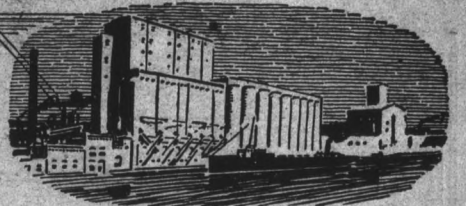


# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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## Rosen Rye Yields Best if Rightly Handled

*To Return Best Results it Must be Given as Good Treatment as Your Other Grain*

**D** ID YOU ever see a high producing Holstein cow continue to give maximum production if she be poorly fed and housed and forced to hunt for her nourishment? What would become of Michigan's fine Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys if our barns, silos and corn and hay crops were destroyed? Would they continue to be the same thrifty high producing herds? Neither will Rosen rye if it is planted so late that it does not get a good start in the fall or is forced to live on an impoverished soil. What is the result of a scrub bull in a high producing herd? The same as cross-pollinating poor rye with high class Rosen,—namely a deterioration.

Properly handled Rosen does not run out. We have several Michigan farms which give direct proof of this statement. There are members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association who have successfully grown Registered Rosen Rye for eight to ten years, largely because they have taken the proper care of their seed and thru the medium of the soil and cultural methods given the crop a fair chance to produce. Opponents of Rosen point to the farms where Rosen has "run out". To be sure there are a great many instances where this is to be found; but why? Usually we find that inferior rye has been allowed to cross-pollinate with the Rosen with the result that the high yielding Rosen becomes impure and inferior and in two to four years possesses few of the high yielding characteristics of Rosen. Is this any fault with the variety? Is Rosen to blame for the fact that often it is

By A. L. BIBBINS  
Extension Specialist M. A. C.

### Big Rye Acreage in Prospect.

**L**OOKS LIKE a bumper acreage planted to rye this fall. Michigan is a great rye state. Take a good seed bed, a pedigreed grain, and almost any kind of weather, and you can get a crop to be proud of. Rosen seems to be the best variety. Farmers who have grown it year after year swear by it. But it won't do the impossible. Read Bibbins' advice on this page. It sound sensible. —Editor.

forced to face the bad influence of late planting on a poorly prepared seed bed or is made to eke out a living on a thin soil? Of course, Rosen will do just as well under such conditions as will Common rye but it can not do its best.

### The Truth About Rosen

Rosen rye is an exceptionally prolific variety and does its level best to give high yields of grain. In order to produce to its fullest ability it must have the where-with-all to do it. Given a good seed bed, plant food and a medium early date of planting, good Rosen seed may be depended upon to outyield Common rye by five to ten bushels to the acre. This has been proved many times on Michigan farms. It has also been shown that without these essentials Rosen is just as good and in most cases better than Common rye. The point to bear in mind is that Rosen is a heavy pro-

ducer regardless of its environment but to do its best it should be given favorable conditions under which to work. A good strong thrifty man may do no more work than a weaker man if he is only half fed and cared for; but if both be given good environment and put in a hay field the stronger man should do the most work. Rosen rye is the husky ambitious hired man but it can not do its best work if poorly managed.

### Don't Be Misled!

Occasionally we hear of a miller or an elevator operator who has advised against the use of Rosen rye, basing his arguments upon the fact that poor Rosen grain is being brought in by some farmers. Often Rosen rye is docked because of low weight. Would these millers and elevator men pay top prices for low test Common?

Such advice is dangerous and if followed by all rye growers of Michigan would cost our farmers millions of dollars each year.

Better advice would be use good Rosen seed, keep up the fertility of the soil and plant at the proper time. These three points properly carried out would have a marked influence on both the yield and quality of Michigan's rye crop and instead of losing could be expected to add materially to the value of our rye crop.

The Michigan Agricultural College has conducted experiments which show that farmers of Central Michigan will do well to plant the rye crop about September 20th to 25th, this date giving 7 to 15 bushels more to the acre (Continued on page 12)



No Bankrupts Here! Part of the Happy Crowd of 5,000 Farm Folks who Journeyed by Railway Train and Automobile to the Michigan Agricultural College on Farmer's Day. Scenes like this all over our State prove that Michigan Agriculture at least is not going to the "Bow-wows"!

Government's Aug. Crop Report Lops 52 million bus. Wheat, 91 million bus. Corn, 192 million bus. Oats, 61 million bus. Potatoes off July Estimate



# U S

MUTUAL  
AUTOMOBILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY

The Farmer's Own Company

## More and More Farmers Appreciate U. S. Mutual Protection

**D**RIVING involves so much hazard today that foresighted farmers insist upon full coverage protection. They insist upon car insurance because they have read about or seen so many accidents they are afraid to depend upon their own careful driving. Consequently, U. S. MUTUAL FIVE POINT POLICIES were enthusiastically welcomed by Michigan Farmers the state over. Particularly welcomed when it was positively learned that the U. S. MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY could be depended upon to promptly and satisfactorily settle every just claim. Skeptics investigated U. S. MUTUAL Protection to see what it was all about. They were actually surprised at the complete protection afforded by U. S. FIVE POINT POLICIES for only \$1.00 per Horse Power, plus the small membership fee of \$1.00 annually. A safeguarding made possible only through the wise choice of reputable members.

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- 1.—Fire
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- 3.—Collision
- 4.—Property Damage
- 5.—Liability

Just think what this protection would mean to you in the event of collision and liability suit. For instance—if it hadn't been for his U. S. FIVE POINT POLICY a prominent Michigan farmer would have had to pay \$2,000 damages out of his own pocket.

#### AS PRESIDENT LILLIE SAYS:

"Personal liability, the greatest of all casualty lines of insurance, is of immense importance since the advent of the automobile. A person is careless indeed who would own and operate an automobile and not be covered by liability insurance. No matter how careful a driver one may be, liability for injury to persons is a risk that he cannot afford to carry. Sooner or later this need for liability insurance comes to every man and his duty is to be protected."

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## Current Agricultural News

### CO-OPERATIVE PLAN NOT SOCIALISTIC

**T**HE U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is neither Socialistic or Bolshevistic—rather, it is the result of a long standing desire on the part of grain producers to build a national co-operative marketing machine. It is founded on existing laws, asks no special legislation and most certainly will not 'burn surpluses to maintain prices,' said C. H. Gustafson of Lincoln, Nebr., president of the new farmer-owned and farmer controlled national co-operative grain marketing organization, in an address Thursday, Aug. 4th, before the Lansing Kiwanis Club at a luncheon.

"Simply stated, the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., plans to put the farmer in a position where he can follow his crop beyond the borders of his own farm and keep for himself the full market value of his grain less only handling charges. We submit that such a plan is not a menace to the public welfare, as charged by the grain exchanges in their present determined effort to propagate farmers' co-operative marketing organizations out of existence.

"Opponents of our movement," continued Mr. Gustafson, "are trying to convince grain producers that there is no difference between co-operative marketing and Socialism or state ownership of industry. No man with average intelligence can fail to see the difference, for it is as obvious as is day from night.

"Under the Socialistic plan private capital is, in effect, confiscated to be used in fostering state-owned industry. An individual is obliged to support such a program whether he is interested in it or not.

"Under the Socialistic plan private capital is, in effect, confiscated, to be used in fostering state-owned industry. An individual is obliged to support such a program whether he is interested in it or not.

"Nothing of the kind is found in the plan of co-operative marketing, under which the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is organized. While only farmers and their elevators can become members, those who do not wish such affiliation need not join nor can they be forced to do so.

Mr. Gustafson's address was a reply to one made before the same club two weeks ago by R. I. Mansfield of Chicago, chairman of the Grain Dealers' National Association committee which with a fund of \$250,000, is charged with the task of actively opposing development of the U. S. Grain Growers' plan, according to Mr. Gustafson Mr. Mansfield charged that the plan was Socialistic and that the farmers "would burn grain and produce in surplus rather than be beat in getting the price."

Mr. Gustafson attacked the grain exchanges' campaign of opposition, declaring that it would be more fair for the exchanges to explain their own methods of operation and force the co-operative marketing idea to either succeed or fail on a competitive basis rather than to rely upon what he termed "misrepresentations and half-truths, not to say absolute falsehoods."

### LOSSES IN EGG SHIPMENTS

**L**OSSES IN egg shipments amounting to \$7,000,000 annually, due to breakage in transit, only \$2,000,000 of which were adjusted by damage claims settled by the express company and railroads have caused the state farm bureau traffic department to join with the national organization in a campaign to reduce these losses and to call farmers' attention to the increasing rigidity of the carriers' rulings on allowing such damage claims.

Use of second hand or used fillers causes much of the trouble and railroads will not make good on such claims. Some manufacturers put out an inferior brand of filler. Claims

originating in their use are also refused by the carriers. The American Farm Bureau Federation seeks to protect the farmer by inducing honest manufacturers to stamp their product as meeting the carriers' requirements.

Railroad and express company specifications for egg containers are: "If ordinary honeycomb filler is used, all flat dividing boards and trays must be of hard calendered strawboard weighing not less than three and one half pounds to the set of ten trays and twelve dividing boards, each of which is to be of sufficient size to fill the compartments and prevent shifting."

Excelsior pads in each side of the case absorb shocks and reduce breakage, but they will not take the place of good filler, says the farm bureau. Weak or bent fillers are practically no protection. The cup type of filler is said to practically eliminate breakage losses. More than five per cent of an egg shipment must be broken before a damage claim is considered, it is said.

### EXPORT RATES ON GRAIN CUT

**F**REIGHT rates on grain, grain products and by-products from Chicago and the Central Freight Association territory to North Atlantic seaboard ports for export will be reduced 7 1-2 cents a hundred pounds as a result of conference between railroads and shippers' representatives. Michigan freight rates on grain are affected by this decision.

In announcing the decision, it was stated that "the cost of transportation service at the present time does not justify the heavy reductions which the carriers will make in export rates. Nevertheless, these reductions have either been decided upon or are under discussion as a result of the pleas of farmers and others for a readjustment of existing rates."

### HOOVER ON FARM CREDIT

**S**ECRETARY Hoover's statement that the Federal Reserve system cannot be called upon for loans of over six months on agricultural paper without jeopardizing the whole commercial banking structure is exactly what the American Farm Bureau Federation has been claiming," states J. R. Howard, its president, in commenting upon a recent letter from Secretary Hoover to Senator Arthur Capper, discussing agricultural credit facilities and their bearing upon the present distressing problems of distribution of farm products.

"I am convinced," says Mr. Hoover, "that if competent inquiry were made it would prove that great deficiencies lie in our agricultural credit organization is the systematic provision for those needs mentioned between the terms of six months and three years; that is, credits that fall outside the area of both the Federal Reserve and the Federal Farm Loan Banks."

The Secretary outlined the types of credit needed in the agricultural industry as follows:

"Loans up to six months for either production or marketing annual produce.

"Loans between six months and twelve months for these purposes.

"Loans from one to three years for producing the marketing of cattle.

"Loans from one to three years for farm equipment.

"Long term loans for purchase and improvement.

"Organization of farm credits up to six months are covered by the Federal Reserve System," said the Secretary, "and its smooth working depends only upon the member banks and the Reserve Boards. This system, however, being a mobilization of the demand deposits of the country cannot be called upon for loans of over six months on agricultural

(Continued on page 13)



## 300 Fruit Growers Inspect Michigan Orchards

*Examples of Successful Orcharding Methods Found in Mason and Oceana Counties*

THE THIRD annual mid-summer automobile tour of the Michigan State Horticultural Society through Oceana and Mason counties, August 2, 3, and 4, was attended by a jolly but business-like crowd of more than 300 fruit growers representing 21 Michigan counties and three states. The tour was educational from the time it formed at the Graham Horticultural Experiment Station west of Grand Rapids Tuesday noon until it ended on the shore of Lake Michigan about five miles south of Ludington early Thursday afternoon.

Fully 200 interested fruit growers gathered at the 100-acre Horticultural Experiment Farm, half of which was recently given to M. A. C. by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graham, during the forenoon and were conducted through the young orchards where the newly inaugurated cultural, fertilization and pruning experiments with all kinds of tree fruits were explained by Professors Halligan and Marshall. The visitors expressed approval of the experimental projects and voiced a desire to visit the Station two or three years later to see the results for themselves. Mr. H. D. Hootman, superintendent of the station, was praised for the excellent manner in which the orchards and grounds had been supervised.

After enjoying a cafeteria lunch, provided by the State Horticultural Society, the fruit growers drove to Treasurer Munson's famous Vinecroft Fruit Farm where they inspected some 35 acres of vineyards, some of them past 30 years old, and plantings of other tree and small fruits.

### Shelby Orchards Visited

Some 25 automobiles, every one loaded to capacity, made the 80 mile drive from Mr. Munson's to Shelby, arriving there just as the sun was dropping behind the western Oceana orchards. The hotels were crowded to capacity but the people of Shelby showed their generous hospitality by taking the visitors into their homes.

Early Wednesday morning fully 80 automobiles parked on the streets adjacent to the Oceana Canning Company's plant while the visitors inspected the plant from cellar to garret and upon leaving were presented with cans of beans and peaches, and cigars.

The first orchard visited Wednesday was that of Thomas Smith, near the lake shore. Under most conditions, results from fertilizers on intensively cultivated orchards are not contrasting, but not so in Mr. Smith's orchard for several carloads of hog manure had produced wonderful results in tree vigor and size and set of fruit of the several varieties. Mr. Smith prefers Bordeaux to lime-sulphur as a summer spray because he thinks it results in less burning and cleaner fruit. He had sprayed six times, using the old spray rods rather than guns, and the job was so thoroughly done that the visitors could find only two or three fruits showing scab in a 40 acre block of old trees.

The Session's orchard, recently purchased by Thos. Smith presented an object lesson in pruning peach trees. Mr. Sessions explained his method of training and pruning, and showed orchards 14, 25 and 32 years of age from which all fruit is picked from the ground and four-foot stepladders. He emphasized the advisability of lowering or renewing the tops of peach trees about once in three or four years. The Sessions' trees are open centered ones with three to five main framework branches and, after pruning the tops of the trees are practically straight across or form a plane. Mr. Sessions has been

By ROY E. MARSHALL  
Associate Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.

### As the Farm Bureau Sees it

AMERICAN WHEAT is going to stay to home this year if American millers have anything to say about it, says the Michigan State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange, commenting on the fact that in early August winter wheat millers were reporting a booming business and paying up to 3 1-2 to 4 cents more per bushel than exporters were bidding. Millers do not want any more wheat to go overseas and they are paying the price to keep it at home. The elevator exchange is now selling most of its wheat to millers, it is reported.

Prospects are good for continued strengthening of the wheat market, says the exchange. Early in August the market had about recovered from the effects of dumping a large portion of the new crop on the market within a comparatively few days.

The rye market is reported sick. A decline of twenty cents was noted in one period of ten days. Hay has come back to around \$17 a ton and may go higher, in the opinion of the exchange. The present upturn has brought the market to a higher level than it has enjoyed since last October. This is the period between the old and new crops and the prospects are for but 50 to 60 per cent of a normal new crop. Eastern buyers are reported taking new hay from Ohio at prices that would correspond to \$16 and \$17 a ton Michigan rates. Michigan's new crop will not be moving for two or three weeks, and the prospects are quite strong for a fair price, says the elevator exchange.—Michigan State Farm Bureau.

a noted peach grower for many years and the inspection of his orchards was indeed educational.

Brief stops were made at Mr. Averill and Dr. Munger orchards where cultivation and

### Pure-Bred Bulls for Scrubs

THE DAIRY demonstration train which left Lansing August 1st, with several cars of pure-bred Holstein cattle and dairy demonstration equipment, accompanied by a corps of dairy and live-stock experts, is meeting with a good reception on its tour north on the Michigan Central and south on the G. R. & I.

As announced in a former issue, pure-bred Holstein bulls are being exchanged for scrub bulls, fifteen bulls having been disposed of from the time the train left Lansing until it reached Gladwin.

The demonstration train is being supplied without cost by the M. C. and the G. R. & I., co-operating. Both of these railroads have taken a keen interest in the development of dairying in the sections which they serve and are always willing to co-operate in any project of this kind.

The balance of the itinerary beginning Saturday, Aug. 13th, is as follows:

Saturday, August 13, arrive Mancelona 9:30 a. m.; Kalkaska 1:40 p. m.; Manton 4:50 p. m. Monday, August 15, Cadillac 1:10 p. m. Tuesday, August 16, Merritt 9:30 a. m.; Falmouth, 1:10 p. m.; Lake City 5:20 p. m.; Cadillac 10:50 p. m. Wednesday, August 17, Tustin 9:00 a. m.; Reed City 12:20 p. m.; Big Rapids 9:30 p. m. Thursday, August 18, Morley 1:10 p. m.; Howard City 4:30 p. m. Friday, August 19, Sand Lake 9:00 a. m.; Cedar Springs 1:10 p. m.; Rockford 4:30 p. m.; Grand Rapids 10:00 p. m. Saturday, August 20, Conklin 11:45 a. m.; Muskegon 11:10 p. m.; Ravenna 11:10 p. m.

fertilization were of chief interest. Unfortunately check plots were not left for comparison. At Juniper Beach a cafeteria luncheon was served after several parties had taken advantage of the excellent bathing.

### Results from Dusting and Spraying

The fruit growers drove through several well-laden orchards west of Hart during the early portion of the afternoon where they studied the orchard practices followed. In President George Hawley's orchards results of fertilizer tests on peaches in cultivation were noted, following which Prof. Dutton explained a spraying vs. dusting experiment with Monarch plums. Little fungus had developed but the foliage of the untreated trees was sparse and yellowish, contrasted to the large amount of dark green foliage on both the dusted and sprayed blocks, demonstrating that both dusting and spraying were apparently equally valuable in maintaining the general health and vigor of the trees and that either paid in spite of little fungus development.

Benton Gebhart's orchard offered an excellent opportunity to study varieties and the effects of top-working varieties on others. Mr. Gebhart has won many prizes at fruit exhibitions, and a visit to his orchard or numerous varieties grown under the best of care told the story. Following the orchard inspection, Mr. Gebhart, who is one of the oldest members of the horticultural society, and President Geo. Hawley joined in serving every guest peach sandwiches on the lawn of the former.

The autos then moved about eight or nine miles east of Hart to Thos. Smith's Walkerville orchard. In spite of the long, dusty trip, every man and several women followed the congenial and enthusiastic owner through his 52-acre orchard of thirty-year-old Spy, Baldwin, Wealthy, McIntosh, Wagener and Jonathan varieties. The visitors were amazed at the enormous crop of absolutely perfect fruit of the several varieties. Some trees had as many as 25 pole props under them. The ground under the Wealthy trees was covered by a layer of withered thinnings. A net return of \$25,000 to \$30,000 would be a conservative estimate for this year.

### A Successful "Operation"

Most interest centered about the renewal work in this orchard. Six years ago Mr. Smith noticed that many of his trees had been partially girdled, probably through freezing injury. The bark had died three-fourths the way around some trees and over a distance of as much as four feet along the trunks. Mr. Smith is not the type of man that gives in under adverse conditions, so he began bridging over these seemingly hopeless injuries on 24-year-old trees, with the result that these trees are today in a wonderful state of vigor and are producing crops of ten to fifteen barrels and more per tree. Of course these trees have been "fed". Manure has been used when available and at other times high-grade commercial fertilizers have been liberally used. The cultural system consists of good cultivation every other year with clover sown in late summer to remain as a sod for the following year. It should be added that Mr. Smith is a Chicago commission merchant and must rely to a great extent upon hired help. He provides them with the best of living conditions and consequently gets very good men and he is generous in giving them credit for the condition in the orchards. A load of watermelons served by Mr. Smith was a fitting climax to the full day of orchard inspection.

(To be concluded next week)



# Poor Livestock Breeding Costs Farmer Heavily

*Careless Breeding and Feeding Responsible for Low Grades of Meat and Poor Market Demand*

THE COMMITTEE on Improved Livestock Breeding of the Institute of American Meat Packers was appointed to investigate the present conditions of the breeding of livestock, in order to ascertain the reason for the change in the type and character of the animals coming to market.

The first results of the investigation have shown that the breeding of beef cattle requires more attention on the basis of its present condition than does the breeding of hogs or sheep. The chairman of the Committee spent considerable time on the Chicago market, observing the character of the cattle with reference to type and breeding and found that the cattle of the corn belt states are deteriorating markedly as compared to those shipped from that section a decade or two ago. After consultation with various shippers, feeders, salesmen and buyers, he found that this condition was thoroughly recognized throughout the market, and that each year the situation was becoming worse. The cause of the deterioration is two fold: First, there is an increasing percentage of dairy blood in the cattle from this region; and second, there is a larger percentage of animals the progeny of inferior sires.

A recent press circular from the Department of Agriculture which treats of the Chicago market during 1920, shows that only one-half of one per cent of the steers coming on the market can be graded as prime, only four per cent as choice, twenty-two per cent as good, fifty-three per cent as medium, seventeen per cent as common, and three and one-half per cent as canners. It should be observed that the poorest class is seven times as numerous as the prime, and that there is only four and one-half per cent of what the high class consumptive trade would have considered as suitable for its needs twenty years ago.

When one considers the values paid to the producer the situation is even more impressive. In 1920 steers of the prime and choice grades weighing about 1,000 pounds sold for about \$150 per head. On this basis steers of the same weight in the other grades sold as follows: good, \$127.50; medium, \$100.50; common, \$79.50; and canners, \$51.00. This makes a difference of net value between choice and medium steers of \$49.50; and between choice and common of \$70.50; and between

## Better Beef

**M**ACK IS A crank on better beef. He says that if two-thirds of the people who "chaw" away on cow beef because they can't get anything else, would sink their jaws into a juicy steak of young steer beef, they would double their beef consumption right away. He says it's a shame to make people eat such stuff as is offered for sale in the average meat market of the average city. When the consumer is educated to demand better beef, the butcher will have to buy better beef and the farmer will have to produce better beef. Or turn it around if you like. It works both ways. In any case consumption goes up and prices, too. The Institute of American Meat Packers hands out a lot of worthless rations, but once in a while it offers something which the public can swallow and is good. It's committee on improved livestock breeding has been conducting some investigations upon breeding and feeding of beef cattle which should be read by every cattle grower. Part of the report appears herewith. Don't miss it.—Editor.

choice and canners of \$99.00. These differences are based on the supposition that all weigh the same, but it is almost never true that canners will reach this weight, while common and medium steers will average a hundred pounds or more short of this standard. In practice, therefore, the difference in value per head demonstrated above were actually greater.

The reasons for these differences in value are two fold—feeding and breeding. While it is possible that some individuals in the poorer classes could have been fed to a weight equalling the prime and choice cattle, in the majority of cases this could not have been done, or if the same weight had been reached it would have been secured at a higher cost, and the quality of the beef would have been far inferior to that of the prime and choice animals. The big difference, therefore, lay in the breeding.

In the Breeders' Gazette of July 21, appears an article by R. A. Balch of Spokane County, Washington, from which the following is quoted:

"Why use a pure bred sire? Here is the answer: A difference in selling price of \$53.40 between two steers of the same age, out of the

same kind of cows, which ran together on the range and were finished together in the feed-lot, due altogether to the difference between a pure-bred sire and a scrub sire. \* \* \* The two steers were exhibited in Spokane during the Fifth Annual Livestock Conference held last March. Both steers were calved in the spring of 1918, their dams being the same kind and quality of cows. They were put together in the fall of 1919 and fed together during the winter of 1919-1920. They were turned into the same pasture in the spring of 1920 and put into the same feed-lot on December 1st, 1920; they were then fed all the alfalfa hay they would eat until January 15th, when about 20 lbs. of silage and 5 to 6 lbs. of corn was added to their daily rations, until March 20th when they were shipped to Spokane for sale. After arriving in Spokane it was decided that the two steers should be exhibited during the livestock conference, with the object of giving people a visual idea of the difference between a scrub and a prime beef steer. A sign was put up over the pen giving the weight and sale price of each steer. The roan steer, sired by a pure-bred bull, weighed 1,410 lbs. and sold for 8c per lb., or \$112.80. The spotted steer, sired by a scrub bull, weighed 990 lbs. and sold for 6c per lb., or \$59.40, the difference in the selling price of the two steers being \$53.40."

A similar result demonstrated by carloads was recently recorded on the Chicago market. An Illinois feeder by the name of Miller shipped two carloads of steers which he had fed since weaning. One carload was bred by himself, the progeny of a pure-bred bull, the other was purchased in his immediate vicinity. Throughout the entire period from weaning the animals were fed and grazed together, and they were marketed on the same day. The load of his own breeding weighed 1,365 lbs., while the purchased load weighed 938 lbs. The spread in price was 75c per cwt., while the total difference per head was \$42.91, a difference solely to be credited to the pure bred sire.

A great many people lose sight of the great difference in the amount of gain between well-bred and poorly-bred cattle and see only the small difference per cwt. in the selling price. In the foregoing instance the difference of 75c per cwt. seems small, but the difference of nearly \$43 per head is a very sizeable item in the feeder's profit. Many feeders believe that they can make more money handling scrub cattle than in handling well bred cattle, because of the greater spread in price per cwt. between their cost as feeders and

(Continued on page 14)

## Are You Getting a Fair Test and Price on Your Wheat, Mr. Farmer?

*Experience of Saginaw Grain Grower Shows that it Pays to "Shop Around" When You Sell Your Wheat*

**A**S WE ALL know there are many chances for misunderstanding and dissatisfaction between the seller and buyer of wheat under our present marketing system. Some farmers are of the opinion that all dealers are crooks and some dealers are of the opinion that all farmers are kickers. The truth is that few dealers are dishonest and few farmers complain without cause. The wheat "test" taken by elevators has always been a fruitful source of trouble, it being well-nigh impossible to convince the average farmer that his wheat actually tares as high as the test seems to show. There may be dealers who use the test to defraud the farmer, but they are few and far between. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the test is not always correct and the judgment of the buyer always fair to the farmer.

A case in point was recently brought to our attention by a farmer in Saginaw county, who took a load of wheat threshed from a seven-acre plot, to a Saginaw elevator and received 60 cents per bushel for it. Another load from the same lot was hauled to Frankenthuth 20 miles away, where it brought \$1 per bushel. But let our correspondent tell his own story that the reader may judge whether he has any cause for complaint:

"Here is one way the grain buyers have of getting the farmers' crops for less than they are

### Wheat From the Same Field

Sold to a Saginaw Milling firm brought Farmer Clark only 60 cents per bushel.	But, sold to a Frankenthuth mill, one week later, it brought \$1 per bushel.
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**The Moral Is Plain—"Shop Around" when you sell your wheat."**

worth. The bill attached to this sheet is of a load of wheat I drew to Brand & Hardin, Saginaw, W. S. They claimed it was no good for flour, just fit for feed, and the grade test they said was 54 pounds. I protested and one of the head men of the firm came over and tested it and said that's all we can give you (60c per bushel). My wagon being broken and I wanting to pay my thresh bill I said, "Well, I'll have to sell this load, but no more at that price." So the 60 bushels and 20 pounds after it was run over their cleaner brought me \$36.20 as you see by the attached bill.

Not being satisfied that the wheat was so worthless I took 7 bushels in my auto and drove to Frankenthuth to the Star of the West Mill Co., as you see by the bill attached. They made no test of the wheat and paid me one dollar per bushel. Just what they had marked up on the outside of the mill (new wheat). I sent my daughter to Brand & Hardin a sample of the same

wheat and not knowing it was my wheat for she was a stranger to them, they tested it and told her they would give her 75c per bushel for all she had. Then she went to another company called the Heath & Auburn Elevator Co., and they tested it 56 and offered 93c per bushel for all she had to sell, so you see how some of the companies at least intend to get the grain for nothing. Brand & Hardin paid me just 40 cents per bushel on this load of wheat or \$24.08 in all, less than it was worth. No wonder farmers are sore. Mind you, I only had 7 acres of this wheat, all that I raised this year and it threshed out 194 bushels, all stood up well, all seemed to ripen alike and did not look shrunken but the best they said was only 54 pounds."—S. E. Clark, Saginaw County.

Mr. Clark's experience is a further proof that men may differ in their opinions and buying practices. It is suggested to all farmers with grain to sell that if they are not satisfied with the test made and the price offered by their local elevator they negotiate with other elevators in nearby towns. They will often find that the additional amount they will receive for their grain will more than compensate them for the longer haul. No farmer should let his wheat go this year for any such ridiculous sum as 60 or 75 cents per bushel. Unless all signs fail, all wheat, good and bad, will be worth more than that before another harvest.



## 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.)

### HUSBAND'S RIGHT TO DISPOSE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Has a husband the right to do as he likes? We have a 120 acre farm and next fall will have 12 thoroughbred Holstein cattle. He wants to sell these and I don't want him to. My son is going on the farm and would like to have the cattle left. He is perfectly willing for him to sell everything else. Is there anything I can do?—E. L., Michigan.

The law recognizes the husband as the head of the household and may buy and sell personal property at his will if it does not include certain small exemptions, viz.: two cows, ten sheep, five swine, etc. While he has the right to thus sell it is usual for the husband and wife to consult together concerning such matters. The only way you can prevent his selling and handling his personal property in any manner he thinks best is by your filing a bill for divorce or separate maintenance and ask the court to grant an injunction to prevent his selling such personal as you desire to prevent his selling. If the court thinks the property may be sold to defraud you he will issue the injunction. If he thinks you are asking for an injunction without just cause or for the purpose of annoying your husband, he is not likely to grant it.—Legal Editor.

### GROUND MOLES

How can I get rid of ground moles working in our front yard. If something isn't done soon our yard will be ruined.—V. Z. F., Sturgis, Mich.

One of the most perplexing of the common inquiries for control measures is the frequent request for information as to methods of control for the common mole. The use of asphyxiating gases and poisoned baits has been repeatedly tried by various investigators but without satisfactory results. At present the best control measure we can recommend is systematic trapping. There is little to choose between the two general types of traps. Either the type which impales the mole on long spikes or the type which is set across the burrow and which chokes the mole upon being released, will serve. The one redeeming feature about the mole is the fact that trapping will demonstrate that a single animal can do an enormous amount of burrowing and upheaving. The important thing in placing the trap is to make sure that it is put upon a runway which is in frequent use. Some of the tunnels are used merely for exploration and traversed only a single time, others are used daily in moving about in search of food. The latter are the ones to select for the placing of traps.

I am sorry that it is not possible to give any more definite and satisfactory instructions but thus far investigation shows that the mole is a difficult animal to control.—Allen C. Conger, Associate Prof. of Zoology, M. A. C.

### LIGHTING PLANT NOT SATISFACTORY

I ordered of an agent last August a lighting plant. He told me that 50 lbs. of carbide would last me 6 months for 8 lights. Several other parties got the same plants around here and none of them gave satisfaction and could not use them some of the time and when they did it took 50 lbs. of carbide to last a month. When I saw the way the plants worked I refused to accept the one I had ordered. I have never signed any notes for same or paid anything on it. Can the company compel me to accept the light plant and force me to pay for same?—C. A., Fayette, Mich.

The purchaser would be obliged to prove that the particular machine offered to him would not meet the requirements of the warranty. He would not be permitted to prove that another machine was defective as defense. It is possible that there was such a faulty construction that the purchaser might show by other machines that they would not meet the requirements if the very machine that was offered would not meet it. There is another thing for the purchaser to consider and that

is the possibility that any oral statements of the agent might have been made in such a way as to not be admissible against a written contract. It is a matter to place before your attorney who would be able to pass upon the whole matter after a full statement of facts.—Legal Editor.

### TO PREVENT BEES FIGHTING

I am a reader of the M. B. F. and have received much knowledge on different subjects. And would greatly appreciate your advice on this question. I caught some bees about a week ago and they fight on the outside of hive. Why do they fight? What can I do to prevent it?—C. J. F., St. Charles, Mich.

The condition which you refer to is commonly known as "robbing." It is a condition that is present to a certain extent in all apiaries during the times when the bees are not gathering nectar from the fields. Where there is but little fighting at the entrance the matter is of little consequence. However, when colonies become queenless or when they are weakened because of disease then the situation is usually very serious and quite often results in the death of the colony.

Methods of prevention are briefly these: Keep all colonies strong or contract the entrance of weak colonies to a point where they can easily defend themselves. As a remedy for robbing, bee keepers frequently cover the entrance with freshly cut grass or weeds. Usually by the time these have wilted the colony has become reorganized and can defend themselves. In extreme cases the entrance should be closed and the colony carried to the cellar for two or three days. Robbing seems to be a natural impulse of all honey bees. The opening of the hive at times when there is some robbing, or the exposure of honey at that time tends to stimulate the robbing tendency.—B. F. Kindig, Director Apriary Inspection, State Department of Agriculture.

### GETTING CLEAR TITLE

I bought a fraction piece of land in the year 1880 on a contract and it called for 30 acres more or less and when the parties made the deed they did not give me a deed of 2 acres that was cut off from the farm by a river and we did not discover it for a number of years and the parties had sold the whole tract and the first parties are all dead. We cleared the land and farmed it since I bought it and nobody has said a word about the title until last winter. I want to know if our title is any good. No one has doubted my claim to this land. How can I prove ownership?—A. W., Breckenridge, Michigan.

I should judge from your letter that you had gained an absolute title to the two acres even though it was omitted from the deed. An adverse possession for 40 years gives a good title. You would protect it from trespass the same as you would the rest of your land. The land is yours just as if you had a deed. Should you desire a record title you can file a bill to correct the deed given you or you can file a bill to quiet title, and, upon proof of your adverse possession for 40 years the court would give you a decree that would act as a deed.—Legal Editor.

### RATION FOR DAIRY CATTLE

1. What is the best grain ration to be fed with silage for thoroughbred and grade Holsteins? 2. What is the best grain ration for calves from birth to yearlings with milk? (both bulls and heifers). 3. What is the best ration for a bull during the breeding season? How long between each service? 4. What is average weight of a thorough-bred bull calf at four months of age? I have one that weighs about four hundred pounds. Is he extra large? 5. What is the best ration for a cow just before and after freshening? 6. What is a good fly dope to use on cattle? We have tried every standard commercial liquid and find none of them satisfactory. Is there a grain ration or medicine that causes a heifer to come in heat? If so please name it?—H. A. M., Alden, Michigan.

1. Where the animals are used for the production of market milk or for general dairy purposes, the grain ration for pure breeds would

(Continued on page 12)



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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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## It's the System, Not the Men

CERTAIN country newspapers of central Michigan are showing their unfriendliness to the farm bureau movement by publishing as news matter a letter which appeared originally in the Ionia Sentinel-Standard, signed by N. E. Hayes, a "prominent farmer" in which farmers are warned against deserting the old system of marketing for the new. Without questioning Mr. Hayes' motives we will proceed at once to examine his logic.

The basis of the argument is that most dealers in the products of the farm are honest men, and contrary to the general opinion which Mr. Hayes alleges to exist, they do not all make money every year. Indeed, in his opinion, they should be given credit for bearing some losses which otherwise would fall upon the farmer.

The argument immediately loses point when we remember that it is not the individual grain dealer which the co-operative organization seeks to put out of business, but the system which makes his existence possible. While it may be true, and undoubtedly is, that in some localities certain individuals can serve the marketing interests of the farmers better than they can serve themselves, that is the exception rather than the rule as experience has repeatedly proven. Grain dealers as a class are probably as honest as men engaged in other lines of business, but they can still be honest and drive a sharp bargain with a farmer, making a profit for themselves out of what has cost him a loss.

The motivating force back of all industry is profit. A profitable industry attracts capital and energy. When it ceases to become profitable the same capital and energy seek other fields for exploitation. The fact that so many men are engaged in the business of handling the products of the farm, and the further fact that the organized dealers are putting up a quarter of a million dollars to fight the co-operative movement, furnish all the proof we need that there is profit—large profit—in the business. There may be seasonal losses, as Mr. Hayes says, but it would be impossible to count on the fingers the men in Michigan alone who have made fortunes out of the business of handling food products. We do not blame these men for fighting to protect their investments and keep the present marketing system intact. We would do the same thing ourselves, but if we could not prove that the present system is superior to the co-operative system then we would expect it to be superseded.

Mr. Hayes objects to the salaries which are being paid to the heads of the different departments of the American Farm Bureau Federation. They do look a little large. But

if these men can put across what they have started out to do their services will be worth many times the amounts they are now getting. Why should the farmers object to paying these salaries when under the present system they pay salaries many times larger and profits beyond computation? The local dealer who makes five or six thousand dollars a year is only a tiny cog in the great marketing machine. From him to the ultimate consumer there stands many other individuals whose salaries and profits are far above the three cipher class. Salaries ranging from ten to fifty thousand dollars are not uncommon in the grain trade. In fact, we know of a former representative of a large grain company with headquarters in Chicago whose salary was \$25,000 a year besides gratuities. What the salaries and profits of the men higher up must be we leave to our readers' imaginations.

If the present co-operative movement contemplated only the substitution of local co-operative marketing associations for the independent dealer, the game would hardly be worth the candle and Mr. Hayes' objections would be worth listening to. But this movement which has succeeded so admirably in Canada, Denmark and other countries, proposes to take over the entire machinery of distribution from the farmer to the consumer. It aims to introduce economies which are now ignored. It aims to put an end to the speculation which makes millionaires at the expense of the farmers. It aims to prevent the falsifying of crop news and to gather reliable world statistics of supply and demand. It aims further to educate farmers in the intelligent production and orderly marketing of their crops so that supply may more nearly equal demand, and disastrous price fluctuations may be reduced to a minimum—the ultimate object of all these reforms being to secure for the farmer a larger share of the consumer's dollar and make agriculture more prosperous. If these things can be accomplished, we will bid good-bye to the independent grain dealer, honest though he may be, without a tear. The world will be the better for his passing.

## Revealed By the Census

CENSUS reports which are now available covering certain aspects of Michigan agriculture, reveal some astonishing things. One of these is that the number of farms in nearly every county has steadily decreased the last ten years while in most counties the number of acres under cultivation has steadily increased. This shows that the tendency is toward larger farms. During these same ten years the value of farm land and buildings has increased from 20 to 90 per cent. Generally speaking the increase has been the greatest in counties which have witnessed a large industrial expansion, and the least in purely agricultural sections, the increase reflecting the "site value" of the land rather than its agricultural value. Many of the counties show a falling off in the production of crops. This is particularly true of the southern tier. The "Thumb" and northern counties nearly all show a substantial increase in production. The completed census will give us an unfailing index to how the farmer has fared the last ten years, and should quiet the speculation and misrepresentation that is rife about the farmer's prosperity.

## The Fatal Crossing Accident

WRITES Mrs. B., of Fowlerville: "We had a terrible accident one and one-half miles east and one mile south of Fowlerville when the westbound passenger train struck the milk truck killing the driver, Henry Kuehnle and his seven-year-old son, Robert."

It's the old sad story. An unprotected crossing, a speeding railway train, a careless driver, and death. No day goes by, it seems, that does not add to the gruesome list of the victims of crossing accidents. How many lives have been snuffed out at railway crossings in the last year we do not know but the number into the ten thousands is a fact, remember,

that every crossing accident is preventable. What excuse is there for any man or woman who is not blind and deaf to cross a railway track without first KNOWING beyond the shadow of a doubt whether a train is approaching?

But there is another way that crossing accidents can be prevented. That is by complete grade separation or gates at every railway crossing. It is almost impossible for anyone to get killed on a railway crossing in England. All of the main highways and railways are separated at their points of intersection. The highway is either graded up to span the track or passes beneath the railway grade. Less frequented highways are protected by means of gates which are lowered night and day when trains pass through, affording protection not only to pedestrians and vehicles, but to live stock as well. The same precautions are taken against crossing accidents in Denmark and Norway.

The State Highway Department is about to proceed upon a costly and impractical plan of erecting warning signs at principal railway crossings, although experience has proven that such signs have very little if any effect in preventing accidents. The only way to put a stop to crossing accidents is to make them impossible by separation or barriers. If European countries have found that it pays to take such precautions—how much more would the expense be justified in this state where the traffic is five or ten times as heavy?

## Not an Expense but an Investment

DEVELOPMENT of the St. Lawrence waterway may be delayed indefinitely on the grounds that the United States cannot afford the expenditure at this time. No such argument is advanced against the funding of a half billion dollars to the railroads on a pretext which looks to the man who foots the bill as decidedly questionable. For four years the government has been pouring money into the coffers of the railroads, but the result has been about the same as you get from pouring water into a sieve. A hundred million dollars, more or less, would open up the Great Lakes and the vast territory tributary thereto for the movement of great ocean vessels which could carry the products of the Middle west to the far corners of the earth at a price which the producer can afford to pay. Incidentally it would give employment to large numbers of men, and harness a tremendous force of water which is now going to waste. If the government can afford to make a risky investment of a half billion dollars in the railroads, surely it can afford to make a one hundred per cent secure investment in the St. Lawrence development project.

## Sunday Observance

THE AMERICAN people should give careful consideration to the consequences which are likely to follow the passage of legislation to compel Sunday observance. Granting that it would be highly desirable if all business and pleasure should cease on Sunday it is doubtful if this condition can be brought about by legislation. The reason is that few people can agree on what constitutes sabbath desecration. The minister, for instance, who thinks nothing of taking a little pleasure jaunt on Sunday afternoon, would be horrified at the suggestion that he sit in at a quiet little game of cards. Some people who employ their automobiles or street cars to go visiting on a Sunday would frown upon a game of croquet or a fishing trip as a shameful violation of the holy day. Where is the line to be drawn?

## Farm Export Credits

THE BILL to make some 500 million dollars of the capital of the war finance corporation available for financing the exports of farm products has passed the senate and goes to the house where it will probably be enacted into a law. Then if they can only cut out a few million yards of red tape so that the man who produces the stuff can get some of the money, the law may prove of some real assistance to American agriculture.





# What the Neighbors Say



## A BRIEF REPLY

I HAVE READ, with care, the courteous manner in which Mr. C. DeVos, of Ottawa county, takes exception in M. B. F. to the statement of the motto-card "It Pays Always to do Right and It Never Pays to do Wrong."

Surely Mr. DeVos will grant that there is a correct standard or right, and that is what the motto-card advises.

He advises using the Golden Rule which has the sanction of the highest authority and yet, even this is liable to be misused, as illustrated in the act of our legislators voting their fellow members \$100, for 2 days of service. And were they not this doing, "As they would be done by?" Surely they were so doing.

In addition to the 3,000 small motto cards, mentioned, the same words have been printed in large, clear type, in large, clear type, on heavy cardboard, 6 x 10 inches in size—and, to the number of 10,000 have been placed in the school rooms of Michigan, thereby to aid the 875,000 of boys and girls in the forming of noble characters.

If space would permit, I could cite Mr. De Vos to several instances where the truth, stated in the motto card, has secured the turning from wrong and accepting the right.—J. T. Daniells, Clinton County, Mich.

Say, boys, why not compromise, and use both?—Editor.

## TWO VIEWS ON THE COUNTY NURSE

I HAVE just read your editorial, "The County Nurse." It is a subject in which every American citizen should be interested. It looks so innocent and progressive on the surface—but is it? There are some very objectionable features that appear on careful analysis, and we do well to look the matter squarely in the face.

One feature of the movement is, that only one school of medicine is recognized. Those of us unfortunate enough to be allied with any other school or method of healing, find our views emphatically set aside. If we are at a point today, here in America, where we must have state medicine (for that is just what all this leads to) then why not state religion? Surely the moral condition of our people is just as great and serious a problem as the physical; then why not a certain class of religionists to the fore, to the exclusion of all others, and let them dictate our course?

Another insidious feature is this constant pouring into the sensitive child thought, these suggestions and mental pictures of disease. If this must be done, then why not in the privacy of the home or physician's office in the presence of the parents? This argument that is being sent forth, that rural children are now inferior, physically, to the city child, is an insult to every rural citizen and child, and should be refused a hearing. Surely it is high time for every red blooded American to awake and see this whole thing for what it is—the proverbial wolf in sheep's clothing. I am closing with quotations from one of our foremost physicians, Dr. Richard Cabot, of the Massachusetts General Hospital: "The persistent trend of medical legislation towards the end—compulsion—will eventually result in a revolution similar to that which took place against compulsory religious belief. \* \* \* There is just about as much justice in a law outlining the definite form of treatment one shall employ for his own person as there was in the old one compelling a certain religious belief for the salvation of the soul."

And again: "If medicine were an exact science, the quack would be impossible. If we arrive at a correct diagnosis in only 50 per cent, are we not quacks to the extent of

the other 50 per cent in diagnosing and giving treatment?"—Mrs. Geo. Waterman, Meadowland Farm, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Thank you, Mrs. Waterman, for your contribution to this discussion. I must confess you have advanced some arguments which had not occurred to me, particularly with respect to the possibility of conflict between methods employed in treating children and the medical beliefs of their parents. However, you would have no objection to a county nurse making examinations of children suspected of being subnormal and reporting the condition to the parents, so that they might follow their own methods in correcting the trouble? The main function of the county nurse is to detect deficiencies which have escaped the attention of the parents. It is presumed that upon the slightest intimation that something is wrong with their children most parents will themselves act to correct the condition. But if not, and the continued presence of these children in a public school means future misery for themselves and a menace to other children, who shall say that the state should not act for the welfare of all? I think you will find that the statistics you mention relative to the comparative health of city and country children are substantially correct, and are based upon authentic reports of physicians, health authorities and sociological workers. There is no reason why such a condition should exist, but the fact that it does shows that the people of the country are more careless of their health than the people of the cities. They leave too much to nature. Nature is a kind old soul who performs wonderful works, but she cannot do everything. She functions best with intelligent co-operation on the part of the individual.—Editor.

## APPROVES COUNTY NURSE

WE HAD A county nurse in Emmet county for one year, possibly two years. I am not prepared to say how much money she received. But I do know she had to hire a car by the hour to carry her over miles and miles of sand hills and through leagues of dreary tamarack and cedar swamps in the service of the schools of this county.

There are nearly a hundred one room schools, usually in isolated situations. Each school has on the roll from 10 to 60 names. I have seen in these schools boys and girls grow to be stupid, deformed or puny men and women because of some slight physical defect or ignorant habit acquired in the first 10 years of their lives. Timely advice to their parents and a rigid follow-up by the boards of health and the county doctor to see that the advice was followed would have saved these children.

It is my earnest belief that every parent who knows the real condition of a child's health, and has money to meet the expense, is more than willing to give that child the best chance possible for a normal growth of mind, soul and body. Dear friend in Genesee county, I am

so glad that every one in your district is able to pay their doctor bills. I believe I may say the same of the district from which I write. But in the hills to the north, and far to the east and south are uncounted scores of bright little folks growing up to a dreary life. Does it cost more to help them now, than to neglect them for 25 or 50 years, to care for them in the end as insane, idiots or criminals? Do you leave baby chicks, lambs, turkeys, etc., out in the dew tonight and gather them in tomorrow with tears?

I saw this county's Red Cross nurse travel thru pretty hard places. She was eternally on the job, boiling sun or howling wind were all alike to her. She was tanned as brown as a herring. Her clothes worn but always clean and mended. If you think she took this easy (?) job to escape work just ride 25 miles some blistering June day in the back seat of a Ford across two corduroy swamps, over numerous sand hills and maybe you will change your opinion. And after all was said and done that mortal woman could do, the work was ineffective because there was no legal way to follow it up.

Many parents have a dread of asking for public help. Our health department should have a law making it possible for poor parents to borrow the services of the county doctor and give them a life time to meet the debt. This would take away the sting. As our friend in Genesee county knows people would always rather borrow than beg. The most effective way to stop this is to refuse to lend.

Your description of the borrowing shows lack of system or plan on the teacher's part, or lack of co-operation from the parents. We had hot lunches in this school last winter and borrowed only once, a cup of sugar. If you experience this trouble next year I should be glad to send your teacher two very workable plans for a hot lunch program. Not to be presuming, but I like to help teachers and children, and dislike to think of any unnecessary friction in any community. Here's to the county nurse, more power to her elbow. May her numbers grow, and flourish like a green bay tree. Yours enthusiastically—Mrs. Julia Copeland, Emmet County, Michigan.

You, too, Mrs. Copeland, are entitled to the thanks of our readers for your excellent thoughts upon this subject. Your opinions are doubly valuable because you have had an opportunity to observe the work of the county nurse in a community where there is a pressing need for work of that kind. As a matter of fact, farm folks do not differ in their desires to have their precious children as healthy in "mind, body and soul" as it is possible to make them. The only difference of opinion is how this happy condition can best be brought about.—Editor.

## Musings of a Plain Farmer

THE FARMERS' Clubs are showing a true co-operative spirit during the summer months and have become a fixture in some localities. They wave under various names and have an educational feature which is highly desirable.

It was my pleasure to meet recently, as a guest with the North Huron Farmers' Club. And by my right hand, I was inspired by the aggressiveness shown by this organization! They are much alive physically and mentally. Perhaps its the lake air.

The athletic program was much enjoyed by me. I witnessed an elderly lady do fifty yards down the shore of Lake Huron in 8 seconds flat. Several of the younger sisters trailing closely.

A wienie roast was next on the program followed by songs and

recitations, speeches and discussions. The meeting was conducted with despatch and vigor under the able leadership of Mrs. F. Kinch as president, assisted by Mrs. Patterson and Shubel as Secretary and Treasurer.

Their campaign for the next few months works around the young men and women, the future guardians of the farms. Judging from the very liberal attendance of husky young men and their fair companions I would say they are already interested. My personal opinion is that they will succeed.

In checking up I observed that about 100 per cent of the members of this hustling club are M. B. F. readers. More credit to them.

Mrs. B. and I were placed on their roster as honorary members of which we are thankful and most proud.—A. P. Ballard, Ubly, Mich.

## A NEWSY LETTER FROM NEW YORK

WE HAVE thought so many times to write you a few lines from New York as we are here now and real glad this year as our crops are fine so far. We have thought so much to tell you how much we like the M. B. F. I guess you may know as we still take it out here.

We were just reading the report of the editor on his trip. We were very glad, Mr. Editor, you could take this trip at this time. We enjoyed it fine only it was sad to know of the signs of such hard times again. We sure do feel for France and England. The crops here in Cattaraugus county, New York are very good this year. Oats will be ready to cut next week. Corn is extra good and is now tasseling out. Corn doesn't usually ripen in this part. Barley is good. Not much wheat raised in here. Potatoes are extra well in these parts this year. Soy beans doing well, stand 2 to 3 feet high. Fruit scarce this year but plenty of berries. Frost killed fruit. Hay very good, crop great. Dairy country here, price of milk not so high as last year.

Now we are not able to tell you how much we do like the M. B. F. but will say it is the best farm paper we have ever taken anywhere and the main thing we all like is that we believe you still remember there is a living God and you don't forget to give Him credit. There is such a falling away from the old time religion and that's what makes the world so bad these days. We feel you are doing your best for the farmers. We never fear to write to any of the advertisers in your paper as we do others.

We sent in the name of one of our neighbors and he likes the paper fine. Now we thought to write this as we believe in giving our roses now. May God bless and see fit to give you all a long, happy life among us is our prayer.—J. W. Hann, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

What do you say, dear M. B. F. folks, to such a letter as that? We don't say anything, but down in our heart there grows a little prayer that never so long as we live may we do aught to shatter the friendship and the faith of the thousands of men and women on the farms of Michigan, New York and other states who are placing their trust in us.—Editor.

## IS PROFIT THE ONLY THING?

IN DISCUSSING investments for farmers isn't there something else to think of besides security and profit?

Someone has said that what ails the railroad industry is that when it picks a man to run an engine it requires personal efficiency, but when it selects one to boss a whole system, merely asks how much money he has. In other words capital, merely as capital, dominates brain as well as brawn, under our present industrial system.

The president of the U. S. Grain Growers' Inc., says of his corporation: "It recognizes capital as a servant—only remunerating it for its service value." The general adoption of that idea means a revolution in business ethics and a long step towards industrial democracy. It will be generally adopted if our co-operative enterprises succeed, and they will succeed if they can secure capital at reasonable rates. But a large proportion of the world's capital is controlled by men who desire no change in the present industrial system. Can such men be expected to finance industrial democracy at six per cent when they can get eight or more plus a voice in management by investing in stock of regular business corporations?

We are all patriotic. Farmers took their full share of Liberty bonds, many borrowing the money to do it. I know one who did that.

(Continued on page 13)



## THANKS FOR THE LETTERS

**D**EAR FRIENDS: Such wonderful letters have come to my desk lately. Some I have published and many are not for publication. They put real joy and enthusiasm in my work for it is my chief desire to be of use to you, and the letters I have received show that you are reading this page and getting much good out of it. Most of you, I know, are interested in fashions and patterns, so a little later I intend to devote a large part of this page in two issues to a description and discussion of the styles which will be in vogue the coming fall and winter.—Grace Nellis Jenney.

## HOUSE HEARINGS ON THE SHEPPARD-TOWNER BILL

**H**EARINGS on the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Bill began before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce Tuesday, July 12th and are still going on. Dr. S. Josephine Baker, director of the Child Hygiene Division of the New York City Board of Health, was the first witness, and although her statement was brief, so great was the interest of the committee members that she was still answering questions when the session closed.

"It is eight times as safe to be a soldier in the United States army as to be a baby in the United States," was one of the startling statements Dr. Baker made before the committee, quoting official government figures as proof. Her plea for the Maternity bill was based on the remarkable results which the division of which she is director in New York City has attained in its welfare and hygiene work. New York's child hygiene work, which Dr. Baker described as "giving the community the information it needs in order to keep well," has reduced the death rate of mothers and children more than half. "The actual death rate per thousand for babies has shrunk from 144 per thousand to 85" testified Dr. Baker.

Dr. Philip Van Ingen, Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, who followed Dr. Baker, began his statement with a broadside of official statistics concerning the mortality of mothers and babies showing that the maternal mortality in the United States is exceeded only by tubercular mortality as a cause of death among women of childbearing age. The decrease in infant mortality from 1915 on, he states, was due to protection of infancy and instruction in hygiene. Foreign countries are doing child welfare work as an economic measure, according to Dr. Van Ingen, and England, which in 1914 appropriated only 11,000 pounds sterling for welfare work, in 1920 appropriated 526,217 pounds, more than double its appropriation for 1918-19.

Those opposed to the measure began their testimony on July 16th.

The testimony of Mrs. Albert T. Leatherbee, of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association is typical of the opposition. She declared the bill to be a "paternalistic, socialistic, meddle-

## The Farm Home

### A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

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

some attempt to bring about bureaucratic control of family life," and "a fundamentally socialistic effort to destroy the family and make children wards of the state."

According to Dr. Charles R. Humiston, president of the Illinois State Medical Society, who spoke against the bill, his chief objection to health nurses was that "women of means may go to them and get instruction and then differ with their family physicians."

It occurs to me that Dr. Humiston is a reactionary. What really worries him is a possible loss of authority. He reminds me of the man down in Massachusetts who thought that a woman should have no schooling for if she went to school and learned to spell, some day she might find her husband couldn't spell a word correctly and thereby lose her respect for him! Of course this argument was put up many years ago but evidently the idea still sticks.

## WHY NOT A TIME BUDGET?

**D**EAR MRS. Jenney and Farm Home readers: I have found by three years experience that a time budget has done a great deal to take drudgery from work for me.

The big bird had left a baby girl at our home and it seemed as if I never was done and I was so tired when night came I could hardly sleep and my work only half done. Hired help was out of the question. Not to be had. One of my neighbors was using a time budget to a certain extent and was so well satisfied. I tried it myself. I have changed it many times, always to an improvement as my baby got older and as the season's change brings on different kinds of work. There are certain things that have to be done. These were disposed of to the best of advantage; planning meals, washing, ironing, baking, sweeping and dusting.

Monday—tidy up the house, get clothes ready for wash and put into order the better clothes worn on Sunday. Tuesday—Wash. Fold up clothes in summer, put the bedding back on the beds, fold up dish towels, hand towels and underwear.

Wednesday—Iron, bake bread, put away clothes. Thursday—nothing in particular, always plan to go some place. Friday—Sweep and dust. Saturday—Bake and go to town. Then I have a daily budget and then the things I do by seasons. At first my time was fairly crowded, but as I got myself adjusted I have plenty of time for a lot of things. I never dreamed of doing even before I had children. I have a garden and also turkeys and chicks to see to.

I make no hard and fast rule, some times let things slide along to spend the day with a neighbor, or to go to town on an errand for hubby, but I do know I have more time to myself to enjoy my neighbors and my work is better done than before and I do more of it and I have better health myself. I don't have the baking to do as some as my family cares very little for cake or pastry. They are satisfied with fresh fruit, plain cookies, puddings and custards that do not take up so much of my time. My spring and summer sewing I do in Jan. and Feb., also do in January and February, also make over those things that need it at that time.

I want to thank Mrs. Jenney for the words of cheer and comfort that are an inspiration to me. Many times things look so dark and I think of some verse or printed word she has put into her col-

umn and life soon takes on a brighter hue.

The article "A Wise Spender Makes a Wise Saver" was worth much more than a year's subscription. I am sending some favorite recipes.

## Mother's Cookies

1 egg, 1 cup buttermilk, 2 cups sugar, 2 level teaspoons soda, 1 cup shortening, spice. Flour to roll. If lard is used for shortening add a pinch of salt.

## Corn Starch Pudding

1 pint milk scalded, yolk of 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons corn starch, sugar to taste. Mix eggs, sugar and corn starch and pour the hot milk on slowly. Cook over water, stirring until it thickens. Take from the stove, add flavoring and the beaten whites.

## Caramel Pudding

Burn 1 cup sugar, mix 1-2 cup flour, 1-2 cup sugar, 2-1-2 cups milk. Mix these with the burnt sugar, put on stove and cook until thick. It will form in a hard mass at first but in time will be alright.

## Salad Dressing

2 eggs well beaten, 1-2 cup sugar, 2 teaspoons butter, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1-2 cup vinegar. Salt and pepper to taste, mix well and pour over the salad warm. I put the ingredients in a basin and set in another pan of warm water on the stove.

Can anyone tell me about starting a blackberry patch, the care, etc., best time to set out the plants. Long live the Farm Home Department.—Mrs. M.

## RECIPES

We take the M. B. F. and I enjoy the Woman's Department very much. Will send some of my favorite recipes:

## Pineapple Pie

Mix 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of sweet cream, 1 small can of grated pineapple, 2 tablespoons of corn starch, 3 egg yolks beaten slightly, 1 tablespoon of butter and cook until thick. Place in a baked crust. Beat egg whites to a stiff froth. Sweeten and spread on top and brown. Makes two pies.

## Butter Scotch Pie

1 cup of brown sugar, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1 cup of milk, pinch of salt, 3 tablespoons of flour that has been mixed in a paste with 3 tablespoons of water. Cook for 6 minutes then add the yolks of 2 eggs. Use the whites for the top.

## Chocolate Loaf

2 cups of brown sugar, 1-2 cup of butter, 1-2 cup of buttermilk, 2 eggs, 1-2 cup of boiling water in which put 1-2 cup of grated chocolate and 1 teaspoon of soda, 2 large cups of flour, vanilla, salt.

## Poor Man's Cake

1-1-2 cup of sugar, 1-2 cup of shortening, 3 cups flour, 2-1-2 cups sour milk, 2 teaspoons of soda, spices, 1 cup of raisins.

## Molasses Cookies

1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of brown sugar, 1 cup sour cream, 1 tablespoon of lard, salt, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of soda, vanilla. Flour to roll nicely.

## Sugar Cookies

2 eggs, 1-1-2 cups of sugar, 1 cup of sour cream, 1 teaspoon of soda, 1-2 cup of butter.

## Pickles

4 quarts of cucumbers sliced, 5 good sized onions sliced, sprinkle over 1-2 cup of salt and let stand five hours. Drain and add 2 cups of brown sugar, 1 teaspoon of mustard seed, 1 teaspoon of celery seed, 1 teaspoon of turmeric powder. Vinegar to cover, put on the stove to warm, then seal.

## Chili Sauce

8 quarts of ripe tomatoes, peeled and chopped, 2 cups of peppers, 2 cups of onions, 2 cups of sugar, 3 pints of vinegar, 3 teaspoons of cloves, 3 teaspoons of cinnamon, 2 teaspoons of ginger, scant cup of salt. Chop all fine and cook until rather thick.

If these are liked will send more.—Mrs. H. C., Rochester, Mich.

Mattresses, blankets and pillows should be sunned once a week. They will last longer and are more sanitary. Pillows however, should not be left long in the hot sun as it draws the oil from the feathers.

Keep butter, milk and eggs on the bottom shelf of the refrigerator, as odors rise to the top.

## IF—

**I**F YOU can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;  
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  
But make allowance for their doubting too;  
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,  
Or being hated don't give way to hating,  
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise.

If you can dream, and not make dreams your master;  
If you can think and not make thoughts your aim,  
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster  
And treat those two impostors just the same;  
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken  
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken  
And stoop and build them up with worn-out tools.

If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,  
And lose, and start again at your beginnings,  
And never breathe a word about your loss;  
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  
To serve your turn long after you are gone,  
And so hold on when there is nothing in you  
Except the will which says to them:  
"Hold on!"

If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
Or walk with Kings—nor lose the common touch,  
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,  
If all men count with you but none too much;  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,  
And—which is more—you'll be a man,  
My son.

—Rudyard Kipling.

## HELPFUL HINTS

Another method for removing mildew. Wet the cloth and rub on soap and chalk which have been mixed together and lay in the sun or lay the cloth in buttermilk for a short time and then lay in the sun.

To prevent blue goods from fading, put an ounce of sugar of lead into a pail of water in which soak the material for two hours, then hang up to dry before being washed and ironed.

To wash colored muslins, so much used this summer. Wash in warm suds made of Ivory or other good white soap and soft water. Do not soak them and wash only one piece at a time. When the suds looks dingy throw around your fruit trees and make fresh. Then rinse the garments in clear water then slightly blue them. Squeeze quite dry but do not wring the garments and hang in the shade.

The little black ant can be exterminated by sprinkling the powdered root of black flag around shelves, in corners and around the baseboard.

Last but not least. To keep young (any one interested?) cultivate a cheerful temper and be not easily offended.

## CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

Miss L. B.—It was a pleasure to read your good letter and I have sent your description of the knitting machine to a reader who had just written to me asking for some information about that very article. I hope you may both profit by an interchange of letters.

Mrs. A. B. D.—I have sent for the book you want and will mail it to you as soon as it arrives.

In a week or two I will publish a list of books that will be helpful to those teaching school, as there have been so many inquiries.

Up-to-date I have received eight different inquiries concerning the letter of Mr. and Mrs. Subscriber. It pays to write your wants to this department.

Our poem this week is one of the truest and strongest bits of English ever thought out. It is life. Do you agree?

## A Simple Frock for Play or School

Pattern 3612 is here shown. It is cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 1 3-4 yards of 36 inch material.

Pongee, taffeta, repp, poplin, gingham, kindergarten cloth, percale, lawn and crash are attractive for this model. Stitching embroidery or braid forms a suitable decoration.

Just look at this cunning little dress with birds or rabbits for pockets. Wouldn't the dearest little girl in the world look cunning with one one? Pattern 12c in silver or stamps.

## A Popular Dress Style for Slender Figure

Pattern 3591 is portrayed in this model. It is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

A 38 inch size will require 2 3-8 yards of 54 inch material. Not all dress designs are made for slender figures, as is proved by the accompanying gown. The straight line from the shoulder to the hem makes it a very graceful and becoming gown for one of matronly plumpness.

This dress having a coat effect is especially desirable for all out door wear and may be developed in serge, taffeta, linen, pongee or chambray.

Tan linen with white sash and braiding would be very attractive. Pattern 12c in silver or stamps.





## IN BONNY SCOTLAND

**D**EAR CHILDREN: When I was in Edinburgh, Scotland, I stopped at the home of a Presbyterian minister. There were three children in the family, two boys, Arthur and Jack, and a little girl, Mary. Jack was the student of the family. He loved to go to school, to read and do other things like that. Jack was very good to me. He took me all over the city to see the interesting places. We went together to Edinburgh castle where kings and princes and princesses lived nearly a thousand years ago. We stood in the little room where Mary, Queen of the Scots, lived as a little girl, and looked out of the window from which the infant King James was lowered in a basket upon the rocks hundreds of feet below, to save him from his enemies. On our way home we walked over Calton Hill, on which is a monument to Abraham Lincoln. It was a hard climb, but I did my best to keep up with Jack. "No wonder you Scotch are a strong people climbing such hills as these," I puffed when I reached the top almost out of breath. "Gracious," said Jack, "you don't call THIS a hill, do you?" I didn't say any more.

You have heard of the Scottish kilts, I am sure. In another week I will publish a picture on our page showing some Scotch boys in kilts so you may know what they look like. Jack had a wonderful suit which he always wears when he goes "shooting."

Arthur was the athlete of the family, and a great cricket and tennis player. Cricket is something like baseball, and is a very popular game in England and Scotland. Arthur was a good player, too, but for some reason or other he was "off his game," so he said, during my entire visit.



## The Children's Hour

Mary was a chubby little lady, with long, golden curls, and freckles! She wore half-socks to school and on cold days (it seems that most of the days in Scotland are cold) her bare little knees were as red as roses. Every morning at breakfast she worried that she might be late to school, for she had the proud honor of never having been late or absent a day from school.

These children were very polite. At nearly every meal Mary asked the blessing; at others the boys were required to do so. It was always, "thank you, sir," or "yes, sir" and "no, sir."

Back of the home was a wonderful park where the grass was as green as spring time, and huge trees and beautiful flowers grew. Here all the boys and girls of the neighborhood come in the evening to play. And what long play hours they have at this time of the year, for the sun does not set until after nine o'clock and it is still light enough to read out of doors at 11:30!

Next week I shall tell you about a little girl from Brazil whom I met on the boat from Newcastle-on-Tyne to Bergen, Norway, and some day will show you a picture of the big snow bank where we stood and shivered on the 22nd day of June!

—Editor.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—We take the M. B. F. I love to read the Children's Hour. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have 1-2 mile to go to school. I have two brothers. For pets I have two kittens, 1 dog and one pony. Well, goodbye Uncle Ned and good luck.—Hazel Cotton, Clare, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 10 years old. For pets I have a cat and five rabbits. We live on a rented farm of 40 acres. We have two horses, two cows, 50 hens and 23 chickens.—Kenneth Morrey, Breckenridge, Michigan, Route 3.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl ten years old and in the fifth grade. I have two sisters; one is thirteen years old and the other is seventeen months old. We live on a farm of 80 acres. We have 5 cows, 2 pigs, 2 horses, 5 calves, about 16 chickens. I like to have the Doo Dads back again and like to read the Children's Hour.—Lula B. Phillips, Williamsburg, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farmer girl 13 years old and in the seventh grade at school. My papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it. I have two brothers, their names are Edwin and Estol. For pets I have a dog, cat, rabbit, horse and some chickens. I hope that some other little girls and boys will write to me.—Blanche F. Townsend, Saginaw, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 11 years old and I am in the fifth grade. For pets I have 4 cats, 1 dog and 1 calf. I have no brothers or sisters. I live on a 60 acre farm. We have 2 horses, 5 cows and 3 calves. We take the M. B. F. and see the Doo Dads and read the Children's Hour. I have 8 duck eggs and 4 guinea eggs.—Bertha Rigg, Standish, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am eight years of age. We live on an 178 acre farm. We get the M. B. F. and I like the Children's Hour best. For pets I have 24 ducks, 125 little chicks, 50 hens and 2 guineas. The wheat is all harvested. Papa is cutting oats. We have the highest corn around us. Papa took us children to Crystal Lake. We have 5 cows and a Fordson tractor, 4 horses and 2 colts.—Lucy Thelen, Downen, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl thirteen years old and in the eighth grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it very much. I enjoy the Children's Hour. I live on a 185 acre farm. We have 10 milk cows, 12 young cattle, 6 horses, 200 chickens, 15 pigs. We have a Ford touring car. I would love to hear from some of the boys and girls of the merry circle.—Miss Marie Beecher Caro, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—As I have been reading the M. B. F. and the letters of the children have been writing I thought I would write and join your merry circle. I live on a farm of 180 acres and we have nine milking cows and lots of little calves, also, one colt, four horses. I am thirteen years old and am in the 7th grade next year. I have one sister and no brothers. For pets we have a Shepherd dog named Shep and one kitten named Bobbie and an old cat named Fox, and we also have ninety-eight sheep and lambs.—Tressa Benjamin, Pentwater, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I come and talk with you and the boys and girls? I am a farmer's girl who likes farm animals. For pets I have a small kitten, whose name is Tabby, and some ducks, guineas and other poultry. I will be eleven years old Tuesday. If I get along well in school I am going to write on the eighth grade examination next year. I hope to hear from the girls that write to Uncle Ned.—Erma M. Landon, Marlette, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I've been reading the Children's Hour and thinking it so nice I thought I would write you again. I haven't ever written to you but I've written to Aunt Clare. We have a bull dog named Bevo. My! but he has got a pug nose. We have two old cats, Kitty and Tingo. Kitty has three kittens and Tingo has four. So you see, we're pretty well supplied with cats. We have twenty-one goslings, five of them are real small yet. They're so cute. Did you ever live on a farm, Uncle Ned? I have one brother and two step-brothers, four sisters, Edith and Ethel are twins. They were two years old the first of April. They're in St. Joseph with my grandmother. My step-brothers are twins, too. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I would gladly answer all the letters I received. In my final examinations this year I got ninety-five in arithmetic, one hundred in physiology, ninety-nine in language, eighty-two in geography and ninety-five in spelling.—Mary Yiske, Gallien, Michigan, R. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl ten years old. I have two sisters and one brother. One of my sisters is married and my brother is married too. We have 6 cows, 9 head of calves, 41 young chickens and about 40 old hens. For pets I have two cats. My papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like the Doo Dads; they are funny fellows. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Florence Carlton, Levering, Michigan.

(Children's Letters Can't on page 11)



Syndicated by BRITISH & COLONIAL PRESS LTD

**A** FIRE started in the old mill one day and there was great excitement for a while. Fortunately old Doc Sawbones happened to be passing by with Tiny, his pet elephant. Tiny was very obliging to his little friends and was soon acting as fire engine, lad-

der and hose combined. He discharged the water from his trunk with such force that he blew the old miller and all his pots and kettles, right out of

### Fire! Fire! Fire!

the door on the other side of the mill. Percy Haw Haw and the twins were kept busy keeping the trough full of water. Flannelfeet acted as director of

affairs but Tiny who seemed to be enjoying the whole affair did not always behave as directed. Grouch was so astonished at the whole performance that he did not have time to find fault with anyone. Such excitement could not keep Sleepy Sam from a snooze.



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

### 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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### CATTLE

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

#### SHOW BULL

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

Herd under Federal Supervision.

#### BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.  
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

### BULL CALVES Sired BY SEGIS FLINT

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

L. C. KETZLER  
Flint, Mich.

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

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

### Registered Holstein Bull

Sired by a son from King Ona and from a 22 lb. cow. \$90 delivered your station. Write for pedigree.

EARL PETERS, North Bradley, Mich.

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

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

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### 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. at 30 lbs. Priced at half value. \$100 up. Federally tested June 10. Write for list.

ALBERT G. WADÉ, White Pigeon, Mich.

### SOLD AGAIN

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

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

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

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

### REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

for sale. From calves to full-aged cows.

F. E. GOODAR, Richmond, 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. 32.73 at 4 1-2 years and 30.11 at 3 1-2 years put her in the first ranks as a producer. First check \$150 gets him. Herd Federally Supervised.

BRANDONHILL FARM, Ortonville, Mich.

John P. Hehl, 1206 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

### GLADWIN COUNTY PURE BRED LIVESTOCK ASS'N

Gladwin, Sept. 15th, 1921  
Third day of Gladwin County Fair.

Announce second consignment sale of Hereford, Shorthorn, Red Poll and Holstein.

Duroc-Jersey and O. L. C's.

Write for sale list.

C. E. ATWATER  
Secretary

### Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

**Hire Sire, Embaggard Lillith Champion 108073**  
His sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, world's first 35 lb. cow, and world's first 1200 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 Lillith Piebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 20,599.4 pounds of milk in a year. World's 2nd highest milk record when made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only one Michigan cow with higher milk record today. His two nearest dams average:  
Butter, one year ..... 1,199.22  
Milk ..... 28,515.9  
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.

### A PROVEN BLOOD LINE

**KING SEGIS** transmitted to his sons the power to transmit to their daughters the greatest of production for long periods. It is his offspring that has recently made the greatest yearly production ever dreamed of, 37,381.4 pounds of milk in a year.

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

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

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

### HEREFORDS

**REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—KING** REPEATER 713941, and Beau Perfection 327899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, byed or opened, bred to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.

Tony B. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehrhoiz, Herdsman,  
MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

### HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Glits, Sows and Boars.

Write us, tell us what you want and get our prices.

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

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

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

### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

As I have sold my Cattle Ranch near Reed City, Michigan, I am offering for sale my herd of 50 registered Shorthorns headed by one of the best Scotch bulls in the State, Master Model 570147. This herd of cattle are principally males. Terms can be arranged. Time will be given on approved notes.

E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Mich.

### SHORTHORN

**FOR SALE ONE EXTRA GOOD 12-MOS.** old Red Scotch bull suitable to head pure bred herd. Also several cows and heifers carrying the service of a son of Imp. Lorne who was twice grand champion of Michigan.  
L. P. OTTO, Charlotte, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

### RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls for quick sale. Fair Acres Goods and Collingie Cullen 5th. Both roan five year olds and tried sires.  
Best of blood lines and show prospects.  
Both quick to handle.  
A real bargain.  
Write for particulars.

C. H. Prescott & Sons

Tawas City, Mich.

## Mack's Live Stock Notes

**THE MICHIGAN** Agricultural College will be on hand at the Michigan State Fair with an exhibit which will include herds of pure bred Shorthorns, Angus, Herefords, Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins; four steers will be shown in the fat class and a large exhibit of horses will also be made.

Farmers of Clayton township, Genesee county, met recently to formulate plans for the community breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle. It is proposed that each farmer own one thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cow and that the best sire obtainable be owned by the community.

In the July 30th issue of the M. B. F., the statement was made that it looked as if Lenawee county would take away the honors in the livestock division at the State Fair. The statement was incorrect in that Washtenaw was the county meant instead of Lenawee.

F. J. Drodt, Monroe, Mich., will make his first appearance at the fair this year with a high class herd of Duroc-Jerseys. Mr. Drodt has been breeding Durocs for several years and animals from his herd are scattered all over Southern Michigan and many are to be found on the other side of the Ohio line.

Fred Heims & Son, Davison, Mich., will come down to Detroit this year with a strong herd of Durocs which will include a senior yearling boar and senior yearling sow that are positively sensational in character; the pigs nominated by this firm for the Futurity show are sure to land inside the money.

The East Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association, the membership in which is composed of breeders residing in Oakland and Macomb counties, will make up a herd of pure-bred Holsteins to be shown as an association exhibit at the State Fair. Indications are that the cattle that will be shown by associations this year, will exceed 200 head.

One of the leading attractions at the coming State Fair will be the fat steer exhibit including carlots of Shorthorns, Herefords and Angus cattle; an exhibit of at least six carloads of finished steers, nearly all yearlings, is already in sight. In this department there will also be classes for single fat steers, pens of three and special classes for grade animals, the produce of pure-bred beef bulls, crossed upon dairy cows.

The exhibit in the hog department, at the coming fair, gives promise of being one of the largest round-ups of pure-bred hogs ever gotten together in one enclosure. As usual, the Poland Chinas promise to lead in the number of entries but the Durocs are coming strong and the Chester Whites are not far behind. The exhibit of Hampshires and Tamworths will be large and more Berkshires will be on hand than ever before.

The sensation in the hog department this year will be the American Duroc Association State Futurity Show; in this show 20 owners have made nominations and that the excitement will be at fever heat, just preceding the making of the awards by the judges, goes without saying. The prize money hung up in this department is \$500, to be awarded to pigs from spring litters, not farrowed earlier than March 1, 1921.

The Romeo district will be well represented in the Duroc show with herds entered by Rush Bros., The Inwoods and Livermores. The Rush Bros. herd is strong in spring pigs and junior yearlings, the Inwood nominations include an aged boar and an aged sow that are as nearly true to type as anything the writer has ever seen. Mr. Livermore will

show a boar from the famous old sire Demonstrator, that will make his class competitors step lively.

Morrison Baker, who owns a fine farm on the Dixie Highway, just south of Flint, has on dry feed a fine herd of black yearling steers and heifers, the produce of pure-bred Holstein cows and a registered Angus bull; these fine young animals are true to the Angus type and aptly illustrate the prepotency of the pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus sire when crossed with cows of strong dairy breeding.

### Uncle Rube Spinach Says

#### A MESS OF "SPINACH"

**BY LETTERS** an' in divers an' various ways I have been asked if prices an' the cost of livin' has been reduced here in Battle Creek an' 'bout the only way I can answer the question is to sort of give a comparison of prices—comparin' prices charged by retailers, sellin' direct to consumers to prices farmers are getting fer the stuff retailers are sellin'.

Goin' into a meat market a spell ago I inquired the price of smoked ham. "Forty-five cents," sez the feller in charge. But, I sez, I don't mean biled ham, jest common, everyday smoked ham, ham jest as it grows onto the hog, I sez, with salt and smoke added, I sez. "45 cents," he sez, "that's our price," he sez, "n' that's what we're gettin'," How comes, I sez, that she's so dum high? Hogs is down now an' the war's over an' wages has been cut an' the legislature's adjourned—how comes that smoked ham's so high, I sez. "Well, she's high 'cause she's high," he sez, "folks ain't buyin' the cheaper cuts an' parts now," he sez "an' that makes hams an' such high priced," he sez.

How much is pork chops and bacon, I sez. "Thirty-five and thirty-eight cents," he sez.

An' what is side pork worth, or ruther, what do you sell it fer—the salt pork kind? I sez. "Twenty-two and twenty-five cents," he sez.

Well gee whiz, I sez, what do you call the cheaper parts of the hog, I sez. The feller looked at me kinda funny like, looked all 'round, 'stthough he wuz afraid someone might be watchin' or listenin' took a step towards me an' sez, "Well to tell you the truth, we can't git hold of the cheaper parts, consequently we have to charge more fer what we do git." But what is this cheap part, I sez, an' why can't you git it?

He took me by the arm, led me into the back room, stepped up close and whispered gently like,

"It's the squeal and it gits away from us in the air." Well, while in that back room, after he had left me dazed an' bewildered like, I learned considerable more. A feller wuz runnin' something through a meat grinder, something like nothin' I'd ever seen before, so I asked him what he wuz makin'. "Pork sausage," he sez. Out of pork? I asked. "Oh, no," he sez, "it's veal an' suet." How comes you call it pork sausage I asked him. "Well it looks all right, don't it? an' ain't veal worth more'n pork," he sez. Well, I sez, mebbe 'tis, if it ain't been dead too long. "Oh well we season it up pretty good," he sez, "an' most of it goes to the restaurants, anyway."

Well to make a few comparisons from what I learned on that trip, mebbe you'll like them an' mebbe you won't but all I can say is this is just what I found by askin' an' comparin' prices. What I would have to pay, at that time, for a 25 lb. ham would buy a 150 lb. hog from the farmer, hams and all. What a lb. of veal an' suet sausage cost would buy 3 lbs. of good dressed pork. It would take three good beef hides to buy one pair of ordinary shoes. To buy a common suit of clothes, not all wool, from 200 to 250 lbs. of wool would have to



be sold and for an extra good suit about 500 lbs. It would take a pound and a quarter of wool to buy a pair of cheap cotton socks and five or six lbs. to buy a cotton work shirt. It would take about 2 good fat steers to buy one quarter of beef cut up and sold off'n the block and 2 1-2 bushels of good wheat to buy a 6 lb. chicken, of the feathered variety. If a young man and woman wanted to get married—course not many of 'em do—but if they did and bought their furniture on the instalment plan and paid \$3.00 per week, it would take 'em about 17 years workin' three hundred days a year to pay for an outfit—an' while women, specially in the city, don't wear much of anything nowadays, it would take about ten thousand lbs. of wool, 10 good hogs, 80 bushels of wheat, 5 fat steers and a mortgage on the house and lot to buy clothes enough to dress one of 'em for a year. The man, by wearin' his old clothes and sleepin' when he ain't workin' and by wearin' a bathin' suit or bath robe part of the time could get along with a trifle less than it costs his wife, but silk shirts and four dollar neckties and twenty dollar shoes, ain't as pop'lar as they wuz a year or two ago nor as high priced either.

An' these comparisons ain't confined to meat and clothes—not by any means they ain't—why durin'

the berry season for instance, if a farmer brought in a crate of berries and sold 'em and then changed his mind and wanted to take 'em back home with him he had to add the price of another crate to get 'em and pay for wrappin' 'em up besides. It takes two bushels of the farmers' taters to buy one bushel of the grocer's and five bunches of radishes or beets to buy one bunch back again. If he sells a quart of milk and wants a pint for his lunch, by payin' two cents more'n the quart brought him his pint is set before him all uncorked and ready for use.

An' so the comparisons could be carried on and on and nothin' seems to be jest as it should be—the merchants claim they ain't makin' any money and bring their high priced automobiles and large bank accounts—and their wives and daughters, all dressed up fit to kill, to prove they ain't gittin' so awful rich—in fact are almost losin' money and yet they are hangin' on and more of 'em are startin' in bizness and the farmer gets the blame for conditions and high prices are laid to him and the poor ol' farmers are breakin' in their backs and ridin' in Henry's limousine and tryin' to make enough to pay taxes and not many of 'em are worryin' 'bout dyin' rich and this is the answer to the question, "Has Prices Dropped?" Cordially yours, UNCLE RUBE.

## State-wide Rains Boom Crops

Correspondents Report Fine Corn Crop Assured by Copious Rains

**Alpena**—Growing crops are doing fine. Plenty of rain and may say too much rain for harvesting. There are quantities of hay yet to be harvested.—C. O. S. L.

**Easton**—Rain the 1st, 2nd and 4th which is greenin' up pastures, helping corn and late potatoes. Farmers marketing wheat to pay bills, yield disappointing of both wheat and rye. Oats 1-4 crop and very poor and light weight.—C. F. L.

**Kalamazoo**—Rain at last! It commenced Monday night and rained steady until Tuesday night. One week more and it would have been too late. The potatoes in the black ground are the best; those on the sand amount to nothing.—H. A. Barnes.

**Ionia**—Had some rain and need more. Some farmers are trying to plow but find it rather dry. Some are threshing and some are working on the road. Late crops are looking fine. Quite a few are complaining of tomatoes rotting on the vines.—S. E. Lyons.

**Missaukee**—Had a rain and half storm July 30th. The rain did much good but the hail done much damage to the potatoes and corn, but it is thought that both will come through all right. The hail put the corn back some but not the potatoes. Weather cooler.—"Jeff."

**St. Joseph**—Lovely rain fore part of week; everything has taken on new lease of life. This will make a bumper crop of corn in this vicinity. Will also hump the buckwheat crop along. Farmers are all encouraged. There is some road work being done in different places and was needed badly too.—Mrs. Henry C. Holtz.

**Genesee**—Very dry in this county. It has rained from west side of this county to Hillsdale the past week but missed us. Corn doing very well. Pastures are dry. Silage being fed by those who have it. All dairymen must have summer silage eventually. Some plowing being done but too dry for results.—A. R. Graham.

**Huron**—Crops nearly all harvested; oats and barley average about 10 bushels per acre. Need rain again. Beans look good also potatoes if only rain comes in time. Pasture getting short, going to be a large acreage of wheat and rye sown this fall. Corn doing fine. Cattle are not selling good, prices very low.—James Keay.

**Saginaw**—Drought conditions did not improve any of the growing crops so badly in need of moisture. Beans and sugar beets probably suffering the most as indicated from the color of their tops. More than fifty per cent of the threshing completed. A tendency on the part of farmers to hold this year's crop.—A. G. Bovay, County Agricultural Agent.

**Allegan**—Drought was broken Monday and Tuesday of last week. Some of the farmers who have spare time are drawing gravel on the highway. By next week threshing will be about finished in this section. Some draw wheat from machine to elevator at Hopkins. Very hot and dry. A few cut their oats for hay, as oats were poor, also hay.—L. B. M.

**Oakland**—A welcome shower, first one in two weeks with a little hail. Oat harvest about over with. Some wheat and rye threshed. Rye running about 15 to 25 bushels to the acre. Too dry for fall plowing. Late potatoes about 75 per cent of a stand. Lots of bugs for this time of year. Corn is making good progress. Will need an extension on top of silos to hold the crop.—John W. Cross.

**Hillsdale**—Plowing for wheat and rye at present. Threshing nearly completed. Fine weather with one nice all day rain

the past week. The soil is in fine condition for plowing and has a good amount of moisture in it. More wheat is being sold than last week. Corn and potatoes are looking fine. Early potatoes were a failure but prospects are that the late ones will be a fair crop.—Reno J. East.

**Mecosta**—Have had some good rains. Corn maturing fast. Oats were very poor, some being cut with the mower. Threshing not all done. Most of grain being sold. Rye is quoted at 85c per bushel. Some have commenced to plow for fall crops. Raining again this morning. Too much rain for threshing out of the field. No fruit here; plenty of wild blackberries. Beans and potatoes looking fair.—H. L.

**St. Clair**—Farmers just finishing oat harvest which is a very poor crop. Not much threshing done yet. The weather has been fine since the heat wave has passed. Plenty rain the last two weeks. Potatoes are almost a total failure. Corn is looking fine. Lots of ripe hay standing in the fields yet which will never be cut, the reason is that the good road building is taking all of the help. Farmers not selling much, just eggs and cream.—I. J.

**Shiawassee**—Oats very light crop. All drawn. Not sufficient rain to plow. Wheat and rye good, threshing in eastern half of county nearly all done, western yet to do. Corn fine. Crop will ripen early as usual. Potatoes poor stand both early and late. Beans looking good. Because of lack of rain early beans are lighter yield than late sown ones. Beets growing nicely. Pastures dry. Very few fields of clover to cut for seed this year. Quite a few working on state roads with teams.—Sup. Verne G. Woodbury.

**Cheboygan (South)**—After passing the warmest term in years, Cheboygan county is again enjoying its usual fine weather. Several nice showers have wonderfully improved the looks of things. Pasture is very good. Hay and oats light crop. Wheat and rye fair. Corn and beans never better. Potatoes poor stand, early varieties 1-3 crop; late ones looking good where the seed came. Many fields 1-2 stand, so dry and hot that seed did not sprout, actually baked and rotted in the hills. Plowing being done for fall seeding. Many farmers trying sweet clover and are well pleased with results. Farmers also interested in better stock and many attended Better stock train on August 10. Very little building being done. The Fair Association is building an addition to main hall and getting ready for the best fair which takes place Sept. 18-21.

**Bay (S. E.)**—The weather has been too dry and hot since early spring for most crops especially the late crops. Wheat very good only a small per cent poor. Hay was light, oats and barley short. Harvest all done, only a few oats may be out, early corn coming nicely only bent down badly, some streaks destroyed by hail. All crops are ripe early. Not much threshing done yet. Farmers drawing manure and cleaning up for threshing and not hiring any more than they can help. All prices of farm produce low except potatoes and no potatoes to sell and very few to use. Sugar beets coming but slow, they need rain. Scarcely any pasture. Stock have to be fed and they are looking well yet. Some improvements being made on roads and ditches. Farmers not building only what is very necessary and can't be put off. I might say no plowing done yet, the ground is too hard except in some low places. All roads have been good nearly all summer. All kinds of fruit almost a failure, too dry for berries.—J. C. Armour.

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

#### ANGUS

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

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

**WILDWOOD FARMS**  
Orion, Mich.

W. E. Scripps, Prop., Sidney Smith, Supt.

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

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

#### JERSEYS

**MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM—REGISTERED** Jersey cattle.  
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

**REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD**—Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyluck 156,692 also young bulls sired by Erolie's Master Pogie 177,685, a grandson of Pogie 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.  
GUY C. WILBUR, R. 1, Belding, Mich.

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

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

#### GUERNSEYS

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

**FOR SALE GUERNSEY BULLS, SERVICE-** able age, and calves. Dams now on test making splendid A. R. records. I have what you want in type breeding and production. Have never had abortion nor tuberculosis. Herd federally accredited. Prices \$100 up. Write for particulars.  
A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

#### AYRSHIRES

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

#### RED POLLED

**RED POLLED CATTLE, BEST OF BREEDING** R. Oxford and Tunis Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs.  
E. S. CARR, Homer, Michigan.

### SWINE

#### POLAND CHINA

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

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

**FARWELL LAKE FARMS BIG TYPE P.** C. Have a fine lot of spring pigs. Come and see them. Boars in service, Clansman's Image 2nd, W. B. Outpost and Smooth Wonder. Don't forget the November sale.  
W. B. RAMSDALL, Hanover, Mich.

FOR SALE, LARGE TYPE

### POLAND CHINA

boar pigs. Sired by F's Clansman 391211, Michigan's 1920 Gr. Champion boar, and by Smooth Buster 395823, Michigan's 1920 1st Jr. Yearling Boar. Immune by double treatment. Priced to sell. Write or see them. Free livery to visitors.  
A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, R. R. No. 2, Mich.

**BIG BOB MASTODON**

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

**B. T. P. C. A FEW TOP GILTS BRED TO** Highland Giant, the 5000 boar. Others bred to Wiley's Perfection. Weight, 700 at 18 months.  
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

**L S P C—4 BOARS BY CLANSMAN'S IM-** age and Big Defender, that are extra good. Bred gilts all sold.  
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

**BIG TYPE POLANDS—Spring Pigs, both** sexes, good and growing. Best of blood lines represented. Write or call W. Caldwell & Son, Springport, Mich.

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

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

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

#### DUROCS

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

**SOWS BRED TO MICHIGANA ORION SEN-** sation (a great son of Great Orion's Sensation) and Michigan's Demonstrator (one of largest boars in state) for sale at conservative prices. Also big, growing spring boars and gilts.  
MICHIGANA FARM, Pavilion, Mich Kalamazoo County

**Duroc Jersey Bred Stock all Sold. Orders taken** for weaning pigs. 1,000 pound herd boar.  
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**DUROC JERSEY BOARS. Boars of the large,** heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.  
F. J. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

**AUCTION SALE**  
OF DUROC JERSEY HOGS  
August 18  
Consisting of 35 bred sows and gilts and 15 boars.  
Send for catalog at Chaslen Farms, Northville or Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.  
Sale run by  
FAIR GROUNDERS  
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TRIED sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over.  
Also a few open gilts.  
INWOOD BROTHERS, Romeo, Mich.

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

**DUROCS—PATHFINDER AND DEFENDER** breeding. Boar, sows and spring pigs. Closing out—reasonable prices.  
R. E. REED, Saugatuck, Mich.



## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

**AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS**  
 at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.  
**W. C. TAYLOR**  
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 gilts bred to Rambler of Sangamo Ist. The boar that sired our winners at Michigan State Fair and National Swine Show.  
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**OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF**  
 Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219  
**1919 Chicago International**  
**4th Prize Jr. Yearling**  
 BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25  
**BLANK & POTTER**  
 Pottsville, Mich.

**DUROCS** ANYTHING YOU WANT AT Farmer's prices.  
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 good breeding, prices right.  
**JESSE BLISS & SON**  
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**DUROC JERSEY REGISTERED BOAR**  
 King \$15 up. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
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**FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM**  
 Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.  
**JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.**

**Duroc sows and gilts bred to Wait's King \$29.49**  
 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**BRED GILTS FOR JUNE FARROW, ONE**  
 service boar 9 mos. old. Also young pigs. Write me your wants. Prices right.  
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### HAMPSHIRE

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

**An Opportunity To Buy**  
**Hampshires Right**

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

**SHEEP**  
**SHROPSHIRE**  
 Ten breeding ewes—cheap.  
 One imported Minton ram at one-half price  
 10 choice ram lambs.  
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**FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS THAT**  
 have sire and type. Call or write.  
**Armstrong Bros., R.R. No. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.**

**MERINO RAMS FOR SALE, GOOD BIG-**  
 h head, heavy shearers.  
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**HAMPSHIRE'S, BUCK LAMBS AND YEAR-**  
 lings. Make your selection now for later shipment. Will spare a few good ewes.  
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**BETTER BREEDING STOCK**  
 For the best in Shropshire and Hampshire rams write or visit  
**KOPE-KON FARMS, S. L. Wing, Prop.**  
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 See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan State Fairs.

**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.**

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**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.**

**AIREDALE PUPS FROM REGISTERED**  
 A. K. C. stock of the Ooring strain. Make fine watchdogs for poultry and farm homes. Pedigree furnished. Males \$25. Females \$15.  
**R. G. Kirby, R 1, East Lansing, Mich.**

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

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Send All Orders to  
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 Mt. Clemens, Michigan

## Every Breeder

Can use M. B. F.'s  
**Breeders' Directory**  
 to good advantage.  
 Run your ad. and  
 watch the returns  
 come in.

## WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER ?

**The Best Breeders**  
 advertise in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will be worth your while to read the livestock advertisements in every issue to keep posted on what they have to offer.

## RATIONS FOR DAIRY CATTLE

(Continued from page 5)

not differ any from the ration for grades. However, where cows are running on official test the grain ration would naturally be a little different from the ration that is fed in the average herd. A ration that we like very well for the ordinary milking herd is about as follows: 3 parts ground corn or ground barley, 2 parts ground oats or bran, 1 part linseed oil meal. Mix by weight. A pound of this should be given for each four pounds of milk produced per day.

2. The above ration is also exceptionally good for calves when they need grain from the time they are born until the time they are in milk. However, the grain ration for the calf will depend somewhat upon the roughage it is getting. If at all possible the calf should get alfalfa, clover or some other leguminous hay and plenty of it. A good farm grown ration after it has reached the age of two months is shelled corn and whole oats, about equal parts. The calves will actually eat the shelled corn in preference to the ground corn and do exceptionally well on it.

3. The same ration mentioned above is also a ration for the bull during the breeding season. I would prefer to have oats in the ration rather than bran. Growing bulls should have leguminous hay, but with the mature bull this is not so necessary.

An aged bull can be used in service once a day with no bad results. On rare occasions may be oftener than this.

4. The average weight that a calf should be at four months of age would depend entirely upon the breed that he belongs to. The normal weight of a Holstein at four months of age should be about 250 pounds. This is growing them in a good average condition. It is possible that if a Holstein is extra large at birth to make him weigh 400 pounds or better at the end of four months, but is not a normal growth. I would say that your bull is extra large for a bull of his age if he is a Holstein. A Jersey bull at four months of age would weigh somewhere around 175 to 200 pounds.

5. The best ration for a cow just before freshening is one that contains very little corn or extremely heating foods. The ration mentioned above may be fed up to within a few days of calving and then change to a ration of either straight bran or bran and a small amount of linseed oil meal added to it, depending upon the likes and dislikes of the cow. This same ration might be continued a few days after calving. The principal thing is to give the cow all the water and hay or roughage that she will consume at this time. Silage may be fed when in season as it has a good effect upon the digestive system.

6. Regarding a fly dope for cattle will say that the recipe below is as good as any I know of and is quite inexpensive in preparation: 12 ozs. crude carbolic acid, 12 ozs. turpentine, 12 ozs. oil of tar, 12 ozs. tannin. Make up to five gallons with kerosene.

7. When a heifer is fed very heavily from birth during the growing period she will breed a great deal earlier than if she is carried on a very meagre ration consisting mostly of roughage, during this period. In an experiment that I conducted I found that heavily feeding calves on whole milk and grain brought them to sexual maturity at a much earlier date than was the case where heifers were fed on a ration consisting of hay and silage or hay alone. The difference in time ranged from three to ten months. I do not use any condiment or medicine in an experiment of this kind.

## AUTO MISREPRESENTED

Will you please give information on the following? Some time ago we purchased a second hand car, with the verbal agreement from dealer to us that he guaranteed it to be in perfect running order. Trouble began at once with the car, so we had his mechanic over twice and also took the car to his garage a few times. The last time we were there

we told him that if the car after that proved satisfactory we would pay for the repairs. But as trouble continued we took it to another garage and there found out the trouble. Now he sends us bill. Can he collect?—E. N. E., Holland, Michigan.

If the car was not as warranted the garage would be obliged to make it so at his own expenses. If to make it comply with the warranty you was obliged to go to any expense the garage would be liable for that expense.—Legal Editor.

## HAVE YOU USED THIS TRAP?

I notice you carry an ad. for the Ever Set Trap Co., namely, a sparrow trap. I wrote the company sending them the name of our implement dealer telling them I would prefer to get it thru him and that if the traps were as they recommended them to be they would find a ready sale for them through our dealer. They wrote me again wanting to send the trap direct to me on receipt of \$5, guaranteeing the trap, or refunding my money. Do you or anyone else know their sparrow trap to be a success. So many firms nowadays guarantee their goods or promise to refund your money but in many cases fail to return one's money. If the Ever Set Sparrow trap is a success it is well worth what they ask for it and would certainly sell well among the farmers and do a world of good.—J. C. L., Ingham County.

## SELLING MILK IN COUNTRY

Will you please give the law in regard to sale of milk in Michigan? A wishes to sell milk from his farm and deliver it in bottles to a summer resort during the resort months. Does he require a license to do so? Does he have to pasteurize the milk? If he buys milk of a neighbor in case he hasn't enough from his own farm does he require a license? What is the cost of a license?—H. K., Hartford, Michigan.

The law does not require a license to sell milk in the country. If the board of health or the township authorities require an examination of the milk produced by you or to be sold by you and a license for its sale, you will have to comply with their regulations. Better inquire of the board of health.—Legal Editor.

## LEAVES NO WILL

If a daughter, having no heirs, dies before her father's estate is probated can her husband claim a share, he having married again?—Mrs. A. J. S., Farwell, Michigan.

If a married woman dies without leaving a will and no children one half of her property descends to her husband. This would include property she inherited from her father even though the father's estate has not been probated.—Legal Editor.

## ROSEN RYE YIELDS BEST IF RIGHTLY HANDLED

(Continued from page 1)

than planting made the last of September or first week in October. In southern Michigan the last of September probably would be better while the date should be moved a week to two weeks ahead for northern Michigan planting. It is very evident that the date of planting is a most important factor in the successful production of rye as it directly effects both the yield and quality of the crop.

## Registered Rosen

Registered Rosen properly handled does not run out and it does produce increased yields of quality grain. Growers who are not so located as to prevent cross-pollination with Common rye or ordinary Rosen can well afford to get new seed about every two to three years. An increase of a bushel per acre per year will meet the additional cost and if one harvests five extra bushels from the use of registered Rosen a good investment has been made.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Department, Lansing, Michigan, has obtained from the Registered Rosen Rye growers of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association a good supply of the highest quality rosen seed that is available which properly used by Michigan farmers may be expected to materially affect both the yield and quality of Michigan's rye crop.



## HOOVER ON FARM CREDIT

(Continued from page 2)

paper without jeopardizing the whole commercial banking structure upon the safety of which the farmer is greatly concerned.

"I am convinced that six months is too short for farm paper in a great number of cases. The farmer often has to borrow from planting to some months after harvest unless his produce is to be forced into the markets just after harvest instead of over the crop year. This matter has added importance at the present time because of the recent heavy losses to the farmers, because of the large carry-overs, because the poverty of foreign buyers tends to delay their buying until their own crops are exhausted, and thus necessitates our farmer holding on longer unless he would depreciate his price. Cattle obviously cannot be handled on six month's credit.

"I believe some sort of definite organization should be set up for mobilizing credit to cover shortage in this special area in the same sense that the Federal Reserve organizes very short credits, and the Farm Loan Banks mobilize long mortgage credits. Such credits should be supplied from investment capital of the country. Such a proposal is not paternalistic. As to the precise method, whether by organizing a new department in the Federal Farm Loan Banks, or otherwise, requires much thought and investigation, but such a system is, I believe, needed and is entirely feasible."

## AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

The new census figures shows that Michigan produced 3,172,000 tons of hay in 1919 or 70,000 tons less than in 1909.

The Polish government is about to abandon control of foodstuffs which it has exercised since the war started, except that it will rigidly prohibit the exportation of any food products.

Sugar production in Porto Rico shows a falling off. Attracted by the high prices which ruled during the war, Porto Rican farmers kept their land in cane too long with the result that it is now necessary to turn to some other crop in order to maintain the fertility of the soil.

For the first six months of 1921 London exported to the United States 8 million dollars worth of wool and 1 1-2 million dollars worth of hides. The value of these, however, was less than half the value of the same products exported the corresponding period of 1920.

According to the E. A. Strout Farm Agency, cash is more available now than it was thirty days ago. The Agency bases its statement on the result of a questionnaire sent out to prospective buyers, which, it is alleged, showed that these buyers had an average of \$1,000 more available now than thirty days ago for the purchase of farms.

Latest figures on the production of beet sugar in Germany for the period beginning Sept., 1920 and ending April, 1921, place the tonnage of sugar at over 1,000,000 tons, an increase of 300,000 tons over the corresponding period for the previous year. But even this large amount of sugar is not sufficient to meet Germany's needs, and the people are still on strict sugar "rations."

Testimony before the House Committee on Agriculture in favor of anti-bogus milk legislation disclosed the fact that compounds of skimmed milk and coconut oil could not displace pure milk as articles of food. Dr. McCollum, the well-known dietetics scientist who has contributed so much to our knowledge of vitamins, testified that one lot of white mice was fed the compound and one lot the pure evaporated milk, with the result that the first lot weighed only 40 grams after four months while the

second weighed 182 grams. The hearing brought out the further fact that 85 million pounds of milk compounds were manufactured in 1920, which displaced the market for over 7 million pounds of butterfat. From present indications the Voigt bill which practically legislates filled milk out of business will become a law.

## IS PROFIT THE ONLY THING?

(Continued from page 7)

depositing his bonds as security for his note and paying the extra two per cent out of his own pocket, though he had a large family and a mortgage to support. Last spring he wanted another \$100 loan and his banker used that unpaid Liberty bond note as an excuse for refusing. And he can't sell his bonds except at a ruinous discount.

The success of our co-operative enterprises means a long step towards the solution of our industrial problem, and the solution of that problem means as much to our country and the world as did the military defeat of German Kaiserism. But if the comparatively few farmers who have surplus cash put it into eight per cent preferred stock of other industries, where will our Farm Bureau units get capital to finance co-operative elevators, etc.? There is only one question about our patriotism—is it intelligent enough to recognize and meet the present emergency.—Stacy Brown, Ionia County.

That's a good thought. We are all rather prone to be influenced by the immediate profit instead of the ultimate benefit. Capital must be assured of its security and profit else it refuses to serve. Beneficial enterprises fail often because they cannot bid so high for capital as other enterprises, less beneficial, but more profitable. Human welfare cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents profits. This is a lesson which farmers must learn to succeed co-operatively.—Editor.

## 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

## YEARLING HENS

White and Brown Leghorns and Anconas; also a number still of 8 and 13 weeks old Pullets. Also a limited number of White and Barred Rock Pullets.

Cockers—White Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, S. C. and R. C. Brown and White Leghorns, and Anconas; 1 pair two year old Gray Toulouse Geese. Write for description and prices.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION  
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## HAROLD MAXWELL

WASHINGTON, MICH.  
BREEDER OF PURE BRED S. C. WHITE Orpington and Mottled Anconas. Some fine cockers of each breed to sell.

## 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 gilt. 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.

HIGH GRADE BREEDING COCKERELS three to four months old, Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, and S. C. White Leghorns. Just the kind to head your breeding pen for next season. Satisfaction Guaranteed. For prices and information write ROY BIRMELE, Watervliet, 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.

## 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 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.

## ORPINGTONS

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

GRABOWSKIE BROS., R. 4, Merrill, Mich.

## 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 cockers now for early fall delivery. Prices reasonable.

C. W. HEIMBACH  
Big Rapids, 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.

## BABY CHICKS

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN HENS AND cocks, and early hatched cockers and pullets.

J. W. WEBSTER  
Bath, Mich.

## LEGHORNS

Grabowski's S. C. White Leghorns, Cockerels, cocks and yearling hens for sale.

LEO GRABOWSKIE, R. 4, Merrill, 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 cockers for sale. Eggs in season.

DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON  
Webberville, Mich.

## BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

5¢ A WORD PER ISSUE—3 insertions for 10¢ per word. Farm for sale ads. not accepted for less than 3 times. Twenty words is the minimum accepted for any ad. in this department. Cash should accompany all orders. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands before Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## FARMS &amp; LANDS

\$1,000 SECURES 120-ACRE FARM WITH automobile, crops, 6 cows, paid horses, full implements, etc. included; in famous potato section, edge high school town, advantages; 100 acres tillable; cuts 65 tons hay; 20-cow spring-watered pasture, wood, timber, fruit; good 2-story 8-room house, maple shaded lawn, 10-cow cement basement barn, silo, spring water, poultry house, etc. Owner unable operate sacrifices all \$5,000, only \$1,000 down, easy terms. Details page 53 Illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY ONE OF THE best farms in Arenac county, 80 acres, 60 under cultivation, horses, machinery, everything to start in, write the owner today for price and full particulars, address Wm. BAUM, Au Gres, Michigan.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES WITH CROPS, machinery, stock, large buildings. Write PAUL SHERIO, R. 3, Grand Haven, Mich.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE, 40 ACRES unimproved clay loam soil 4 1-2 miles from Alpena, a city of about 13,000 inhabitants. For full description write FRED GODFREY, R2, Hillman, Mich.

103 ACRE FARM, WITH OR WITHOUT crops; clay, sand loam, fair buildings, orchard, spring brook; 3 1-2 miles from county seat. E. A. RAWSON, Hersey, Michigan.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, SUGAR BEET land. Will exchange for city property. Particulars upon request. MORLEY WIEDERHOLD, Turner, Mich.

40 ACRE IMPROVED FARM, CLAY LOAM on East Mich. pike; rural delivery; telephone; house, new barn, outbuildings good well bearing orchard, 2 1-2 miles from town. LELAND REID, Twining, Mich.

GOOD 40, FAIR BUILDINGS, ON GOOD road near town, \$2,200.00. Easy terms. Will take good Ford. N. TRACY, Nunda, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE: SIX IMPROVED productive farms comprising 535 acres. Can be split up in units with buildings from 40 acres up to suit. We are living on and farming this land at present but owing to other business activities, we wish to dispose of a part of our land. Location, terms, and price attractive. Write what you want. PALMER BROS., Orleans, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM, 60 ACRES improved; with or without personal. Write or come quickly. E. S. BOYD, Ellsworth, Mich.

40 ACRES LAND ONE MILE SOUTH OF Houghton Lake. To exchange for Ford car. L. E. BALLOW, Houghton Lake, Michigan.

80 ACRES, 1 MILE NORTH, 1-4 MILE east, 1-4 mile north of Turner. Good buildings, good house 5 rooms, good barn, granary, chicken coop, hog house. Plenty of water, good fences, clay loam. 65 acres cleared, good drainage. I will sell stock and machinery if wanted.—MRS. EDWARD REAUME, Turner, Michigan, R. F. D. 1.

WANTED TO RENT—A GOOD FARM. Want someone to go in the purebred business on shares. Have one of the best herds of Duroc Jerseys in the state—VIRGIL DAVIS, Ashley, Mich.

FOR SALE OR RENT—40 ACRES, 5 acres plowed, fair buildings. Good land. Easy terms. JOHN LODER, St. Charles, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM, NO. 1 SOIL, all under cultivation. 12 room house with basement. All outside buildings. Good orchard. 1 mile to railroad station, 5 to town. Price \$9,200. For particulars write to R. SCHULTZ, Pinconning, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FARM, 3 miles from Lansing. Good buildings, all newly painted. 40 rods to school, 122 acres for \$18,500. S. W. HEMPHY, R. 7, Lansing, Michigan.

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# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

**T**HE TRADE and market outlook of the country seems to be somewhat mixed at this writing but the majority of our influential men of affairs are looking for a marked improvement in the demand for all manufactured commodities that can be classed as the necessities of life. Wool, hides and cotton have all been active and firm of late, as a result of a greatly increased demand for the finished product derived from these important raw materials. Manufacturers report a rapidly growing demand for woolen and cotton goods and for some of the better grades of leather. The iron and steel trade is still at low water mark from the standpoint of production but orders for structural steel and pig iron are gradually increasing, indicating that the bottom of the slump has been reached and that business from now on will be gradually up-grade. The United States Steel Corporation's report of the earnings during the second quarter of the current year must be regarded as very encouraging when the business conditions which prevailed during the period referred to are taken into consideration; the report shows net earnings of almost \$22,000,000, when the pessimists were estimating less than half that amount. In his report to the stockholders President Gary predicted the early advent of a big business boom in this country.

Bradstreet's commodity index for July showed another slight gain in commodity values, a fact which is significant only as it seems to indicate that liquidation has run its course and that a healthy demand for staple commodities at gradually hardening prices, is sure to feature business during the early months of 1922.

Disregarding the encouraging symptoms mentioned above, the New York stock market has been slumping at an alarming rate of late; the bear interests are in the saddle on the floor of the stock exchange and they are meeting with no organized opposition. Call money worked up to 6 per cent, late last week and rates asked for both short and long time paper, were also increased by interior banks. As was mentioned in this department last week, the effort which banks are making to properly finance the crop movement is having the effect to tighten up money and to make it increasingly hard for farmers and business men in general to secure money needed in their business.

One of the most encouraging of recent market developments has been the breaking of the long drouth in many of the leading sections of the country and the rapid improvement of the corn and potato crops. Grain and provision futures are showing more activity of late than formerly and the latter scored a big permanent gain during the early days of August. Trading in futures would assume much greater importance were it not for the marked scarcity of funds for investment. In common with the captains of industry the country's leading statisticians are predicting a business revival for next year. Last week's bank clearings were \$6,548,228,000.

## WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 10, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.26	1.22	1.33
No. 2 White	1.21		
No. 2 Mixed	1.21		1.37
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	2.42	2.40	2.40
No. 2 White			
No. 2 Mixed			

After several unsettled days last week in which prices declined from one to four cents per bushel, the market came back strong at the opening of the current week and prices were back again to their high point for the previous week. The

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

**DETROIT**—Wheat very strong; corn lower; oats steady. Potatoes higher. Beans back to \$4 per cwt.

**CHICAGO**—Wheat, corn and oats higher. Vigorous export demand. Cattle strong and higher.

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

easier market was ascribed to a variety of causes, principal among which was the temporary cessation of foreign demand, and selling by "short" interests. As a stabilizing factor the movement showed a falling off. At the opening of the current week the situation was reversed. Exporters were again in the market, and supplies showed an increase, but not sufficient to weaken the market. Germany is likely to prove a big factor in the wheat deal this season. She has already purchased a number of millions of bushels and needs more. The eagerness with which the exporters pick up grain when prices fall off a cent or two is encouraging evidence that the trade the world over is looking for higher prices before the next crop. If only the big wheat growers of the middle west will perceive the "handwriting on the wall," and desist from their heavy marketing, it will mean millions of dollars in the pockets of not only wheat growers, but rye, oats and corn growers as well.

## OATS

OAT PRICES (new) BU., AUG. 10, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.37	.35	.51 1/2
No. 3 White	.35	.33	
No. 4 White	.35		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	.92	.91	.90
No. 3 White			
No. 4 White			

About the only encouraging feature to the oat market is the enormous drop in the estimated production. Threshing has progressed far enough in the leading oat states to show that the fears for an unprecedentedly poor crop are amply justified. Concerning oats, the department of agriculture reported as of July 30th, says: "The crop has

been damaged greatly by the heat and drought and both yield and quality are generally reported as poor. Many fields will be cut for hay and some will not be cut at all." The oat yield in Michigan has been disappointing but it is no worse, if indeed, as bad, as in many other states. Despite the very poor outlook for anywhere near a normal crop, the market is in a weak condition and prices are inclined to sag. But in the long run, oats are sure to come back strong.

## CORN

CORN PRICES PER B., AUG. 10, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.67	.38 1/2	.61
No. 3 Yellow	.66		
No. 4 Yellow	.63		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yellow	1.62		
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			

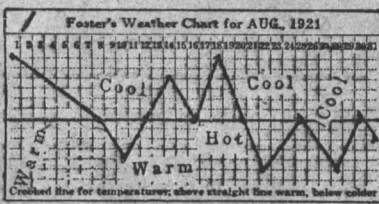
Recent rains and cooler weather have changed the corn situation materially in the last ten days. Although some corn suffered irreparable damage from the drought and heat, an enormous acreage was saved by the timely rains and lower temperatures. Michigan, it appears now, will produce her banner corn crop this year. In most counties the condition is excellent. Because of the probable scarcity of wheat and oats, a large export business is looked for in corn, which should keep prices fairly well stabilized despite the large crop.

## RYE

Not much doing yet in rye. Last week rye went down to \$1.15 on the Detroit market, and we said it might go lower. It has. As we go to press it is down to \$1.08, and I don't wonder as I read of the farmers who are hauling every bushel of

## THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1921.—Highest temperatures of August are expected during the week centering on 18 west of meridian 90; on 19 between 90 and the Atlantic coast and on 20 in the Atlantic states. Moisture will continue to come from the central north Atlantic ocean and therefore eastern sections will continue to get the most disagreeable effects of the damp atmosphere called humidity. But the humidity for August will not be so great as it was in July, because the storm forces will not be so intense—will not evaporate so much moisture from the ocean. Probably August temperatures will average nearly as high as they did for July but will not go to such great extremes and will not be so disagreeable. Following this high point of August the temperatures will go down more rapidly than usual. Not much rain during August; September rain will be much better. All this will be favorable to sowing winter grain. I am expecting above average winter grain crops for 1922 but small yield for quite a large part of the winter grain sections. Winter grain is produced in nearly all the states and provinces but largest av-

erage yields are in the middle latitudes of the great central valleys of America.

Individual predictions are being published that a very cold, severe winter is just before us. I do not see it that way. I expect an average winter. The cold and warm winters cool and hot summers are caused by the location of the evaporations. During the summer of 1921 the evaporations came from the Gulf stream that flows northeastward over the north Atlantic, hence the hot and disagreeable summer. When evaporations come from the icy cold waters then we get the cold winters. Evaporations for November will come from the middle Pacific; not much evaporation for December; for January from Gulf of Mexico; February from middle Atlantic near the equator, comparatively cool waters; March from Pacific west of Central America, moderately cool waters.

Following the storms due on meridian 90 near Aug. 19, the trend of temperatures will be more rapidly downward than usual, but I see no indication of August frosts in Canada. These August frosts are caused by severe storms and I have none of these in the August forecasts; the month promises to be sluggish with a shortage of rain east of great lakes. I see no hope of a breaking of the European drouth before October and not much relief of the drouth sections on this continent before the time.

W. T. Foster

their rye from the machine to the elevator. Of course, they must market some of their grain in order to meet current bills and bank obligations, but they should think twice before letting their total rye crop go for less than \$1 per bushel, in view of existing circumstances.

## BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., AUG. 10, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	3.85	4.15	4.50
Red Kidneys		3.15	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Detroit			6.40

The bean market reminds us of a monkey on a string. But who the gentry are pulling the string we do not know. Beans advanced to \$4 per cwt. on the Detroit market last week, and hovered there for two days when it slumped in two days to \$3.85. Since then the market has been quiet but of late it again shows signs of improvement and additional advances would not be out of order.

California, which has been Michigan's most active competitor in beans for the last four years, reports a large decrease in stocks on hand. On December 1st, last, there were over two million bags of all varieties of beans on hand. By July 1st this had dwindled to 903,537 bags. California produces many different varieties of which only two or three may be considered as competitors of the Michigan bean. And these probably represent less than one-third of the total California holdings. With carry-over stocks rapidly cleaning up, a protective tariff in prospect and a decreased production for 1921, the bean situation looks considerably more encouraging than it has for some time.

## POTATOES

The condition of late potatoes has improved materially in this state during the past ten days as a result of copious rains. The yield, however, will be less than normal. Potatoes generally all over the country have benefited from recent rains, but will not be able to recover entirely from the drought damage. The crop report of the American Steel & Wire Co., for the week ending July 6th says of potatoes in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey: "Potatoes leave much to be desired, ranging all the way from a failure on early potatoes to fairly good on late potatoes." As a matter of fact the condition of potatoes is universally poor. As we write this the government's crop report for August 1st has not yet been made public but we expect that it will show some decline in the potato estimate from that given on July 1st. We do not expect to see any fancy prices paid for the 1921 crop, but if the condition of the crop does not improve before harvesting, potatoes should command materially higher prices than last season.

Early potato prices continue to advance on most markets, although the movement from New Jersey and other early potato states is at its height. This fact can only be accounted for by the general feeling that the late crop will be poor.

## HAY

The hay market is quiet but firm and prices act as if they were fixed to stay for some time. There has been no appreciable change in prices on the Detroit market for some time, demand having been just about able to take care of receipts. We repeat what we have formerly said about this market. We cannot see any prospect of lower prices.

The department of agriculture reports such a shortage of hay in New York state that farmers are



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## POOR LIVESTOCK BREEDING COSTS FARMER HEAVILY

(Continued from page 4)

their selling price when fat. Such feeders lose sight of the fact that the man who bred the scrubs has to sell them at prices greatly below those of well-bred cattle. The feeder buying well-bred cattle on the market must meet packer competition as well as that of other feeders, but the feeder buying scrub cattle has the competition of only a few of his own kind. It is even more important that the producer and breeder of beef cattle make a profit than the feeder, since the producer is fundamental to the feeder's operations.

Branch—The two weeks drought was finally broken Tuesday by a cold, all day drizzle which soaked things in good shape, and was no doubt the "making" of the corn and potato crops. In spite of the heavy fall of water, the moisture did not penetrate to the bottom of the furrow apace. The potatoes that have survived are being guarded like gold nuggets in an attempt to make them yield as heavily as possible. Red clover is blossoming heavily and if well filled, there will be a medium crop. Many farmers are taking advantage of the slack season and are leaving on vacation trips of from 3 days to two weeks.—F. Adolph.

selling their cows. The second crop of alfalfa is being harvested in

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	22 @ 22.50	21 @ 21.50	19 @ 20.50
Chicago	20.00 @ 24	19.00 @ 22	18.00 @ 20
New York	28.00 @ 31		26.00 @ 29
Pittsburg	23.50 @ 24	21.00 @ 22	19.00 @ 20

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	21 @ 21.50	16.00 @ 18	14.00 @ 15
Chicago	16.00 @ 20	17.00 @ 18	14.00 @ 15
New York	26.00 @ 28		22.00 @ 26
Pittsburg	18.00 @ 19	16.00 @ 17	15.00 @ 16

### HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34
	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	27.00 @ 28	24.00 @ 26	20.00 @ 24

some of the western states, and the yield is slightly better than the first, but far from satisfactory.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The time has at last arrived when the selling value of cattle is purely a question of quality. All last week in Chicago, prime, dry-fed steers and yearlings, with killing quality, were active and firm, prices averaging from 40 to 50 cents higher than during the week before; grassy cattle were as much lower as the good kinds were higher and the medium, in-between grades were uneven at undependable values. Eastern dressed beef markets were active and in some cases fully \$1 per cwt. higher than on the week before. From the standpoint of the producer, the demand for cattle offers much more encouragement than formerly, simply, because it places a premium upon high quality. The top paid for yearling cattle, last week, was \$10.25 but on Monday of this week, a few sales were made at \$10.40. Heavy cattle are selling better, just now, than on any preceding date, this year, but in the aged steer division, the most popular weight is around 1,300 pounds.

Last week's Chicago cattle receipts were 4,500 larger than those of the week before but the average quality was the poorest of the season, the supply of medium and common cattle being larger than the current demand warrants; the owners of grass-fed cattle are sending them forward, evidently, in anticipation of the early movement of western range cattle, the advance guard of which has already appeared in some markets. About the same conditions prevailed in the butcher-cattle division as among the steers; high-grade cows and heifers, showing steer quality, were active and firm, some of the latter selling on a par; some of the yearling steers on offer.

Offerings of sheep and lambs, in the Chicago market, were nearly 8,000 head smaller than for the previous week and the latter scored a gain, over last week's price range, of 25 cents per cwt. on natives and 50 cents on westerns. What lambs gained, last week, sheep lost, the better grades of wethers selling 50 to 75 cents lower than during the week before; about the best that could be done for high-grade Montana wethers, on last week's close, being \$5.35. Yearling wethers were scarce with a 7-dollar top. Native lambs topped at \$10.50 and westerns at \$10.35.

Comparatively small arrivals of live hogs in all markets is the lifting force that is holding up values in this department to a general level which does not meet with the approval of the Chicago packing house gang and, for the most part, they are staying out of the market; as long as shippers continue to take from a quarter to a third of the daily receipts at Chicago, hog values will hold.

Cared pork products and lard are meeting with an active demand, both for export and domestic consumption. A recent report, of stocks of lard held in Chicago warehouses, shows a shrinkage since the last preceding report of 9,000,000 pounds, as it now stands the supply of lard in the Windy City is only 10 million pounds larger than on the same date last year. The August 1 supply of cut meats at Chicago was 119,754,000 pounds compared with 155,373,000 pounds last year. The supply of dry salt meats is 30 million pounds smaller than on this date, last year.

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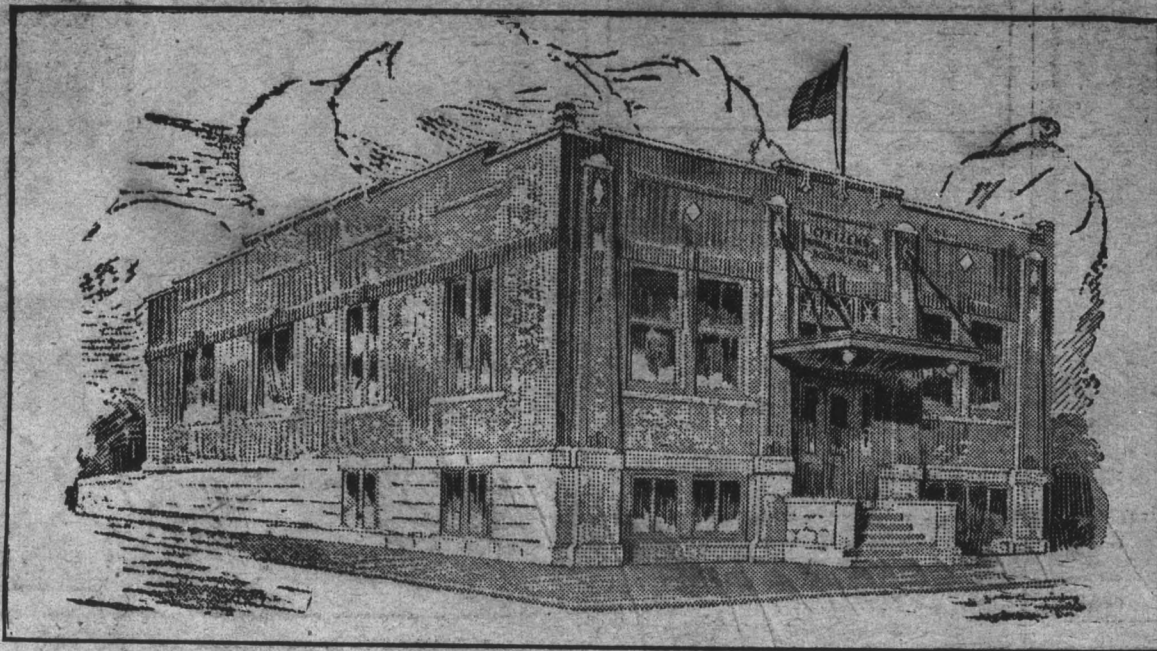
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### CLAIMS PAID TO DATE:

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Collision .....	199,161.18

Total ..... \$813,645.25

### ASSETS:

Cash and Government Bonds .....	\$125,069.24
Office Building and Equipment .....	41,349.51

Total Resources .... \$166,418.75

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Then we believe, that as a sane man you will not hesitate one minute in your decision as to what company you want your car insured in!

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