current trade; day after day, receipts in the leading markets were confined almost exclusively to shipments direct to packinghouses of stock purchased in western markets. A change has come to hand and the trade is fairly well supplied with common lambs at \$6 per cwt. that cost \$7 earlier in the current month.

The hog market has been decidedly bullish of late, everyone, except the provision "shorts," helping to boost the game toward higher price levels. Lard has been going out of the country, of late, at an average of 15,000,000 pounds per week and the sales of English sides and other hog meat have been enormous. A weak grain market, on Monday, July 18th, gave the speculative provision market the first setback it had for more than a month. Exporters of lard, from Nov. 1 to July 2, exceeded the showing for the same period last year by 115,000,000 pounds. Hogs made another new high on Monday of this week, selling in Chicago for \$10.85 per cwt.; these prices look high enough for the present and it would not be surprising if values eased off, materially, both in the commodity and live hog markets. In the opinion of the writer, when the market dips it will "letting go to get a better hold" and still higher prices than have been registered may be confidently expected before Sept. 15.

The MARKET EDITORS MAIL BOX

HORSE MARKET

I have been watching the columns of the M. B. F. for some news of the horse market, but have not seen anything there for months. I have a 3,000 lb. team in Michigan that I want to sell. I paid \$450 for the team in the spring. Had I better sell the team now for whatever I can get, or hold for higher prices later? When is the best time to sell for city trade? How can I get in touch with city buyers? I assure you that I shall appreciate any help or suggestions that you may be able to give me.—F. Vasku, Iowa City, Iowa.

The reason the horse market has not been quoted in the M. B. F. of late, is because no reliable demand has existed; not enough sales have been made here in Michigan to establish a scale of values; auction sales in the Chicago horse market have been suspended for the present owing to the lack of demand for the general run of stock offered and every little demand is looked for during the next 60 days. Industrial firms, who were in the market for horses, on this date, last year, have horses turned out that they are not using. A few heavy horses are going to Belgium; these horses are purchased by Germany as a part of the indemnity program. Coal and ice dealers are using fewer horses than usual this year but the most potent influence in connection with the sale of horses for trucking has been the lack of building activities, the country over. It is believed, that demand for horses will improve, somewhat, later. Early spring is considered the best time to sell horses. The best way to get in touch with city horse buyers is to visit the city and look them up.—H. H. Mack.

Corn Promises Bumper Yield

Potatoes Rotting—Many Sections Need Rain

Barry—Harvesting and haying are almost over with. Many farmers are getting ready for the threshing machine. Light crops of fruit are reported due to lack of rainfall. Corn withers in field and light crops of potatoes are expected in many sections of the county. Scarcity of good farm hands is complained of. Mr. Tobias of Dowling is building a new hip roof barn. A Barry Co. farmers' picnic will be held at Cedar Creek, July 28.—M. M. D.

Midland—The farmers are busy cutting their oats. Rye is all cut in this locality. Lots of bean hoeing. We need a good rain now. The ground is dry. Threshing machines have started out, you can hear the whistles tooting. Rye and oats are fairly good.—J. H. Macey.

Oakland—We have a change in the weather; we have a good shower every day and sometimes two. Haying about all done and most of the wheat cut and some in the barns. Early sowed oats about ready to cut. Corn doing well. A very good show for potatoes; slow coming up and a good deal of the seed rotted in the ground. No early potatoes to dig yet. Clover sowed in the wheat is killed by drouth. Fruit of all kinds scarce. Very few apples.—E. F.

Shiawassee—A fierce storm passed thru this county going in streaks; big wind did some damage to buildings and some orchards almost ruined by the storm, barns destroyed and windows smashed in dwelling houses. The storm was accompanied by hail. Wheat all cut and a number of farmers have threshed, drawing the grain from the field to the machine. Oats are about ready to harvest but are badly lodged by the late storm and corn is in bad condition from the same cause. Beans promise to be a fine crop. Potatoes will be a short crop. Not many sugar beets are being raised owing to price conditions offered by the sugar beet companies. Hay is hardly up to the average, but was secured in fine condition. A large acreage of wheat will be sown this fall on bean ground after the beans have been harvested.—D. H. M.

Missaukee—Cooler but still very dry, a few small showers but not enough to help. Haying is finished and farmers are busy hauling in grain. Oats is very short, much of it can not be cut, it will also be light. About two weeks and they will be ready to cut.—Jeff.

Montcalm—The farmers around here are very busy with harvesting and potato bugs which are very numerous. Weather hot and soil dry. A good many acres of potatoes rotted in the ground. Fruit is very scarce except berries and grapes. Threshers have commenced their work. The new seeding is killed on account of dry weather and heat. While I am writing this we are having a regular deluge of rain with thunder, lightning and wind and the ground covered with water.—Geo. B. Wilson.

Crawford—Our showers are more frequent and all crops look good. Oats are all headed now and rye is cut or being cut in most parts of the county. Potato bugs are the worst they have been for years and everyone is fighting them. The berry crop is ripening fast. Raspberries are at their best now and the yield is fair. There are no huckleberries but prospects for blackberries are good.—A. H.

Midland (C.)—We have been having a great deal of very warm weather during the past two weeks. It has been wonderful growing weather and nearly all of the crops look fine. Oats do not appear to be as nice as they might be, but most of the early ones will be ready to cut soon. Hay here is not all cut. Corn is looking better than it has for many years. That which was in early is now tasseling out and setting for ears. Of course it is rather dry, a rain would do immeasurable good.—C. L. H.

Grand Traverse—No rain since last writing. Corn looking fine. Po-

tatoes rotted in ground. Prospects for crop 10 to 60 per cent, mostly less than 40 per cent. Whole potato planted as seed give best promise for crop. Oats about as last report. Cherries 85 per cent picked, crop 40 to 60 per cent. Average not over 50 per cent.—I. P. Houston.

Hillsdale—The farmers in this vicinity are engaged in the threshing of wheat and rye. Haymaking is about at an end, except alfalfa which is being cut for the second crop. Farmers here have been benefitted by fine weather. Oats are a poor crop; many farmers cutting them for hay. Soil is in fine condition. Young poultry, some fowls, a small quantity of butter, cream and eggs are selling quite well.—R. J. Fast.

Branch—Threshing is going on rapidly after the rains of the 8th and 10th. Rye is somewhat shrunken and yielding about 20 bu. per acre. Rye prices raising and majority of farmers selling. Although a co-op. elevator is operating successfully here many farmers are selling to a new buyer who has just started a small flour mill. Corn is largest ever known at this point of the season. Poor stands of potatoes are reported by those who planted during the hot dry weather. Oats are about half cut and on sandy lands are a poor crop.—F. Adolph.

Louis—Weather is fine only all crops are in need of a good rain. Corn is looking fine. Tomato worms trying to clear up on late potatoes in some places. Some oats are being cut while the rest will soon be ready.—Seymour Lyons.

Kalamazoo—We had a long drouth which was broken a week ago by the heavy rains. There were some bad fires in the county which the rain put out. There has been quite a large acreage of late potatoes planted but that stand is very poor as a large percentage did not come up. Rye is all cut and the straw is light and not filled on account of the dry weather. Corn is looking fine and is two weeks in advance of what it usually is at this time.—William Burnham.

Saginaw—Beans and corn suffering for lack of rain—crop will be cut into unless rain comes within a very short time. Damage in several localities by several storms. Most grains harvested, very little threshing, not enough to determine what average yields will be. Expect oats to be light. Second crop of alfalfa being harvested.—A. G. Boyay, County Agricultural Agent.

Kalamazoo—It is very hot and getting dry. The potatoes do not look as good as they did two weeks ago. Oat harvest commenced in some places. Threshing started. Lots of corn tasseling. Hay all made.—Harry A. Barnes.

Huron—Haying about two-thirds done. Most hay heavy. Wheat and rye being cut, good crop. All spring crops look fairly good but need rain badly. Potato bugs bad on early potatoes. Corn is doing fine but everything needs rain. The weather is extremely warm.—James Keay.

Livingston—The weather has been hot and sultry all week. Haying is being finished and harvesting is in progress. Corn is the farthest advanced that it has been for several seasons. Bean acreage is small but is looking good. Second cutting of alfalfa is being gathered. Had a good rain the 14th; will help silage and late corn. Oats getting ripe; some being harvested which were in early. Had a high wind followed by heavy rain on evening of the 14th.—Geo. Coleman.

Montcalm—Corn looks very good. Hay very short and poor. Late potatoes will be a very short crop and are rotting very badly in the ground. Wheat is an average crop. Oats are very short and poor. Rye is an average crop. Beans are drying up. All crops suffering for lack of rain.—B. E. Shaffer, County Agricultural Agent.

Calhoun—No rain for three weeks; everything drying up. Field corn not silking good. Late potatoes do not look good. Oats are nearly all cut. Hay all in. Everything is a short crop here. Threshing commenced yield small. Farmers are discouraged. Not much stock is going to market.—G. H. S.

Alpena—Potatoes and corn doing fine. Haymaking in process with 60 per cent normal. Grain ripening, expect to harvest it beginning next week.—C. O. T. S.

Tuscola—Wheat threshing is all the go. The yield is fair, running around 38 bushels to the acre. Oats and barley are being cut. It is very dry.

Kalamazoo—Rains quite general. Everything looking up. Corn in advance of average season.—E. E. T.

Kent—Wheat and rye all harvested and threshers busy. Crop fair. Some oats being cut, yield will be light. Corn is well advanced but suffering from heat and dry weather. Early potatoes poor for some reason, late potatoes only a half stand, as seed rotted badly. Showers in some sections.—C. A.

Mecosta—Grain most all cut, except oats which is a very poor and short crop. Rye is a fair crop. Hay is very poor. Corn looking fine. Potatoes, large acreage planted, but some rotted and were replanted late. Too hot and dry for potatoes. Beans small acreage. Too dry and hot for spring seeding. Threshing has commenced. Grain not turning out as expected.—H. L.

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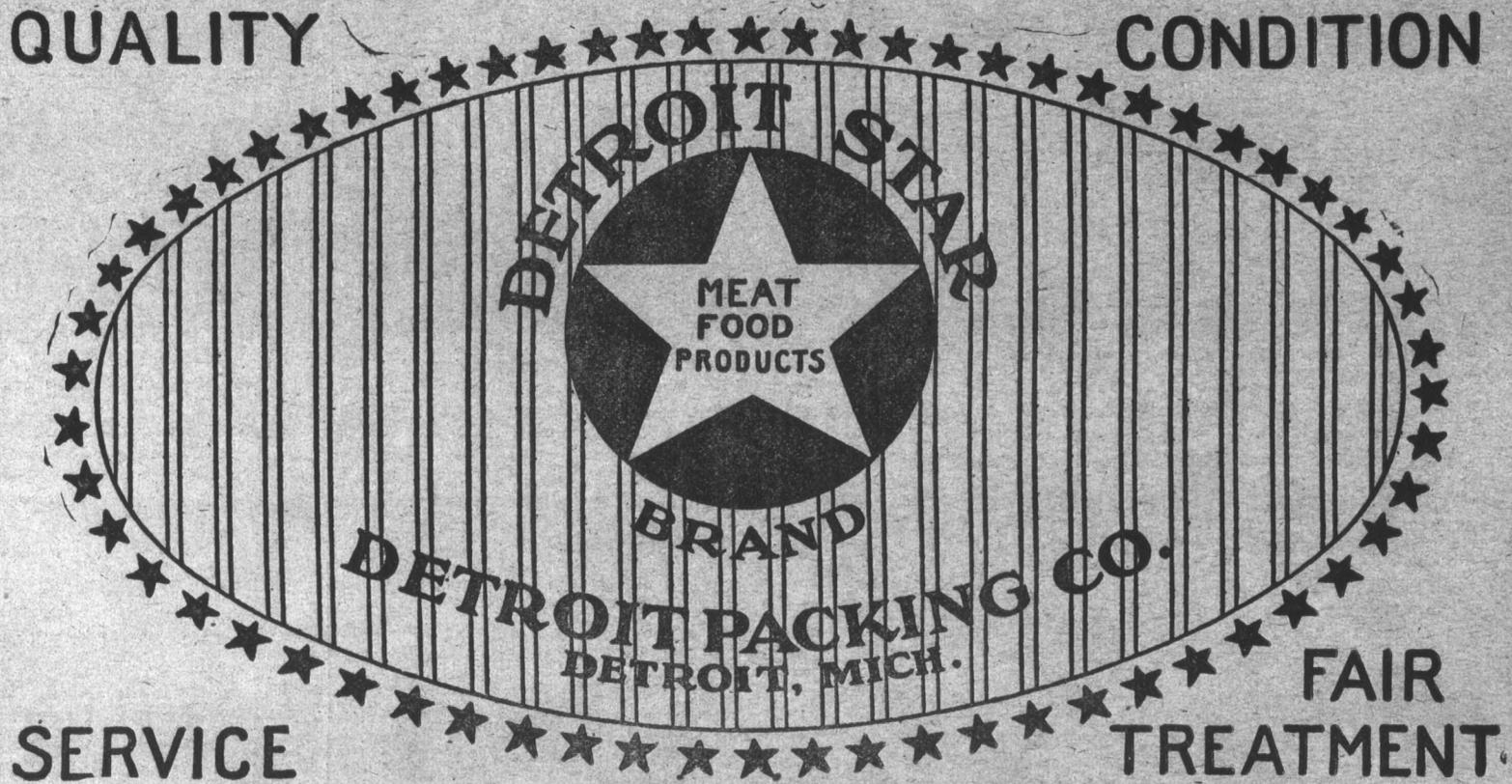
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Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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CONDITION



SERVICE

FAIR
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So far, selling the Detroit Star Brand meat products has been the easiest part of our undertaking. Detroit dealers have been quick to see the superior quality of our goods and have not hesitated to recommend them to their customers, who after a trial have come back enthusiastically for more.

This means that when we begin actual slaughtering in the great plant now nearing completion, the brand will be well established, the trade actually waiting for our increased volume and the market firmly established.

We are already producing in our sausage and smoke d meat departments a quality of product which is new to the Detroit markets. Heretofore the greater percentage of this class of meats has all come from Chicago or other distant points. Think of our advantage in being able to deliver with motor trucks, (of which we already have in daily operation a fleet of ten) directly from the packing house to the dealer!

We feel certain that the business farmers of Michigan will mark this satisfactory progress of our company with as much interest and satisfaction as we do ourselves, whether or not they have availed themselves of the opportunity of owning a share in the company.

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