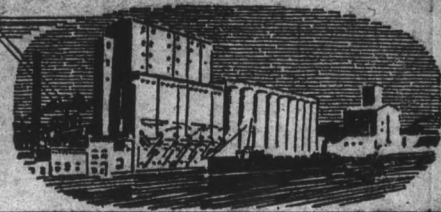


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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Edited in Michigan



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Herbert Hoover Reviews Crop Situation

Writes the Business Farmer His Views Upon Probable Demand and Supply

WHEN HERBERT HOOVER says anything the world stops to listen. It has learned from many experiences that Hoover usually knows what he is talking about. The Secretary of Commerce is not a man to make rash predictions. He has too much at stake for that. But he is a man who having thoroughly investigated a situation is not afraid to tell what he thinks about it.

Hoover is an authority on three things,—at least. Engineering problems, food relief, and commerce. He probably knows as much as any man living about the currents of trade the world over. If commerce is lifeless he usually knows the reason and has a pretty fair idea of when it will recover. If there is a shortage of crops here and a surplus of crops there his great mind has a way of figuring out how this situation will affect general supply, demand and prices the world over.

During the last several months Mr. Hoover has expressed a number of opinions about the probable shortage of foodstuffs and the prosperity that lay ahead of the American farmer as a result. While his pronouncements have not been absolutely committal they have left no doubt in the minds of his hearers but that he believes higher prices are in prospect on 1921 crops. Hoping to secure a definite opinion direct from Mr. Hoover for the benefit of our readers, the Business Farmer editor sent him the following letter under date of Aug. 5th:

"On my return recently from Europe, where I witnessed the devastating effects of the prolonged drought in northern France and southern England, my attention was called to certain statements alleged to have been made by you relative to the favorable prospects ahead of American agriculture, as a result of the injury to crops in other countries.

"Would it be inconsistent in your position, for you to make a definite statement of your opinions on this subject for the benefit of our readers. As you know, farmers are faced annually with the quandary of when to sell their crops, and I am afraid that unless some warning is issued to them that the great bulk of 1921 crops may be placed on the market this fall, in which case others besides the farmers will reap the financial benefits of the high prices for American food products, which are bound to result sooner or later from the destruction of European crops.

"Anything you can say to impress on the farmers the probable world scarcity of food products before the harvest of the 1922 crop will, I am sure, be appreciated by our farmers, and prove of great financial benefit to them."

Mr. Hoover's reply is published below. While it is couched in more or less cautious terms there is no mistaking the meaning. Mr. Hoover believes that the European demand, coupled with the short supply, can only mean higher prices later on. Moreover, he states his belief in the concluding paragraph that the government should provide the farmer with adequate credit so that he may not be forced to sell his crops at the prevailing low prices, but may withhold a part of them from the market in order to receive the benefits of higher prices later on.

are badly in need of rain, and though winter oats and wheat are fairly forward, healthy spring-sown varieties are parched and dwarfed. The charlock pest has thrived in the grain fields and farmers have not had sufficient quantities of water to spray it with sulphate of copper.

"It is felt that with prompt downfalls of rain much good would be accomplished even now toward saving the root crops. Grain crops, however, are already so badly damaged that they will fall far below the average harvest yield. Even in normal times Great Britain produces only sufficient home-grown wheat to supply about one-fifth of the country's needs. Therefore, when the cereal crops fall below the average, imported supplies must be increased proportionately to the decrease in native production. Already the argument is being advanced that unless Great Britain can ship sufficient coal to wheat-producing countries to provide a one-way cargo on ships which must return with grain, the price of wheat in England during the coming winter will be very high and naturally result in an increased price for breadstuffs."

As Mr. Hoover points out, the increased yields in southern Europe have partially at least offset the decrease in the north, but what about the needs of both India and Russia where crops have utterly failed? Before the revolution in Russia, twenty provinces were large exporters of grain, but today it is estimated that not over four provinces will have any grain to export. In the other provinces there is widespread starvation that can only be relieved by the importation of American grain. Consular reports from China state that the wheat crop of that country will be 20 per cent under the 1920 yield.

Domestic Crop Poor

The government's estimate for August 1st is way below the July estimate, and as threshing returns continue to come in, the estimated production continues to drop. For the week ending August 6th the department of agriculture reported as follows:

"The condition of the corn crop has been declining but is still above the average condition at this date. In a large portion of the central or leading corn producing states sufficient moisture has been received to assure a satisfactory crop. Some sections of the country, however, are still suffering from drouth and the yield especially of early corn, will be light.

"Threshing of winter wheat is in full progress and some disappointing yields of poor quality are reported. In general, the yield is below average and the quality has been affected somewhat by the drouth. Rain is delaying threshing in some sections. The threshing of the spring wheat crop is progressing rapidly in (Continued on page 10)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Office of the Secretary Washington

August 11, 1921.

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

During the last fiscal year—practically the harvest year—we exported a net amount of approximately 425 million bushels of grain, being about double pre-war normal. The great bulk of this grain went to Europe, and our continuing large exports are largely due to the fact that Russia has practically disappeared as one of the principal food sources of Europe.

Next year's demand from Europe will—it appears to me—be about the same as that during the last fiscal year. While the crop returns from eastern and southern Europe show they are much better than last year. On the other hand the drought in northwestern Europe just about equalizes the situation. Owing to the lack of capital, there is a pretty general tendency in Europe to delay purchasing of imports until actually needed. In other words, the American farmer is in effect carrying the warehouse supplies for Europe.

These delays naturally impose a burden upon our farmer of having to carry his crops for a longer period than pre-war. The object of the legislation now before Congress is to provide assurance to the farmer that he will be able to borrow necessary capital so that his marketing may depend upon his own judgment rather than upon inability to secure credit upon his produce.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER.

Facts Bear Mr. Hoover Out

The European situation has not improved one whit since the Business Farmer's summary was published in the July 30th issue. Some information of an official nature is given in the U. S. Commerce reports showing the condition of English crops as of June 27. Part of this report follows:

"On the first of the month the position in the agricultural world, consequent on the drought was considered critical. Since then extremely hot weather has prevailed, with practically a total absence of rain throughout most parts of the country, so that now the prospect is grave. Many crops are threatened with failure.

"All spring-planted cereals have been checked in growth and in many places so badly damaged that the (government) Department of Agriculture is advising the farmers to replant. The hay crop, which in many sections has been the shortest on record owing to light yield, is badly damaged. Root crops

Automobile Insurance

\$813,645.25 Paid in Claims

THE CITIZENS' MUTUAL Automobile Insurance Company has paid over \$813,645.25 for claims since organization, having adjusted over 6,000. The Company carries a surplus of \$125,069.24 in addition to an office building and equipment.

Every automobile owner needs automobile insurance. The good roads and increased number of automobiles account for the increasing number of claims each year. It is important to insure in a company that has sufficient surplus to stand the shock of serious claims. The Company is now paying out about 200 claims per month.

Why insure in a small company when you can insure in the largest company, able to give you service and pay all claims promptly.

Write:

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HOWELL, MICHIGAN

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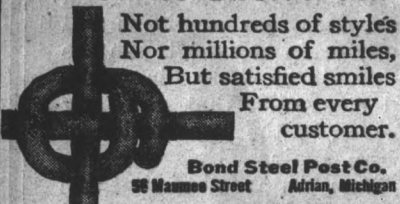
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The Best Breeders

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Little Livestock Ads.
in M. B. F.
Do the Trick

WOOL CONDITIONS IMPROVE

WHILE WOOL imports for the eleven months ending in May were larger in 1919, they were 50,000,000 pounds less than in 1920 and are now in a state of flux, owing to the effects of the embargo imposed by an Emergency Tariff and uncertainty concerning the terms of the new tariff now under discussion. It seems certain that a substantial tariff will be imposed.

At the same time, the world's wool markets are giving many evidences of recovery from the glut and stagnation of recent months. London and other sales having shown that demand is steadily broadening. The home clip in the United States is still warehoused for the most part, manufacturers being unwilling to buy liberally for long future requirements. Many wools are being offered very close to pre-war prices, and some South American wools have been offered below the proposed tariff tax on imports of the same character.

These unsettled conditions are believed to be abnormal and of short duration, as all reports confirm a broader demand from Bradford for the raw material and a continued large consumption in the mills of this country. In fact, woolen mills are reported as better supplied with business than either silk or cotton mills and lower prices for made-up goods are steadily stimulating a better distribution.—The World's Markets.

HER BIG LITTER

EVIDENCE to refute the charge sometimes made by uninformed people that Poland Chinas are not prolific, continue to pile up. This time it is J. Russell Walters, of Jetmore, Kansas, who reports a fall yearling gilt bred to a Gertsdale Jones boar, Black Monster 422317, that farrowed 13 pigs. As the mother had but 12 teats, it was necessary to raise one of the youngsters on cow's milk, but at the present time they are all alive and kicking.

The kingdom of Bulgaria is planning the erection of grain elevators to care for the annual surplus crops until they can be disposed of.

Current Agricultural News

HIGHER WOOL TARIFF ASKED

THIRTY CENTS a pound import duty on wool, scoured basis, has been asked of Congress by wool growers of the nation instead of the proposed 25 cents per pound duty, limited by the 35 per cent ad valorem rider which provoked the ire of the wool growing interests and resulted in the national conference at American Farm Bureau Federation headquarters in Chicago, August 2. The result of that conference was a resolution addressed to the U. S. Senate finance committee asking a flat 30 cent duty and abolition of the nullifying ad valorem rider which threatens to reduce the protection of American wool to three or four cents. Difference in foreign exchange would wipe that out also, it is claimed.

Wool growers told the conference that passage of the 25 cent wool duty, limited by a clause saying that in no case should the duty exceed 35 per cent of the market value of the wool, would wreck the American sheep industry, driving thousands of sheepmen out of business. Michigan will represent the sheepmen before Senate finance committee when the wool tariff hearing is called. The 25 cent duty has already passed the House.

Michigan farmers may continue to pool wool indefinitely throughout the 1921 season by consigning wool direct to farm bureau headquarters in Lansing, says the farm bureau wool department in a recent announcement. Instructions have been given that wool sacks shall be sent to farmers requesting them for consignment to state headquarters. In cases where wool has not been shipped from local warehouses, wool poolers may bag and store their wool there, addressed to the state farm bureau, to be shipped when the sacked and graded wool moves. The farm bureau intends to continue the fifty per cent cash advance on the value of graded wool, which is a feature of the present local pooling and grading campaign. Several thousand pounds of wool are arriving at state headquarters daily.

Three farm bureau wool pool men are touring the state, making arrangements for wool pool exhibits at the fairs and locating local distributing points for farm bureau virgin wool fabrics. Another representative is visiting the great clothing mills of the east in the interests of the sales division of the pool.

FARM BUREAU NOTES

Activities of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and its county organizations have been endorsed by the agricultural commission of the Michigan Bankers' Association as carrying out the ideas that the bankers themselves have encouraged through their agricultural commission. Bankers throughout the state have been urged to co-operate with the farm bureau in serving the farmer. The endorsement of the farm bureau movement in Michigan was part of the recent annual report of the bankers' agricultural commission. It is declared that the farm bureaus were well organized, self-supporting and well financed.

Demand for rosen rye, red rock wheat and Michigan grown vetch leads the field in the rush for fall seed reported by the state farm bureau seed department. Mammoth clover is reported in great demand, especially in the northwestern part of the state. However, very little of that seed is to be had as stocks everywhere have been about cleaned out. The new crop is coming onto the market soon, with prospects of a better crop than was predicted a few weeks ago when the weather conditions had been very unfavorable for some time and Michigan rosen rye, red rock wheat and vetch is getting additional distribution throughout nine middle-western states through a state farm

bureau letter to county agents of those states, setting forth the merits of the Michigan developed varieties. The response has been very strong and large quantities of Michigan seed are reported going to other states to make new friends for themselves.

President Nicol and Secretary Brody of the state farm bureau have addressed scores of farm bureau audiences this summer as well as many other gatherings of rural folk. No county farm bureau picnic is deemed complete without having one or the other present, according to the requests for their presence. During the week of August 8th Mr. Brody spent four days in the upper peninsula where on August 10 and 11 he spoke before the upper peninsula county agents and farm bureau delegates from the upper peninsula counties. August 17 and 18 he attended the annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange at Cadillac, spending the remainder of that period at farm bureau points in Wexford, Cheboygan and Gratiot counties. Mr. Nicol spoke at a number of southern Michigan points during the week.

WAYNE COUNTY PICNIC

THE third annual picnic of the Wayne County Farm Bureau will be held at Cass Benton grove, between Plymouth and Northville, on Friday, August 26th. The program will cover the entire day, including morning games for all members of the boys' and girls' clubs in the county, as well as the junior members of the Farm Bureau families. A basket dinner, organized along community lines, will be the noon part of the program. The afternoon speakers will be Dr. F. A. Perry, "Americanization", extension worker for Michigan; Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, state leader of home demonstration work; C. L. Brody, secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; G. V. Branch, municipal market director of Detroit.

TO DEMONSTRATE VALUE OF SOY BEANS

The value of soybeans as a crop will be demonstrated at a big field meeting at Stryker, William county, Ohio, about thirteen miles south of the southern boundary of Hillsdale county, on Sept. 9, and county agents and farmers of lower Michigan interested have been invited by Prof. Wallace F. Hanger of Ohio State university to attend.

Although the program will consist for the most part of observation of the use of the soybean crop on the Johnson Seed farms, a series of addresses will be given by professors from colleges and universities of neighboring states, among them Prof. J. F. Cox and C. R. Megee of the farm crops department at M. A. C.

Others who will speak are Prof. M. L. Fisher of Indiana, Prof. L. F. Graber of Wisconsin, Prof. W. L. Burlison of Illinois, Prof. Nickolas Schmitz of Pennsylvania, Dean Alfred Vivian of Ohio, Prof. F. S. Wilkins of Iowa and a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Not less than 500 persons from Michigan are expected by E. F. Johnson, owner of the farm.

GLEANER ORGANIZATION REPORTS RAPID GROWTH

IN LITTLE less than ninety days three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven new members have been added to the membership rolls of the Gleaners, according to information given the Business Farmer by that pioneer organization. The insurance of these members amounts to over \$3,000,000.

Right through the summer months when other organizations were calling in their field men the Gleaners have been forging ahead in new as well as old territory.

In localities where interest has lain dormant for the trying years of
(Continued on page 10)

Farmers' Experience With Winter Barley

Report Yields of Forty Bushels Per Acre of This Excellent Feeding Grain

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

FORTY BUSHELs of barley to the acre is a mighty good crop. That is what the winter barley of B. G. Brown, Jr., of Parma produced this year. When one considers that this was a very poor barley year, Mr. Brown's high yield is all the more remarkable. The fact that he used the real registered winter barley and put it in the fore part of September on a well prepared seed bed enabled him to harvest on June 15th, 400 bushels of A No. 1 barley from a ten acre field.

Could Mr. Brown have done as well with spring barley? Probably not—for his winter barley, maturing so early, escaped the rather disastrous dry spell that so materially influenced our small grain crops this year. The yield of forty bushels to the acre has made a winter barley enthusiast of Mr. Brown who believes it to be a valuable crop for farmers of southern Michigan.

The Young Bros., of Niles, Michigan have been growers of registered winter barley for several years and maintain that winter barley under their conditions is far superior to the spring variety. In fact they have voiced the opinion that it is a more profitable crop than oats. As a rule we do not consider southwestern Michigan as either a barley or oat country. Hot dry summers are not favorable to the growth of these crops; but the winter barley having the advantage of the fall, winter and early spring precipitation is seldom injured by the lack of moisture, and, in that it matures about the middle of June, it usually misses the hot dry wave. An average crop of winter barley should produce approximately 1,800 pounds of feed to the acre. One must raise about 60 bushels of oats to equal this weight but then, an acre of barley is of greater food value in that there is less fibre in barley than oats. Land that produces 60 bushels of oats should produce more than an average crop of winter barley. From our observations it would appear that the Young Bros. have a good argument—especially if we consider that an average crop of winter barley under their conditions appears to be more certain than a good crop of oats.

Mr. James Leach of Genesee county follows the ancient adage of "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." Mr. Leach grows both the winter and spring varieties saying: "I'm sure of a barley crop. If the winter barley should look bad in the spring, I can pasture and then disk it up for corn and then depend upon the spring sown crop for

Advantages of Winter Barley

1. The preparation of the seed bed and seeding may be done in late August and early September—thus allowing better distribution of labor and lessening heavy spring work.
2. Having the advantage of fall, winter and early spring preparations, also maturing so early, it is seldom affected by lack of moisture.
3. Maturing in June it provides grain at a time when the grain supply is often limited and somewhat expensive.
4. Excellent nurse crop for alfalfa. Its dense foliage tends to hold the weeds in check while the alfalfa is making its start. Being harvested in June, the barley is off the ground by the time the alfalfa is ready to really start its growth and thus does not rob the alfalfa seedlings of their needed food and moisture.

my barley feed. This spring my winter barley looked very good but I put in the spring crop too." The dry spell hit Genesee county but too late to greatly damage the winter barley but in ample time to materially lessen the yield and quality of the spring barley. The winter barley, being ready for harvest in

Have You a "Better" Baby?

IF YOU think your baby is a little better than your neighbor's, bring him or her to the State Fair and perhaps you'll get a pretty ribbon pinned on him, and have the honor of having the best baby in your county. Your baby doesn't necessarily have to be pretty,—oh, of course, I know it's the prettiest baby in seventeen counties,—but what I mean is that he, or she, can't get a prize for his or her beauty, because this isn't a beauty contest. The baby show at the State Fair is a health contest, and if your baby is healthy and just the right height and breadth and depth, etc., for a baby of his or her age, don't fail to "exhibit" your offspring at the fair. There are three classes. If you live in the country or a town of less than 1,000 population, and your baby is not less than 12 months nor more than 24 months of age, you may enter him or her in Class 226. Better write to Geo. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the Michigan State Fair, Detroit, for entrance blanks, and show the world what a nice baby you've got.

mid-June, provided an early grain crop for Mr. Leach which is an excellent feed especially for hogs running on pasture.

Growing the Crop

Winter barley is not adapted to Northern Michigan, but has many times demonstrated its ability to stand the winters of Central and Southern Michigan. Early planting is absolutely necessary. The most successful growers endeavor to plant during the last week of August or first week in September. Perhaps farmers in the lower tier of counties could delay planting until September 10th, but those located in the central portion of the state should plant by the 6th of September, while those of North Central Michigan should plant about August 25th. Generally speaking the last week in August appears to be the best date.

Although the winter barley stands lighter land better than spring varieties, it will do much better on the more fertile loams, for barley being a surface-feeding crop needs a retentive soil.

Barley is a far better feed than many give it credit—in fact it is stated that 100 pounds of barley is equal to 90 pounds of corn. The very best pork is produced by feeding barley through self-feeders to hogs running on alfalfa pasture. Winter barley provides the supplement at just the time that it is needed.

Some growers have found the winter barley to be of aid in eradicating weeds—especially thistles and quack grass. The seed bed being prepared in August keeps these pests in check and then the barley plants pretty well cover the ground in the fall. It makes a rapid and early spring growth, the broad leaves smothering many young weeds that start. The crop is harvested before weed seeds are formed and, after harvest, the ground may be summer fallowed for wheat which, if seeded, should give a clean field of clover or alfalfa.

The experience of growers has demonstrated the crop to be valuable and it is believed that it has a place on a great many Michigan farms. There never has been a large supply of seed, but the Farm Bureau has obtained the registered Michigan winter barley originated at M. A. C. and grown by numbers of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. This is an important step for it is necessary to have the real Michigan winter barley for the southern winter barley varieties are not sufficiently hardy to go through the normal Michigan winter.

State Farm Bureaus Join in Call for General Freight Rates Conference

ACTION BY the Iowa State Farm Bureau Federation to call a general conference of organized agricultural and commercial interests of the nation for the purpose of seeking lower freight rates has been endorsed by the executive committee of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Speaking for 120,000 Iowa farmers, the Iowa federation says that present freight rates are so high that they have prevented absolutely the movement of many agricultural commodities to market because the transportation and necessary handling costs have absorbed in many instances the entire amount received at market. In other cases the return has been so small as to make the shipment of certain agricultural commodities very unprofitable. Present rail rates are so high, argues the Iowa organization, that they have defeat-

ed their own purpose by decreasing instead of increasing returns, due to the shrink in the traffic.

It is further claimed by the Iowa organization that recent wage cuts and other economies made by the railroads justify and demand a corresponding decrease in transportation rates. The present valuation of railroad property, upon which rates are calculated in accordance with the terms of an Interstate Commerce Commission ruling, are declared to be far above the actual valuation. Rates made on such a basis are unjust and almost confiscatory, it is held.

Michigan's endorsement of the proposed conference is part of the Iowa plan to submit the matter to all mid-west states farm bureau organizations and to secure their respective endorsements before asking the American

Farm Bureau Federation to arrange for a general rail rates conference.

As the Business Farmer goes to press a hearing is on in Washington before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the petition of the Kansas public utilities commission pleading for lower rates on grain. Bankers, economists and farmers were one in testifying as to the disastrous effects of present rates on agriculture. J. H. Howard, president of the A. F. B. F., presented figures showing that the prices farmers were receiving at the present time for their crops is less than the cost of producing them, and showed that any reduction in grain freight rates would compensate the farmer that much on his losses. Upon the outcome of this conference will undoubtedly depend the fate of further conferences on rail rates.

Retail Food Prices Refuse to be "Deflated"

U. S. Department of Labor Reports Advance in Food Cost of 1 to 7 per cent. from June 15 to July 15

THAT OLD chestnut, "how old is Ann?" has found an equal.

"When will retail prices return to pre-war levels?"

A little over a year ago it was announced through the newspapers that we were about to enter a period of "deflation". Prices, 'twas said, were quite too high. Everybody was making too much money and it had to be stopped. The farmers, in particular, had made such enormous fortunes during the war that it was feared they might knock off from work and rest up a spell, and there would be no one to produce the food. And laborers, enriched as they had been by a fifty per cent increase in wages over the pre-war level, were becoming altogether too high and mighty, loafing on the job, talking shorter hours, etc., that it was high time to teach 'em a lesson. The way to bring people to time and make 'em submissive and docile is to take away their prosperity and make 'em work. A man with money is as a rule as independent as a fish in water, but a poor man is as meek as Moses.

And so they spread a lot of tacks in front of our joy wagon, and the first thing we knew we had a flat tire. Farm prosperity shot to hellefcourse we couldn't travel with a flat tire. Anybody knows that. But we were having such a good time, we hated to stop. We bumped along a little ways further when, —sis-s-s-s,—another tire crumpled up. Industrial prosperity gone. Then bang! went the right front tire. Blowout. Laborer's purchasing power shattered! Only one tire left, retail prices, hard as a rock, and no sign of a leak. We try to go on but that pesky tire makes steering hard and traveling slow. If she doesn't "blow" pretty soon we'll have to yank her off and travel for a spell on the rims.

Farm Products Drop

From June, 1920, to June, 1921, all farm products decreased from the index figure of 243 to 113, or 54 per cent, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. This latter figure represents an advance of 13 per cent over the average price for 1913. Some idea of what farm products were selling for on these mentioned dates may be gathered from a study of the accompanying table.

But Look At Retail Prices

For the year period, June 15, 1920, to June 15, 1921, the percentage decrease in all articles of food combined was 34 per cent.

The price of raisins increased 12 per cent. The price of all the other articles decreased as follows: Potatoes, 74 per cent; granulated sugar, 71 per cent; rice, 53 per cent; lard, 45 per cent; crisco, 42 per cent; and butter, 40 per cent; strictly fresh eggs and corn meal, 35 per cent; prunes, 34 per cent; flour and navy beans, 33 per cent; oleomargarine and onions, 30 per cent; cheese, 29 per cent; coffee, 27 per cent; plate beef, nut margarine, and canned tomatoes, 26 per cent; chuck roast and oranges, 22 per cent; bacon, 20 per cent; cabbage, 19 per cent; bread, 17 per cent; round steak, pork chops, leg of lamb, and hens, 16 per cent; ham, corn flakes and canned corn, 15 per cent; rib roast and baked beans, 14 per cent; sirloin steak, 13 per cent; fresh milk, 12 per cent; bananas, 10 per cent; canned peas, 9 per cent; evaporated milk and tea, 8 per cent; canned salmon and rolled oats, 6 per cent; cream of wheat and macaroni, 1 per cent.

Some Comparisons

From June, 1920 to June, 1921, all farm products declined 54 per cent but retail food prices declined only 34 per cent.

From May, 1921 to June, 1921, farm products declined 3½ per cent but in the same period retail food prices dropped only three-tenths of one per cent. During this period, 26 given articles of food decreased in price, 10 actually increased, while 7,—round steak, corn meal, rolled oats, cream of wheat, navy beans and canned corn,—remained unchanged in price.

As noted in the table above farm products were only .13 per cent higher in June, 1921,

By THE EDITOR

	June 1913	June 1920	June 1921	% decrease
Wheat, per bu.	\$1.04	\$3.07	\$1.57	50
Corn, per bu.	.62	2.02	.63	69
Rye, per bu.	.64	2.20	1.45	34
Oats, per bu.	.41	1.23	.41	66
Potatoes, bu.	.55	5.40	.66	88
Beans, per bu.	2.15	4.50	2.25	50
Butter, per lb.	.27	.51	.29	44
Eggs, per doz.	.20	.40	.23	37
Hogs, per cwt.	9.00	14.00	8.00	43
Cattle, per cwt.	8.25	14.00	8.00	43
Average per centage of decrease ... 56.4%				

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES (1913 equals 100)			
	1920	1921	
	June	May	June
Farm products	243	117	113
Food, etc.	279	133	132
Cloths and clothing	335	181	180
Fuel and lighting	246	194	187
Metals and metal products	190	138	132
Building materials	337	202	202
Chemicals and drugs	218	166	166
House furnsh'g goods	362	262	250
Miscellaneous	247	151	150
All commodities	269	151	148

than in June, 1913; BUT retail food prices were 48 per cent higher.

Food prices have a long way to go yet before they are back to pre-war level. That those who have to do with the making of food prices have no intention of returning to the pre-war level is clearly indicated by what happened during the month, June 15th—July 15th, this year. Although figures were not available for the entire country at the time this article was written they were available for many of the principal cities, and these figures show that during the above month, retail food prices INCREASED in 20 out of 24

N. Y. Dairymen's League Gets Highest Price

IN THE report of fluid milk prices published in the Aug. 6th issue of the Business Farmer, comment was made that the price received by members of the New York Dairymen's League was the highest for the entire country. Knowing something of the heroic struggles of the New York dairymen against the organized greed of the distributors of fluid milk and the manufacturers of milk products, the M. B. F. editor wrote the League asking how it had been able to finally master the situation and secure so good a price for its members at a time when every other section of the country was faced with lower prices and huge losses. A reply to this letter was received from Mr. E. R. Eastman, editor of the Dairymen's League News, who gives the information in the following detailed manner:

"The price of \$3.40 per cwt. for milk delivered at New York is correct. Our base price to farmers at the 200 mile zone for the month of July was \$2.20. This is for three per cent milk. 3.5 milk would, therefore, be worth \$2.40. To this must be added fifty-three cents freight and handling charges, making a total of \$3.40.

"I am enclosing herewith an article dealing with our August prices which are very much better still. You will understand that this price of \$3.40 for July is only for fluid milk. The final price which the farmer receives is a pooled price which is the average of prices received for fluid and for manufactured milk. A careful study of the whole national milk situation shows that this organization is able to get for its farmers' milk better prices than are paid in almost any other section for milk and much better than almost any other farm product is bringing.

"We are, of course, having our troubles. We have a lot of members who do not know the whole national situation and do not appreciate what our organization is doing for them. However, this class is very greatly in the minority. We also have the members who refuse to join our Co-operative Association and because this organization is taking care of its own surplus, the

cities, decreased in 3, and remained stationary in 1. The increase ranged from 2 tenths of 1 per cent in Cincinnati to 7 per cent in Detroit, the average being about 4 per cent. The largest decrease was only 1 per cent.

Other Commodities Need the Axe

President Howard of the A. F. B. F., has been bothering Congress lately with a lot of foolish figures showing some differences between the present prices of farm products and other commodities. In a letter to Senator Kenyon, he says:

"We have endeavored to make some investigation but with little success thus far, of the causes for the price increases which occurred in the household furnishing group during 1920, which reached, in October, 371 per cent of 1913 prices, having continued to rise for several months after prices of most other commodities had begun to decline. We have attempted to find out whether or not any further decline in prices in this group may be expected and have been assured by most of the concerns we have interviewed in this trade, that no further declines are anticipated. We have heard of strong associations operating in certain branches of the furniture industry, of a trust in the glass industry, which dominates the situation, and of similar conditions with respect to other important articles included in the household furnishings commodity group.

"It seems to me that this is an appropriate time for an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the household furnishing industry and trade, with a view to ascertaining what the actual conditions are which make possible a price condition so much out of line with tendencies in most other lines."

But almost as great a disparity exists with respect to the wholesale prices of other commodities as the accompanying table will show.

The reader should note that only two items listed above, namely, metals and metal products and chemicals and drugs, failed to reach as high a level in June, 1920, as farm products. All the others made farm prices look like pikers. Thus, not only did farm products fail to reach the peak attained by other products, but declined first and most.

dealers are able to pay those dairymen not members, who are delivering fluid milk, a larger price than the pooled price. This, of course, makes dissatisfaction. However, there are indications that we will be able to solve this, our most perplexing problem.

"I want to take this opportunity of congratulating you upon the fine publication which you are putting out. I am a regular and thorough reader of it. I believe that you have the right idea in emphasizing the business side of farming. Too many farm papers are making the mistake of constantly urging production and telling how to increase production and not doing anything on the other equally important side of farming, that of properly selling the stuff that farmers produce."—Dairymen's League News, E. R. Eastman, Editor.

The principal merit of the New York pooling plan is that it views the milk industry in its entirety, instead of confining its attention to any particular branch. The principal fault that has been found with many other milk producers' associations is that they concern themselves solely with the fluid milk market leaving dairymen who supply creameries and condensaries to shift for themselves. The N. Y. Dairymen's League, on the other hand, believes that the stability of the fluid milk market can only be sustained by providing an outlet and profitable prices for those outside of the fluid milk "zones". By pooling the prices which the producers receive for all classes of milk and striking an average "base" price, which will vary, of course according to butter fat content and distance from market, the League has been able to discourage the shipping in of fluid milk from districts far removed from the fluid milk markets, and to prevent fluid milk dealers from breaking prices by bringing in milk from these remote districts. This has been a benefit to both the fluid milk producer and the condensary producer.

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.)

ON MAKING ICE CREAM

Just a few words please on ice cream. I would like to get an idea on what it costs to make a gallon of ice cream. We farmers sell our milk to a cheese and ice cream factory combined. The cheese maker separates the milk in order to have sweet cream. He delivers his ice cream to surrounding towns for \$1 a gallon; we were paid 34 cents for butterfat for 1st half of July or in other words \$1.25 per hundred pounds of milk testing 3.7. How much will this cream expand when frozen, that is how much frozen cream will a gallon of cream make?—M. J. F. Carney, Michigan.

It is a little hard to ascertain just the kind of ice cream to which you allude. If a 20 per cent cream is used by the time the necessary sugar, flavoring material and gelatine or other substances used are added, this should freeze up to make two gallons of ice cream. In commercial ice cream manufacture, neither straight milk nor cream is used exclusively. Both cream and milk are used, but also enough condensed milk, evaporated whole milk, evaporated skim milk or skim milk powder to increase the milk solids, not fat, in the ice cream mix. These mixes are usually standardized for fats and solids and since the state law requires 10 per cent fat in ice cream the finished commercial mix will contain about 10 per cent butterfat, 10 to 11 per cent milk solids, not fat, and approximately 13 per cent of sugar. To give the necessary amount of fat and solids, it would take about 20 1-2 pounds or 2.4 gallons of 3 per cent milk to make one gallon of finished ice cream.—O. T. Goodwin, Associate Professor of Dairy Manufactures, M. A. C.

VIOLATES FEDERAL LAW

A made moonshine. He hid his still on B's farm and the whiskey on C's. A lived just across the road from B and C. The authorities learned about A's activities and arrested him. B and C knew nothing about A making whiskey or that there was anything hid on their farms. Can they be prosecuted also?—Mrs. S. D. Twining, Mich.

A may be prosecuted under the state or Federal law. He is liable to a fine, or imprisonment, or both. If the owners of the land upon which he hid his still and the products were innocent they would not be liable in any way for his acts and violations.—Legal Editor.

DOES NOT ADVISE FEEDING RYE TO HENS

My hens like rye and will pick it out and eat it first if fed mixed with corn and oats. Have been told that if I feed very much of it it will kill the hens. Is that so or can I mix it with cracked corn and oats as a scratch feed?—Mrs. H. J. Ravenna, Michigan.

We do not advocate feeding rye alone to hens, and for that matter, we do not advocate the feeding of any one grain with the expectation of getting good results. A little rye in a mixture of corn, oats and wheat is not objectionable.—W. E. Newlon, Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

BUILDINGS NEAR ROAD

They are building a county road by my farm and I am building a small store. The shoulders are 24 feet wide and I am 10 feet from the shoulder on my own farm. Some tell me I will have to move the building back. Tell me if I have to or not.—C. R. Belmont, Mich.

The owner of the land can erect his buildings to the highway line. The highway authorities can not use parts of a man's land beyond the highway limits without condemning the land and paying its value therefor. You do not state the width of the highway nor whether the authorities propose to extend the "shoulder" beyond the highway limit.—Legal Editor.

DISTRICT MUST PAY TUITION

We have a school in our district with only a few children enrolled. Last year we thought it wasn't worth while to have school just for a few children. A little while after the school meeting one of our neighbors came to the officers and wanted transportation furnished to some other school where the nearest school is only one half mile further than our school or 1-1-2 miles to the nearest other school. The question is can this per-

son force us to furnish him transportation for his children at that short distance, by law. I am a subscriber to your paper and I would like very much to see this answer in your paper.—E. C. Lyons, Michigan.

If a pupil finishes a school of ten grades, is the district supposed to pay tuition to a county normal or just to a high school?—J. C. S., Elm Hall, Mich.

I would refer you to Supreme Court decision in Dennis vs. Wrigley, 176-621, which states as follows: "In exercising the discretion vested in the voters of a school district to discontinue school for a year the school board are bound to furnish transportation and may determine the amount to be paid. The performance of such duty may be enforced by mandamus."

A district board can legally pay tuition only to an approved high school. No tuition is demanded for attendance at county normals.—T. E. Johnson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich.

FORECLOSURE

A sold a farm to B. B paid one-half down and gave a mortgage for the balance. That was two years ago and he has paid no interest to A nor has he paid any taxes for that period. A foreclosed on B because of non-payment of the mortgage and advertised it in the papers. The place was sold. Can B redeem the farm within one year?—E. C. Plainwell, Michigan.

The purchaser at mortgage sale on foreclosure by advertisement can have his deed recorded on the day of sale. The time for redemption expires one year from the recording of the deed. If the mortgagor does not move off and give up possession upon the expiration of the year the purchaser may institute proceedings to gain possession immediately.—Legal Editor.

INDIANA RED WAVE WHEAT

Could you inform me where I could get Jones Climax wheat also Indiana Red Wave wheat? I want this wheat for seed and would like to buy direct from the farm, or Farmers' Elevator Co.—T. B. Bentley, Michigan.

Jones Climax wheat is rather an uncommon variety and the name appears to be largely local. It has never proven itself to be generally adapted and we do not know of any source of seed of this variety.

Indiana Red Wave wheat is grown to some extent through this section of the state, especially in Shiawassee county. All of the fields we have seen the past few years have been so badly mixed that we would not care to handle it for seed. The milling qualities of the Red Wave are so poor that it is being largely replaced with other varieties. In Indiana, where it is probably more widely grown than any other place, the millers co-operate with the Extension Division of the Agricultural College are waging a very stiff war on this variety.

As suggested above you might be able to get the Red Wave, badly mixed, from Shiawassee county. If your subscriber cares to, he might get in touch with J. V. Sheape, County Agent, whose address is Owosso.—C. F. Barnum, Seed Department, Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

(Editor's note: Will some reader who has had experience with these varieties, tell our subscriber about it, also where he can get dependable seed?)

WILD MORNING GLORIES

Is there any way to kill wild morning glories? Some say cover with tar paper but covering with tar paper is quite expensive unless you could kill part of the patch, then move it to kill another part. If tar paper will kill it how long should it be covered or could I kill it yet this year by covering half of the patch at a time? Please answer thru your paper.—R. A. Wheeler, Michigan.

The wild morning glory is very difficult to exterminate, but the following methods are more or less efficacious:

(1) If the patch is small, dig out the plants as deeply as possible

(Continued on page 12)



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When Competition Fails

ACCORDING to theory competition is the modern Perseus which slays the Gorgons of monopoly whenever they show their ugly heads. It stands guard against inefficiency in business, inferior goods, high prices. It is the consumer's bulwark of protection against the would-be profiteer.

But when one views the trend of food prices these days he is forced to the conclusion that competition has departed on a prolonged vacation. While farm products are on the toboggan, retail food prices persist in climbing higher. From June 15th to July 15th they mounted seven per cent in Detroit, and slightly less in nearly all other American cities. During the same period the prices of farm products and the wholesale prices of food products declined. It is possible that the grocery business lacks competition?

Since the war there has been a great fuss over bureaucratic interference with business. If prices were high those who profited by high prices said the government was to blame and those who got the brunt of high prices believed them. "More business in government and less government in business", is the popular slogan of such stalwart defenders of the common people as the Wall Street Journal, which lauds congress whenever it releases some conscienceless profiteering business from governmental control to be free again to prey upon the public.

For over a year now we have had "less government in business".

The food control law is no more.

The federal trade commission has had its claws clipped.

Competition is once more in full control of the situation.

—And everyone can see how much better off we are as a result.

But prices don't come down. Is it another case of "liars figuring"?

The Red Man Passes

FOUR CENTURIES ago the Red man was in undisputed possession of the entire North American continent. He toiled not; neither did he spin. The treasures of the earth; the commercial possibilities of the lakes and rivers were unknown to him. He was content to leave the trackless forests as he found them, the home of the game which supplied him with his daily meat. The white man came. There was not room on even so great a continent for two races of so widely different characteristics. The fittest survived. By the middle of the nineteenth century the Indian was completely subjugated in all but a few isolated spots. War, whisky and the great "white plague" have cut terrible swaths in his ranks. In Michigan, so the state board of health reports, the Indian population has dropped from 7,519 in 1910 to 5,613 in 1920,

but a remnant of the great tribe of Algonquins which formerly peopled the peninsula. In 1919 one hundred and seventy six Michigan Indians departed for the happy hunting grounds, and but 55 babies were born to take their places. Despite, or shall we say because of, the well-meaning efforts of the government to save the red man from extinction, he is rapidly passing, and it is likely that within another century the hills and valleys which he once roamed in such numerous numbers will see him no more.

A National Road Building Policy

THE AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation is up in arms against the Townsend highway bill, drafted by Senator Townsend of Michigan, which proposes a system of national highways to be constructed under the supervision of a federal road commission with state and national funds. In referring to this bill the federation asks: "Why build a highway for the idle rich and leave our food and raw material for clothing at the far end of a mud road?" The Bureau has made clear its policy in the following resolution:

"We earnestly approve the local building of 'farm-to-market' highways by the use of federal and state and local funds. Until such roads are built we emphatically oppose the construction by the federal government of a few hard surfaced trans-continental roads. Regardless of the character of the roads which are built, an adequate amount of such funds should be provided for their maintenance and repair. We urge the administration of federal road funds be in the hands of the United States Department of Agriculture."

This statement is in effect a challenge from the farmers who are wallowing in mud to the idle rich who desire hard-surfaced roads to make their motor trips smooth and pleasurable. It presages a fight on the floor of congress over the question of whether the policy of the government shall be to confine its aid to trunk line roads for the benefit of the few, or extend its aid to the building of farm-to-market roads for the benefit of the many. The position taken by the farm bureau is undoubtedly the correct one and is likely to prevail. It is absurd and most unfair for the government to spend billions on trunk line roads which give slight if any benefit to the producer when a few hundred millions spent on local roads would give a vast percentage of the farm population a highway to market. Local highways can not be developed too soon for the welfare of the nation. The farmer needs an easier road to market and the consumer needs cheaper food. Both can be greatly assisted by federal aid in the improvement of the farm-to-market roads.

Farm Names May Be Trademarked

SOME TIME ago our service department received an inquiry about trade-marking farm names to prevent others from using them. Our legal editor advised that there was no law in this state authorizing the registration of farm names, and that as many people as desire can use the same name for their farms. We have since learned something which probably few people know, namely, that farm names may be registered with the United States Patent Office which protects the owner in the interstate use of the name. L. C. Willis of Iowa is, so far as known, the first farmer in the United States to obtain a U. S. trade mark for his farm. A number of states have laws authorizing registration of farm names. If there is any advantage to such registration why not have such a law in Michigan?

European Agriculture

NEXT WEEK the editor of the Business Farmer will begin the publication of a series of articles on his European travels. These will describe both agricultural and industrial conditions as he found them in Scotland, Norway, Denmark, Germany, France and England. Particular reference will be made to the co-operative movements in these countries, the editor having made a special study of these for the benefit of the readers of the Business Farmer.

The League Scores

THE MOST delicate international row that has arisen since the war,—the settlement of the Silesian boundary line,—has been referred to the supreme council of the League of Nations. This is considered as a distinct victory for the League since it is an admission that all other peaceful efforts have failed.

Another European war within the next decade might not only conceivably draw us into the maelstrom, but might destroy completely our already shattered foreign markets which would be a terrible economic misfortune. Consequently it is to the American interest to keep an eye on European affairs and keep our feet out of the tangle if we can.

French and English differences over Upper Silesia is one of those international family rows in which everybody up to third and fourth cousins insist on having a say. Upper Silesia has been German territory for many years. The population is German and Polish, with the Germans predominating. Under the Versailles treaty the country was given to Poland but Germany objected, and after investigating German claims, Great Britain upheld them to the extent of suggesting a plebiscite or a vote of the inhabitants on whether they should go over to Poland or stay with Germany. The plebiscite resulted in Germany's favor by a large majority, but France refuses to abide by the decision. Although France has just fought a war to end militarism in Germany, she can no longer conceal the fact that she has certain militaristic aims of her own, and the acquisition of the rich Silesian territory by Poland would materially aid France in realizing some of her ambitions. To which Britain is quite properly opposed. Efforts of the Allied prime ministers to settle the controversy by compromise have failed, both Japan and Italy siding with Britain's contentions, and Belgium standing neutral.

As a final resort France has agreed to submit the matter to the League. If the League can adjudicate the question to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, nearly all are agreed, it will definitely establish its right to act as the arbiter of international politics.

Give 'Em the Ax!

CAN IT really be true that Congress is gonna get down to brass tacks and put through an economy program after all? Looks suspiciously that way. For months we have had terrible nightmares of a five or six billion dollar tax budget hanging over our heads. It must have been a dream, all right, for the last report we get from Washington is that congress has slashed the budget to less than four billion. That means that expenses must be cut, and that's just what congress has been doing the past fortnight. A hundred million there, seventy-five million here, fifty million somewhere else, and any number of paltry five or ten million dollar estimates, lifted bodily from the budget. All of us have had a lot of cruel things to say about congress, but let's give them a hand and confess that the present congress and administration have done more the last two weeks in the name of economy than has been done in recent years.

The Grain Exchanges

WHEN THE futures trading bill was before congress the grain exchanges issued a warning that if the bill was passed they would quit business. Congress called their bluff by passing the bill. The exchanges are still doing business at the same old stand and are so anxious to live that they are spending fortunes to stem the Grain Growers' Inc., which threaten their very existence. Strange, isn't it, how men will fight to protect a business that has been "ruined" by legislation, and in which there is no money anyway?

Every day the Michigan authorities fail to act to stop the flood of booze coming across the border, a few more thousand join the ranks of "I told you so's."

RAPS GRAIN DEALERS' PROPAGANDA

IS IT NOT touching to see how anxious the organized grain dealers are to protect the farmers from themselves? A very large number of farm papers are carrying their ad, "Mr. Farmer, look before you leap," and in this piece of propaganda they are asking the farmer to do several things before joining the U. S. Grain Growers.

Warning No. 1 is "Study every word in your grain contract. This is good advice.

Warning No. 2. "Consult your lawyer, banker and your grain dealer." The first two named are as a rule, mighty poor judges of the farmers' needs and as to considering the grain dealers, why in blazes do they not also ask us to consult the grain gamblers and grain speculators?

Did the bankers consult us farmers when they organized the bankers' association or did the organized grain dealers take advice from the farmer before organizing?

Advice No. 3: "Ask your lawyer if this grain contract does not deprive you of all control of income from your grain crops for 5 years?" Great snakes! How can we be deprived of anything we never had! Or did we ever have any control of our income for grain in the past? Every farmer will answer, no. But this proposed grain pool may prevent these self-appointed guardians of the farmer from controlling our income in the future and for this reason are they so very anxious to help? us. If they are so much interested in our welfare, why did not the organized grain dealers make some effort to have the freight rates on farm products reduced as the Farm Bureau has done and which good work will save millions to us farmers? If the organized grain dealers are so much interested in the farmer that they feel it their duty to spend hundreds of thousands for this hypocritical propaganda, then why not spend some money to assist the Indiana dairy farmer to free himself from the clutches of the "Indiana Manufacturers of Dairy Products' Association," of which association the Attorney General says: "They have a slush fund and they maintain unreasonably low prices to the producer and very high prices to the consumer." Is it possible that the grain dealers also have a slush fund and that this fund is used to pay for these ads which are intended to fool the farmer? Is it not queer that these gentlemen who have not the least to do with the production of grain should have the nerve to claim that the farmer has no right to pool his crops or have one word to say in regard to prices? And brother farmers, have you not noticed that as long as the farmers owned an elevator here and there, things further up were very quiet because we still had to do business with the organized dealer, but as soon as some concerted action was planned and as soon as this great crop pooling plan was worked out by the Farm Bureau, then suddenly these benevolent gentlemen became aware of the great danger that threatened the American farmer! Don't let these fellows fool you any longer. We could get along much better if we had at least 80 per cent less grain dealers and speculators and thru our state elevator exchanges we can do our grain business at a fraction of the present cost. The organized dealers say that the elevator exchanges are simply more commission firms set up in business. This may be true for a short time but if the farmers will use their brains and also, if all managers of Farmers' Elevators who are opposed to the F. B. and elevator exchanges are removed from their jobs, then the time will soon come when all our business will be handled thru these elevator exchanges and later thru a national sales agency, at a fraction of the present cost.

In spite of all opposition and in spite of very strong propaganda the Michigan Elevator Exchange has managed to become the largest handler of grain in the state in less



What the Neighbors Say



than 10 months. This is why these fellows are getting scared. Don't expect them to tell us that this pool would be a good thing for us and bad for them. They naturally would not raise a slush fund for this purpose but is it not natural for them to raise a "war chest" to defeat our plans? And now let us not be deceived by this and other propaganda launched by the organized grain dealers. If they actually believed that the U. S. Grain Growers plan would prove a failure as they try to make us believe then they could offer to stand pat and wait, for after this predicted failure had occurred they would certainly gather a rich harvest for many years.

But no. They are really afraid that this plan might work and this explains their lavish expenditure of money for such misleading propaganda as is instigated at the present time.

Mr. Farmer, be loyal to the Farm Bureau and follow its leadership. There is no reason for mistrusting our F. B. officers as every one of them has been put in office by his brother farmer and with our assistance, the F. B. through its elevator exchanges and other means will deliver our products to the consumer, more direct and at a less expense than at present. Bear in mind please that the F. B. has been sending committees and delegates to a large number of successful co-operative concerns all over North America and is getting first hand information in such matters and therefore is well qualified to give advice and

act as leader.—Theo. Bengel, Fowler, Michigan.

Good stuff, Theo. Don't worry, tho, the grain dealers' may fool a few farmers, but not many. And the fellows they can fool, you don't want anyway. The grain dealers are scared stiff of this farmers' movement and are staking their all to destroy it. If the Grain Growers plan were without merit, they would, as you suggest, simply sit back and wait for it to fail, but the fact that the grain dealers are fighting it is the best evidence in the world that they are afraid it will succeed.—Editor.

COMING TO THE POINT

YOUR ARTICLE regarding the farmers telling what's the matter with business is an article that is right from every word, beginning with the high freight rates and secondly with the non-co-operation of the banks and compelling the farmer to dump his wares on the market whether he wants to or not. It is getting to be a very serious matter this money matter and high freight rates and unless something is done to relieve it matters will go from bad to worse until some one will go hungry same as they are in Europe. I do not say all the country banks are alike for they are not but in some instances I know of the banks crowding the farmers to such an extent that they just simply moved off and let their land go.

The freight rates are sure out of reach and until this is also relieved we face something that will put a different line of transportation as a side line and direct marketing will

be the thing of the day. Take for instance last spring the matter of potatoes after the freight was paid the farmer had nothing left.

The laboring man expects as high wages as ever and tries to get it too, and when the farmer is stuck and has to pay it has nothing left for his labor or seed. Cutting out the middleman and sticking by the Farm Bureau is what is going to help bring matters to time and when the big fellows see what is going to be done something will happen. Here is hoping the M. B. F. will keep tracking them.—A Farmer from Good Old Arenac County.

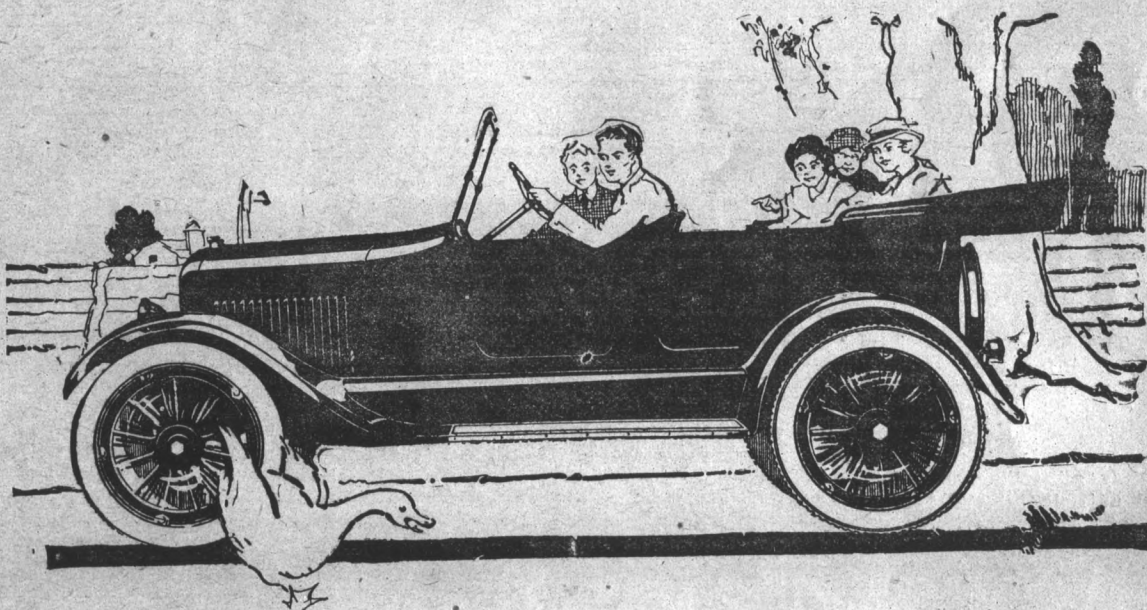
Don't lay all the blame for high freight rates on the laborer. Try supporting a wife and five children in any American city on \$125 a month and see where you come out. High freight rates are due to inexcusable inefficiency and wholesale plundering by the railways themselves. The American people are simply reaping some of the "wild oats" which the railroads sowed in their younger days.—Editor.

ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE COUNTY NURSE

I HAVE READ and reread "County Nurses," by M. C., Genesee county. Really I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that such feelings exist in a state holding forth the opportunities and educational facilities to be found in Michigan.

Proper medical supervision, and adequate facilities for introducing and carrying out sanitary and hygienic measures, are the most important steps toward making the country as progressive and desirable as the city.

(Continued on page 10)



A Good Investment for You

The Overland car is built to save the waste of slower transportation.

The price is low; but the price of its service is lower still.

The body is all-steel; the finish baked enamel; electric starter and lights designed with the car; the curtains open with the doors. The car lasts.

Its fuel saving is astonishing, its cost for tires and upkeep—negligible.

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TRADE MARK REG.
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WILLYS-OVERLAND Inc.
TOLEDO, OHIO

"BIRD WITH THE BROKEN WING"

OUR EDITORIAL this week is contributed by one of our readers who is not only a good reader but a keen thinker as well, and puts forth some sound reasoning on the poem. In explanation, I was asked to publish the poem by a friend and did not choose it because I believed in its teaching which might be considered bigoted but I am certainly glad it was published for it has awakened much lively discussion. Now let us hear from a few readers who contend that we have strong reason to believe in a separate and conscious existence for each individual in the hereafter. I believe with Paul that "there is a natural body and there is a spiritual body," and that the statement may be taken literally. Now let me hear from you. Your name will not be published unless you wish.

Dear Editor: I have read in this department "The Bird With a Broken Wing," together with the several comments thereon.

It would seem that those wishing to form and express opinions concerning things religious, would do well to base those opinions upon the teachings of Jesus Christ, rather than upon the theme of a chance poem.

It would be every bit as reasonable, to use as a premise, Poe's "The Raven," and therefrom arrive at the conclusion that there is no future life whatever. "Is there—is there balm in Gilead? * * * Quoth the Raven, 'Nevermore.'"

When as a child I first heard "The Bird With a Broken Wing," at Sunday school, I was filled with terror and despair, but thanks to my habit of asking questions, and most of all to a mother whose understanding of Christian doctrine exceeded that of some of the M. B. F. readers, I soon learned to know the song in question to be the product of a morbid, mistaken conception.

I find nothing in the Bible that could be honestly construed to mean that one who has sinned can "never be so pure again," in fact there are abundant proofs to the contrary. Is. 1:16-18, "If your sins be as scarlet they shall be made white as snow." The Sacrament of Baptism was instituted for the express purpose of cleansing man from sin, that he might be "born again in Jesus Christ." There are innumerable passages confirming the same idea, but if they all were cast aside, I still find sufficient proof in the one parable of the householder who hired laborers for his vineyard. He hired them at the first hour and the third, even unto the eleventh hour, and at the end of the day "and they likewise received every man a penny," Matthew XXI 1-16. Read also Matthew 28:31, especially verse 31.

For myself, it is immaterial to me, whether or not there is a Heaven conforming to the theological description. I am so devoted a nature lover that I can contemplate with pleasure the state depicted in Thanatopsis, "Thou shalt go to mix forever with the elements, to be a brother to the insensible clod * * * or in Swinburne's beautiful lines:

"Nor star nor sun shall waken, nor any change of light;
Nor sounds of waters shaken, nor any sound or sight;
Nor wintry leaves vernal, nor days nor things diurnal,
Only the sleep Eternal in an' Eternal night."

But if there be the Heaven for which we are taught to hope, it would be sad indeed to know that some of our noblest, worthiest heroes wear crowns of lesser brightness because of some early sin; while the finest laurels are reserved for those who, having done no wrong (if such exist) have neither done anything especially worthy. A man's goodness, my friends, is in God's sight, measured by the good he has done, rather than by the ill he has not done.—Mrs. Irene Bonnell, Shiawassee County, Michigan.

When corks are too large to go into a bottle soak in hot water a few minutes and they will soften.

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. CRACE NELLIS JENNEY

Dear Friends: How about that little outing or holiday, as they say in England, have you had it? Every one does better work, is happier, and I will add, more contented for a little change. You know we shall soon be head over heels in fall cleaning, canning and thinking about how we shall be clothed for we know that the "lilies of the field," could never go thru a winter in our climate so it is toil and spin for us. The state of Michigan has set aside a number of public parks, so that people, especially country people, shall have a place to camp without charge. If any one wishes I will be glad to give any information desired. Who is to have American Cookery? We have had some very good letters.—Grace Nellis Jenney.

MICHIGAN CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY, ST. JOSEPH

What It Does

Last year it cared for 1,156 children, supervised 923 others in adoption homes. Used 240 licensed and supervised boarding homes besides the Receiving Home at St. Joseph.

Up to date has received as permanent wards 2,700 homeless children, besides many hundreds of others for temporary care and later returned to parents. Average number on hand at one time, about 400.

It investigates cases of need, neglect and abandonment in every section of the state.

How It Does It

1. Learns causes of dependency and assistance needed.
2. Receives child into legal guardianship or for temporary care.
3. Cares for child in Receiving Home or supervised boarding home.

2. Send potatoes, beans or canned fruit.
3. Clothing, shoes and stockings.
4. Form a sewing circle and make body clothes for the nursing.
5. Share your home with a child for a trial period.
6. Say a good word to your friends who can afford to help us.

NEW BREED OF POULTRY DEVELOPED BY UNCLE SAM

Lamona is the name given to a new breed of poultry that has been developed at the Experimental Farm of the United States Department at Beltsville, Md. It has been named by Secretary Wallace after the originator, Harry M. Lamont, senior poultryman of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is a white fowl with red ear lobes that lays a white-shelled egg. White Plymouth Rock, Silver Gray Dorking, and

Between Two Loves

I GOTTA lov' for Angela
I love Carlotta too.
I no can marry both o' dem
So w'at I gonna do?

O' Angela ees pretta girl
She gotta hair so black, so curl,
An' teeth so white as anytheng,
An' O' she gotta voice to seeng
Dat make your hearta feel it must
Jump up an' dance or eet will bust.

An' alla time she seeng, her eyes
Dey smila, like Italia's skies
An' makin' flirtin' looks at you—
But dat ees all w'at she can do.

Carlotta ees no gotta song;
But she ees twice so big and strong

As Angela, an' she no look
So beautiful but she can cook.
You oughta see her carry wood!
I tol' you w'at eet do you good.

When she ees be som'b'dy's wife
She worka hard, you bet my life!
She never gettin' tired, too—
But dat ees all w'at she can do.

Oh, my! I weesh dat Angela
Was strong for carry wood.
Or else Carlotta gotta song
An' looka pretta good.
I gotta lov' for Angela,
I lov' Carlotta, too.
I can no marry both o' dem
So w'at I gonna do?

—J. A. Daly, American poet.

4. Provides medical or surgical treatment when needed.
5. Investigates proposed foster adoption homes, and finds the best possible home for each child.
6. Places the child in foster home on trial for adoption, and supervises the home to insure welfare of the child.
7. Aids worthy parents to keep their families unbroken, or to regain their children after a period of distress.

Some of the Ways You Can Help

1. Contribute yearly any sum from \$1.00 to \$100.

White Leghorn were the breeds used as foundation stock.

The fowls are larger than Leghorns, with long, deep bodies, well feathered and comb and wattles of medium size. The new breed is not ready for introduction, and neither eggs or fowls can be secured. When a sufficient stock of birds has been raised specimens will be sent to state agricultural colleges and experiment stations to test their adaptability to different sections and conditions.

Quick lime in a cellar or other damp place will absorb the moisture.

Two Pretty Designs for Summer and Fall Wear

HERE ARE two pretty designs. The Jumper Dress which has been worn so much this summer will be worn as much this fall and winter but made up in serge, jersey cloth or silk. The other design is a pretty model for more dressy wear.

A Pretty Summer Frock



Pattern 3685 supplies this attractive youthful model. It is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 7-8 yards of 38 inch material.

Crepe, crepe de chine, voile, embroidered, dotted Swiss, taffeta, and wash silks, also linen and chambray may be used for this model. The width of the skirt is 2 3-4 yds.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Mail all orders to Pattern Department, M. B. F., Mount Clemens, Michigan.

An "Up-to-date" Jumper Frock

Comprising over-dress 2939 and waist pattern 3312. The dress is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The waist in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make the waist will require 2 1-2 yds of 36 inch material. The over dress requires 3 1-2 yards of 40 inch material. Gingham, pongee, raffine, voile, chambray, linen, taffeta and crepe de chine are good for both waist and dress. This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 12c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps. Address Pattern Department, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

sign is a pretty model for more dressy wear.

A Simple, Popular Blouse Style



Pattern 3607 is shown in this design. It is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 2 3-4 yards of 36 inch material.

Crepe, silk, satin, linen, batiste, figured, voile, crepe de chine and madras are good for this style.

This blouse or smock is very much worn this summer.

It should be made up in plain color; figured materials for this design are not in good taste. It is entirely suitable for street wear and is so much easier to adjust than a shirt waist which so often is inclined to slip out of the skirt belt and give one an untidy appearance. A smock of any color may be worn with a white skirt this summer. Sharp contrasts are quite the thing. Patterns 12c in stamps or silver. Order from Pattern Department, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

Mrs. E. B.: I had not yet published the second article on the St. Joseph's Home for Children as I have been waiting for some information which was slow in coming; you will find it in this week's issue; if you wish any more information, just write direct to the Michigan Children's Home Society, St. Joseph, Mich. I do not know why you did not receive the papers of dates mentioned but we will send them to you immediately.

Mrs. H. B.: It seems to me that you scald your pickles too often. Try some of the new recipes given and I believe you will have success. I fact, I never scald pickles at all.

Mrs. M. B.: You may obtain a reliable road map by writing to any large book store. Macaulay's book store, Library Park Ave., or Sheehan's book store, Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. I will make the purchase for you if you wish. You can follow the Dixie Highway all the way through and will find it well marked by guideposts. There is much camping ground in Florida, some of it free and some for which a rental is charged. You might let me know to which part of Florida you wish to go, and I could then give you more explicit information. Do you intend to camp on the East or West coast? Will be glad to help you all I can.

Recipe for Rye Bread Wanted

I am a member of the M. B. F. and enjoy reading it very much. I am especially interested in the Farm Home Department page. I have often tried to bake rye bread but I never have any luck with it. Now I wonder if you would would do me the favor and print a recipe in your paper or ask the members of the M. B. F. to send some in, you would greatly please a discouraged housewife

To Clean Milk Bottles

I see lots of recipes in print. I never had very good luck making cake, so I made one from a recipe in the July 9th paper and had a fine layer cake, so now I make all my cakes that way. I will tell you so you can print it if desired how to clean milk bottles. Take a little ashes with a few small coals with little water, shake well, rinse well. Your bottles are nice and clean and clear as crystal.—Mrs. Carl E. Vaneps, Oceana County, Michigan.

Another Pickle Recipe

A pickle recipe being requested I will send mine as I think it the very easiest and best for sour pickles: One gallon vinegar, one scant cup salt, one scant cup mustard, one rounding cup granulated sugar. Prepare in a jar and work cucumbers clean and put in that is all.—Mrs. A. K. B., Onaway, Michigan.

SOME HOUSEHOLD HINTS

I have never written before but as I see a request for a cucumber pickle recipe will send mine. First will give a hint or two. 1st. Use old woolen socks for mop rags and see how much quicker the floor will get clean and dry. 2nd. It is a little late for this but will come in handy this fall in housecleaning: For lace curtains wash and starch lightly and hang on the rods while still wet and let dry while hanging at the windows. This saves stretching them and they look good too.

Society Pickles No. 1 (Sweet)

1 cup vinegar, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoonful white mustard seed, 1 teaspoonful celery seed, 1 teaspoonful salt. Heat pour over small cucumbers and small onions or large onions sliced. These are very good.

Cucumber Pickles No. 2 (Sour)

1 gallon vinegar, 1 scant cup salt, 1-2 cup dry mustard, 1 ounce saccharine. Stir all together and pour over pickles as you get them. This requires no heating and makes good sour pickles. They are not too sour but more sour than the first recipe. This can be stirred up and kept ready to use. I always enjoy reading "our page" and turn to it first of all. The children like the Doo Doo very much also. Best wishes to all. Your friend and reader.—Mrs. B., Gladwin, Michigan.

When ironing have a piece of asbestos on the board on which to slide your iron. It saves the muscles of the back.

DEAR CHILDREN: Across the North Sea

you have probably learned from your geographies, the body of water between the British Isles and Norway is called the North Sea. North of that is the Atlantic Sea, or the Greenland sea, as it is sometimes called, and north of that is the Arctic Ocean. The North Sea is very rough, and most of the year is swept by icy winds from the polar regions. I went across the North sea in a little steamer, called the "Irma," which was much smaller than the passenger boats on the Great Lakes. My, how that little steamer did bob around, just like a cork. The waves were so high at times that you could stand at one end of the boat and look down at the other end, just as you would if you stood at the top of a hill and looked down to the bottom, and the next minute a huge wave would raise the rear end of the boat up in the air and the front end would go down, and you would be looking up hill. There were a good many times on that trip when we were way out in the center of the ocean with nothing in sight but sky and clouds and rolling waves that I thought of my little girls back in Mt. Clemens and wished I was with them.

On board the boat was a little dark skinned girl from far-off Brazil. In Brazil, you know, it is warm and sunny most all of the time, but out on the North Sea it is nearly always cold. And what a unhappy time that little girl had! She couldn't keep warm out on the deck and her daddy didn't want her to stay inside because he was afraid she would get seasick, so he bundled her up with blankets in a deck chair and there she sat for hours while the little boat bobbed up and down among the waves. I tried to talk to her but she couldn't understand English, and anyway she wasn't feeling very well. The next day she

The Children's Hour

was so sick (nearly all the passengers became sea-sick after a few hours) that she couldn't come out on deck and remained for two nights and a whole day in her bed, with not a single thing to eat; You wouldn't like that, would you?

But the next day the sun came out and the waves quieted down, and once more I saw the little girl from Brazil. She was feeling better and smiled at me quite happily. After that we got well acquainted, although her daddy had to tell her in their own language, Portuguese, everything I said to her. We landed at Bergen which is nearly one thousand miles farther north than Mount Clemens, and not very far from the Arctic circle. From Bergen we went by train to Christiana, through nearly two hundred tunnels and great mountains of snow. Whenever the train stopped for a few moments the little girl from Brazil and I would get out and play in the snow. At one time the train passed through a snow storm at the top of one of the highest mountains. After we reached Christiana, I saw the little girl no more.

Next week I will tell you about the three little Norwegian boys I met in Christiana.—Editor.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I have been reading the Children's Hour ever since we have been taking the M. B. F. and we like it very much. I am 14 years old and in the 8th grade. I have a sister in the fourth grade and she is 10 years old. For pets I have 1 cat half grown and two coons. The cat's name is Buddy; the coon's names are Jim and Toodles. We have 2 horses, 1 cow and 1 heifer. We have quite a few chickens now. I have a mile and a quarter to go to school. I would like to have some of the

boys and girls write to me. I will answer any that write to me no matter how many I get. I have written to one of the girls in the Children's Hour before. Why don't some of the boys write to the M. B. F. I have lots of flowers and I like to take care of them. On our back porch we sat a pail on the shelf and in the morning there were a lot of sticks in it and we found out there was a wren building its nest in it. Now it has three eggs in it. I have just made a red, white and blue kite for my sister. I have not had a chance to fly it yet. It is 3 ft. high.—Elmer A. Smith, Dundee, R 1, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—As we enjoy reading The Children's Hour every week we are going to tell you about our trip to the fish hatchery. One day last summer five carloads of us went on the other side of Paris, Michigan to the fish hatchery and arrived about 10:30 a. m. We unpacked our lunch and oh, how we did enjoy that dinner. They have a nice park with some tame deers and we saw thousands of little trout and lots of big trout and two big sturgeon fish weighing about 60 pounds. About 4 o'clock we started for home and arrived there about 8 o'clock, tired children and ready for bed.—Florence and Charlotte Fox, Rosebush, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Here is another boy who would like to join your merry circle. I have read the boys and girls letters in the M. B. F. and like to read them and also the Doo Dads, so I thought I would write. I am a boy 12 years old and in the 7th grade when school starts again. I live on a 68 acre farm. We keep 5 horses, 18 head of cattle, about 30 old hens and 125 young chicks. I have 5 brothers, their names are Bernard, Arthur, George, Joseph and James and two sisters Margaret and Mary. For pets we have two Scotch collies and one rat terrier, 4 cats, 11 pigeons, 16 rabbits and one little red squirrel. I would be pleased if some of the children would write to me.—Neil McInerney, Munger, Mich.

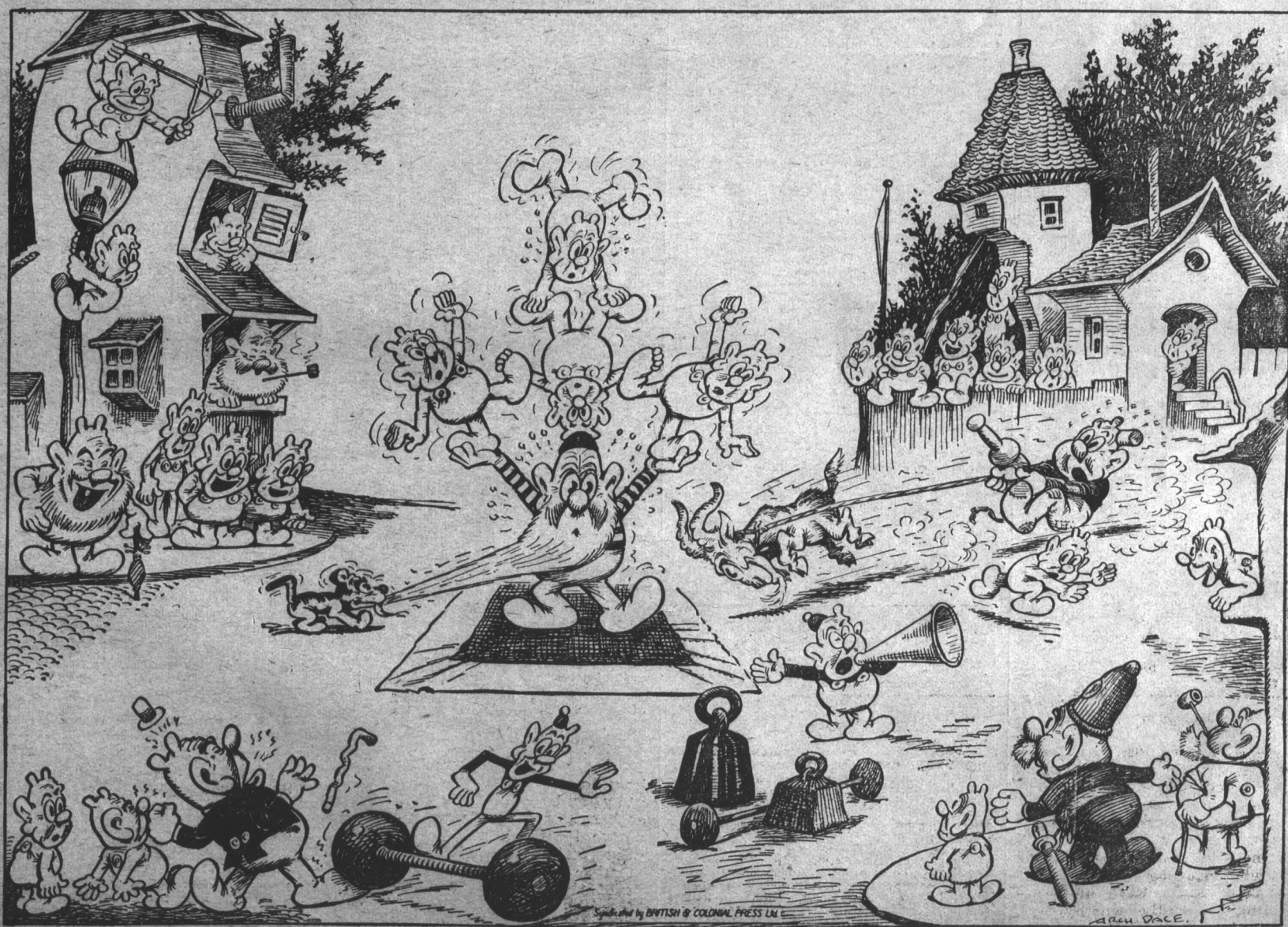
Dear Uncle Ned—It is a long time since I have written you but thought I would try again. I think the boys are not very ambitious. I saw only three letters from our boys and seven from girls. The boys had better hurry or the girls will

leave them behind. Don't you think so? My father takes the M. B. F. and I enjoy the Children's Hour very much. My brother, his wife and family were living at Pueblo until just exactly one week from the day the terrible flood came and wiped out the town. They had moved to Mont Vista. We did not know they were going to move but are certainly glad they did. I would be glad to have some of the girls and boys write to me. I received letters from Helen Abrahamson of Sand Lake and Ruth Hayes of Ithaca and am glad to have made their acquaintance for they are both nice girls. Well Uncle Ned I think my letter is getting long. Some other girls and boys will want to write. I think we had better get busy and rouse our boys out.—Ruth Schermerhorn, Stanton, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 12 years old and in the fifth grade at school. I have one brother and two sisters. We have 120 acres of land, 4 pigs, 150 chickens, 8 cows and 3 horses. I think your club is grand. This is the first time I have ever written to you. I think the Doo Dads are funny little fellows. I will close wishing some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Irvine White, Gladwin, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl thirteen years of age and in the seventh grade. I go to the Sacred Heart school, and my teacher's name is Sister Christiana and I like her very much. I live on an 80 acre farm and for pets I have a dog named Tip. We have four horses, their names are Bess, Nell, Tom and Polly, and seven cows. I have a little garden and in it I have lettuce, onions, carrots, beets, cabbage and tomatoes. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I have a sister and a brother, my brother's name is John and my sister's name is Agnes, and I am the youngest one in the family.—Mary Letheren Merrill, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I join your merry circle too? I am a farmer girl 14 years of age. We take the Michigan Business Farmer and think it is a fine paper. I read the Children's Hour and like it very much. We have eleven little pigs, eight cows and two calves. For a pet I have a little pig. We live on an 80 acre farm and have quite a lot of chores to do. I have one brother and one sister. Their names are Bernice and Pauline. My brother goes to school and my sister lives on a farm near us. Well I will close and leave more space for the other letters. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.—Violet Pio, Union City, Mich.



Doc. Sawbones Gives An Exhibition

DOC SAWBONES was giving an exhibition of his specially trained troupe of Doo Dads on the city square this week. At the very height of the excitement in the performance things began to happen. Doc had just finished building quite a wonderful pyramid out of his performers when

the dog commenced to pull at his whiskers and then to make matters worse the billy-goat which Sleepy Sam was watching took a notion into his head that he would do some up-

setting so he made a race at old Doc. You can imagine the effect on the pyramid. Roly who was all unaware of what was going on was still busy calling out for the Doo Dads to come and see the

wonderful strong man who was going to do many wonderful things such as lifting heavy weights and swinging heavy bars. Poly managed to make it rather uncomfortable for Grouch by rolling one of the heavy bars onto his foot.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

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

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Angie 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 HOL- stein-Friesian bull 1 year old from 21.51 lb. dam and sire whose six nearest dams are 33.34 lbs. butter. Herd under state and federal supervision.
Oscar Wallin, Wiscogin Farm, Unionville, Mich.

Registered Holstein Bull

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

TUEBOR STOCK FARM

Breeder of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

SOME GOOD YOUNG REGISTERED HOL- stein cows. Fair size, good color, bred to good bulls and due from July to December. Mostly from A. R. O. stock, prices reasonable and every one guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
M. J. ROCHE
Pinckney, Mich.

7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

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

SOLD AGAIN

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

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOL- stein 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 Nilander, 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, 1205 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. I. C's.

Write for sale list.

C. E. ATWATER

Secretary

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

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

A PROVEN BLOOD LINE

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

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

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

111 E Main 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 A REPEATER 718941, and Beau Perfection 327899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, bred or opened, bred to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.
Tony B. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehrholz, 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. O. 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 576147. This herd of cattle are principally rears. Terms can be arranged. Time will be given on approved notes.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Mich.

SHORTHORN

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

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

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 BREED-

ers' 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 Collynie Cullen 5th. Both roan five year olds and tried sires.

Best of blood lines and show prospects. Both quiet to handle.

A real bargain.
Write for particulars.

C. H. Prescott & Sons

Tawas City, Mich.

HERBERT HOOVER REVIEWS WORLD CROP SITUATION

(Continued from page 1)

the northern states and the yield, weight and quality are generally below average.

"Threshing of the oat crop is making progress throughout the central and northern states but the yield and quality are generally below average. Many fields were too short to cut with a binder, and some were cut for hay. Harvesting has commenced in the far western states and the yield and quality are reported as reduced somewhat by the recent hot weather.

Some Predictions

As a result of the publication of the unusually poor condition of farm crops, no one can be found who will confess to a belief in lower prices. All agree that the unsettled financial conditions will prove an obstacle in the way of higher prices, but all also agree that when the world hungers for bread they must and will pay the price. A writer in the Chicago Tribune discusses the situation as follows:

"The wheat situation the world over is regarded as unusually strong statistically, but there are elements in the speculative situation here against a big advance at present. Statisticians here, in other markets, and those abroad present an unusually strong situation, as regards closeness of supplies to demand the world over.

Have Small Surplus

"Indications are all wheat and foodstuffs the United States has to spare will be needed. Our surplus of wheat is the smallest in several years, and it is not expected it will be more than 175,000,000 bushels based on the latest government report of 757,000,000 bushels, with an estimated carry-over of 80,000,000 from last season. Canada is not expected to have more than 200,000,000 bushels for export and may not have that much, but all will be needed.

"When the maximum of the spring wheat movement is over, which should be inside 60 days, with a continuation of the liberal export and milling demand, the latter being around 1,000,000 bushels a day, higher prices are expected for wheat, and also should be reflected in corn and oats.

"Last season export buying of wheat averaged 1,000,000 bushels a day and clearances for the 12 months ended July 31 were 365,000,000 bushels, the largest on record. We have sold around one-third of our exportable surplus, and in the last two weeks exported 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour. It is impossible to export in the same volume as last year because of the crop being 30,000,000 bushels short with a carry-over nearly 50 per cent less than the previous season."

ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE COUNTY NURSE

(Continued from page 7)

Our country can be no better, cleaner, nor bigger than the citizens who compose it, and those citizens can be no better, cleaner, nor bigger than their early advantages and education enable them to be. It is only occasionally that a Lincoln arises from the ranks and hews a way for himself without the help of a systematic learning. The great mass of our people must be educated, trained, prepared for life and service.

Does not the commonwealth belong to each individual both separately and collectively? Does not each one assume it's obligations and derive its benefits? Society cannot exist without exacting from each member some service for the benefit of the whole. Then why be so incredibly selfish and short-sighted as to think that in helping educate your neighbor's child you are giving something without return. I would suggest that M. C. of Genesee county retire to the heart of Africa, there are no schools there, nor social usages of any recognizable sort. M. C. would, there, run no risk whatever of benefiting any

one except herself, in fact, without the social structure she is so reluctant to help support, she might find herself without vanilla and milk and other common household articles of which she writes. If a county nurse can be designated as a "luxury" let us return to the middle ages at once.—Mrs. Irene Bonnell, Shiawassee County.

You have taken a correct view of the subject. Still, aren't you a little hard on Mrs. C? Taxes ARE high—we ought to curtail them as much as possible,—and perpetual borrowing IS a nuisance. The ones who know it are those who are bothered with it. I rather think Mrs. C. will do her part in helping along the work of the county nurse when she becomes thoroughly "sold" on the need of it.—Editor.

GLEANER ORGANIZATION REPORTS RAPID GROWTH

(Continued from page 2)

the war, the members are rallying to the support of their own organization and apparently eager to get everyone into the Gleaner fold.

County rallies are favorites when from fifteen to fifty local Arbors join in getting up a large membership class and holding a public meeting.

August hasn't enough days for the picnics which are being billed—in some cases there are as many as five large picnics in one day and the Supreme Officers are all kept busy filling speaking dates at these monster meetings.

Nineteen local Arbors are combining their efforts to make a success of the picnic to be held in Sanilac county at Argyle, Michigan, on Friday, August 12th, when President Slocum has promised to speak.

ON BALING HAY

The Bureau of Markets warns farmers against the practice of shipping hay before it has become thoroughly cured. A great deal of hay arrives on the market at this time of the year which contains moisture causing rapid deterioration. Consequently this hay must be sold at a discount causing the farmer heavy losses and weakening the market. To those who insist on baling and shipping hay fresh from the windrow the department offers the following suggestions:

Press the hay in the bale as loosely as possible to get the minimum weight in the car.

Load hay in cars with air space about the bales; standing the bales on end is considered a good practice. Ship first hay to near-by markets only.

Hay shipped into low or humid territories should be drier than when shipped into dry or high sections.

Provide ventilation for cars when possible.

Bill cars so that no delay will occur in handling or unloading at destination.

COST OF POWER FARMING DROPS

Among concerns which have recently cut prices on their tractors, is the International Harvester Company of America, which has just made a second cut in its tractor prices, bringing down the International 8-16 and Titan 10-20, \$250 and the International 15-30 \$550 since March first. These are the lowest prices ever quoted on the 8-16 and 15-30 and also on the Titan 10-20, considering the equipment now included in the price, which was formerly sold and charged for as extras.

Stops M. B. F. Only When He Can No Longer See

The M. B. F. is one of the best farm papers, fearless and tells the truth and I regret to part with it, but I have catarracts on my eyes and cannot see to read, so please stop the paper till I have my eyes treated, then I will surely want the paper again.—D. D. Heeter, Kalama-zoo County, Michigan.

Best Farm Paper Printed

Enclosed find renewal of subscription to the best farm paper printed.—Robert J. Hamilton, Alpena County, Mich.

Soil Conditions Aid Fall Plowing

Farmers Busy with Tractors and Horses Preparing Fall Seed Beds

(Editor's note: Crop reports which are mailed later than Saturday morning will NOT reach us in time for publication in the following week's issue. If your report is not published it will be because it did not reach us on or before Monday morning. Please see that your report is picked up by the rural carrier every Saturday morning.)

Ionia—Some farmers plowing for wheat. Have had some rain and need more. Farm products are a little better in prices. Veal calves sell for 8c; pigs, live weight, 10 1-2c.—S. E. Lyons.

Chippewa—Some farmers have started harvesting. Soil is very dry. Weather warm; rain greatly appreciated. Forest fires burning all the blueberries. Grasshoppers are destroying grain.—Miss Angela Bares.

Shiawassee—Rain in northern part of county. Plowing in progress. Threshing done. Threshing in southern part. Very dry. Corn is somewhat shortened by continued drouth. Early beans are ripening; the yield will be below the average.—Verne G. Woodbury.

Genesee—Splendid rain Thursday; this will make the corn and help potatoes. Pastures very dry and will so continue until we have about three days rain. Lots of wheat being sold. Some plowing since the rain but still too dry to work good. Considerable wheat going in if rains permit.—A. R. Graham.

Washtenaw—The farmers here have started to plow for winter crops but is too dry. Potatoes are not growing as they should. Will be a very short crop unless we have plenty of rain and cool weather. Corn looking good. Some will be ready to cut in a week or 10 days. Oats are not turning out more than 15 to 20 bushels per acre.—H. C. Ringle.

Eaton (Benton Township)—Corn good in most localities; is filling in good shape. Oats most all threshed; yield, 10 to 30 bushels; poor quality. Wheat 8 to 22; lots of light wheat. Sugar beets look good but need a good rain. Beans past help of rain. Late beans look good. Potatoes very poor. Some farmers plowing ground for wheat.

Wexford—Plenty of rain the last week. Potatoes about half a stand. New potatoes 9 cents per pound; can't be got at that. All grain very poor. No oats to speak of. No early potatoes yet. Corn good. Hay almost a failure.—C. E. Olney.

Kalamazoo—We had some shower Tuesday and Wednesday. Just right to help the pickle crop. Potatoes are down to \$2 per bushel, although they are scarce. Corn developing fine and to all appearances will be a great crop. There is some clover seed which is fairly well filled.—H. A. Barnes.

Saginaw (Central)—The weather is very dry. Farmers are plowing for wheat and pulling beans. Beans are very disappointing in quantity and price. Oats are threshed and are very light; average about 20 bushels per acre. Late potatoes are not setting yet; no chance for half of a crop. Corn is getting ripe; medium crop. Sugar beets are fairly good.—H. P. Hill.

Macosta (S.)—Fine growing weather. Corn seems to be a bumper crop this year. Some potato fields looking good, others very poor. Some rye being planted. Threshing most all done. Oats a very poor crop this time. Beans looking good but a light acreage here. Some hay being cut the second time. A few hogs going to market but no demand for cattle or sheep. A few farms being sold and auction sales have commenced.—H. L.

Arenac (East)—Oats nearly all threshed, average yield about 25 bushels per acre. Had some nice rains last week which has helped beans and beets wonderfully. Late beans going to be a bumper crop, while early ones are not going to be so good. Corn is the best in years. Sugar beets looking dandy now. Altogether prospects for a good crop have brightened about 50 per cent since two weeks ago.—W. B.

Hillsdale—More fall crops are going to be put out this fall than last. Farmers here are doing more fall work at this time of year than for a number of years previous. Cool sunny weather for the past week. The soil is well supplied with moisture here at present. More young poultry is being sold this week than previous weeks and are bringing good prices. Majority of farmers still holding their wheat for a better price. One barn burned the past week, east of here, struck by lightning.—R. J. F.

Jackson (S.)—Weather very dry. Rain needed. Farmers waiting for rain to plow as it is too dry to do much with ground. Very few apples and what there is falling off. Rye and oat yield very light. Wheat fair to good. Some farmers report their oats were not worth harvesting. Many farmers rushed their rye into market before the price went below the dollar mark. Early potatoes very scarce and the crop is generally regarded as a failure. Eggs 35 cents; butterfat 44c.—G. S.

Crawford—Everyone is picking berries and they are fine. Oats are all ready for threshing but no threshing machines are at work yet. Work on the county road still in progress. New potatoes were 70 cents per peck last week. In part of the county we have had some rain which helped very much. The better sire train was in Grayling the 8th and pure bred Holstein sires were exchanged to the farmers for scrub bulls. 2,500 National Guards have arrived at the Grayling encampment. They stay for 15 days and there are two regiments of infantry. They are camping at Lake

Marguerite, formerly Portage Lake at Camp Ferris. The military hospital at the camp is now being fitted up to serve as a hospital for convalescent ex-service men. This was accomplished by efforts of the American Legion.—A. H.

Bay—Weather cooler with a little rain but mostly too dry. Grain harvesting over and threshing begun. Will be short grain. Corn looking good. Early beans short pods and not very many on. Late ones looking better but need rain. Beets not very encouraging. No fall pasture; too dry for plowing. Farmers are working at odds and ends, getting ready for threshing and fall work. A few beans going in at \$3.50 per cwt. Hay will be scarce with higher prices in sight.—A. G., (August 7th.)

Livingston—Weather has been cool all of the week, with slight showers Monday and Thursday but not enough to help plowing. Many farmers have stopped plowing on account of being so dry. Threshing still in progress. Good prospects for a large wheat acreage this fall should weather permit. Corn is glazed and will be ready to cut in a couple of weeks. Community Chautauqua held at Howell from Aug. 4th to 8th with good attendance and entertainment.—Geo. Coleman.

Kalamazoo—The weather has been much cooler this week and the rain has done a great deal of good. Threshing is well under way and the yield of grain is very light. Rye is shrunk very badly and oats are very light. Corn is looking fine and some nearly ready to cut. Potatoes are very poor but will improve some if we have plenty of rain. Beans and buckwheat are looking good but the acreage is not very large. There is lots of work being done on the roads throughout the county.—W. A. B.

Berrien (W.)—The drouth has been broken by a fine rain which will help late potatoes and pastures; a great per cent of the corn here was too far gone for help. Many farmers have commenced plowing, although it is plenty dry yet for plowing, as it will take more rain to penetrate ground deeply. The acreage planted to wheat will be greatly reduced this fall, many farmers stating they will not sow wheat at all this fall. Considerable rye and vetch will be sown. Some early grapes being cut; the grape crop will be away below normal.—O. Y.

Branch—A cool drizzling rain Wednesday and Thursday came just in time to give the potatoes a badly needed lift. Fall plowing is well under way and all farmers intend sowing rye as early as possible. The late planted potatoes that came through the drouth are looking fine and there are one or two fields in this locality that no doubt will yield well. J. F. Carnes of Calhoun county has just perfected a marl digging machine for the purpose of supplying this material to farmers. His machine was inspected last week by Farm Bureau men and also the head of the Farm Mechanics Department of M. A. C. and pronounced a success.—F. P. Adolph.

Berrien (East)—Recent rains have been of benefit to all growing crops and cool weather has aided the partial stand of potatoes to develop. Fall plowing for wheat going merrily forward with a little less acreage than common. Oats yielded from 10 to 35 bushels per acre. Apples find a ready sale. Maiden Blush and Wealthys are being picked. Cattle are selling slow. The first annual picnic of the Berrien County Farm Bureau was held at Berrien Springs August 4, with Jim Howard as principle speaker. Old settlers and Grange picnic was held at the same place a week later.—D. A. Ferney.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

TUBERCULAR CHICKENS

Our chickens seem to have some disease. I have killed a number and found white spots on their livers and some limp around but as soon as we see them limping we kill them and bury them. We have killed some and they are fat and seem perfectly well only the spots on the liver, but we never use them; we bury them. Can you tell me what it is and how to get rid of the trouble?—M. E., Empire, Michigan.

Your chickens are affected with tuberculosis—there is no cure and the meat is unfit for food. Your cattle possibly are tubercular and the chickens have no doubt contracted the disease from the droppings; better have them examined or tested by a qualified veterinarian.

I have some pigs 2 months old that are not doing the best. They weigh 41 pounds apiece. They should weigh 60 or better. I feed middlings, pigmeal and ear corn also tankage. Some of them cough quite a bit. I might add they have the run of 5 acres of good clover. Please advise me if you can, what to do for them.—S. C. J., Bronson, Michigan.

The cough is symptomatic of chronic tuberculosis. Would advise you write the office of State Veterinarian, Lansing, Michigan, and this department will undoubtedly send a veterinarian to examine them without cost to you.



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.

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.

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Orion, Mich.

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

BARTLETTS' 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 158,692 also young bulls sired by Frolic's Master Pogs 177,683, a grandson of Pogs 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.
GUY C. WILBUR, R 1, Belding, Mich.

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

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

Young Man A-Hoy!

What is it?

STOP breeding those scrubs.

GET a pure bred sire.

JERSEY BULLS are noted for their prepotency.

JERSEY COWS For their early maturity, long life, economical production.

Write Secretary Hendrickson of Shelby, Mich., for free Jersey literature. Do it now.

GUERNSEYS

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

FOR SALE GUERNSEY 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.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. O. 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. O. Have a fine lot of spring pigs. Come and see them. Boars in service, Clansman's Image 2nd, W. B. Hange post and Smooth Wonder. Don't forget the November sale.
W. B. RAMSDELL
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 lively 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 \$500 boar. Others bred to Wiley's Perfection. Weight, 700 at 18 months.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

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

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

WALNUT ALLEY

Big Type Poland Chinas, boars and gilts now ready. The kind that has made good for the past ten years.
A. D. GREGORY
Ionia, Michigan

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 growthy. Best of blood lines represented. Write or call. W. Caldwell & Son, Springport, Mich.

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

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

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

DUROCS

FOR SALE—FINE MARCH AND APRIL PIGS Sired by Gladwin Col. 188995. Write us your wants.
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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, growthy spring boars and gilts.
MICHIGANA FARM, Pavilion, Mich
Kalamazoo County

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

DUROC JERSEY BOARS. Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.
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FOR SALE—DUROC FALL GILTS AND BRED sows. One Duroc Boar from Brookwater breeding. Choice spring pigs.
Louis R. Eisenberger, R 1, Linden, Mich.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS ON BIG BONE prolific Duroc Jerseys. Either sex. ready for service. Special prices to September 1st. **B. E. KIES** Hillsdale, R. 5, Michigan

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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.

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS

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

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

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Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International 4th Prize Jr. Yearling

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DUROCS ANYTHING YOU WANT AT Farmer's prices. **C. L. POWER**, Jerome, Mich.

FOR SALE REG. DUROC SPRING BOARS, good breeding, prices right. **JESSE BLISS & SON** Henderson, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q. I. C.

O I C AND CHESTER WHITE

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

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

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

CHESTER WHITES

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

HAMPSHIRE

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

An Opportunity To Buy Hampshires Right

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

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE. REDUCED

Prices for 30 days. **DAN BOOHER**, R. 4, Evart, Mich.

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- boned, heavy shearers. **HOUSEMAN BROS.**, R. 4, Albion, Mich.

BETTER BREEDING STOCK

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

60 Head Registered Shropshire Ewe and Ram lambs, also yearling rams of a quality that have given satisfaction since 1890. Priced to sell. **C. LEMEN**, Dexter, Mich.

TO INCREASE YOUR RETURNS

from sheep breed Registered Ramboulllets. For sale by **P. C. FREEMAN & SON** Lowell, Mich. Phone 54-3 or 240

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.

HAMPSHIRE'S, BUCK LAMBS AND YEARLINGS. Make your selection now for later shipment. Will spare a few good ewes. **J. M. WILLIAMS** North Adams, Mich.

HORSES

3 COLTS FOR SALE

coming 3 years old **Chas. E. Kelley**, R. 5, Flint, Mich. Phone 1004J4

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



Shepherd Puppy Sale

Ten days only—\$8.00 for either a male or a spayed female, three months old, bred from farm trained stock that are natural heelers with plenty of grit. Send check or P. O. order in first letter. **Dr. W. Austin Ewalt**, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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 Oorang 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.

MAN WANTED

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

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

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

BOX K

care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Little Livestock Ads. in M. B. F. Do the Trick

WILD MORNING GLORIES

(Continued from page 5)

with a sharp hoe and cover the patch with strips of tar paper overlapping these several inches and having them project a couple of feet at least beyond the outer edge of the patch. Place boards or dirt along the overlapping portions and at the outer edge to hold the papers down. This will keep the plants in the dark and will cause them to exhaust themselves. However, if they manage to work their way through between the paper or at the edges the papers must be lifted and the vines cut back again. This will require one season. The next season the land should be put in cultivated crops to catch any remaining plants.

(2) For a larger patch, it will be necessary to hoe or plow it up and just as soon as any new shoots appear to hoe or cultivate so that no leaves will be permitted to form. If this is kept up for a whole season the weed is usually destroyed.—**E. F. Woodcock**, Assistant Professor of Botany, M. A. C.

(Editor's note: M. B. F. readers who have exterminated this plant are requested to advise our subscriber through these columns of the method used.)

NOTE AS PAYMENT ON STOCK

If a person agrees to buy stock of a manufacturing company and pays some down and gives a note for the balance which reads that the stock will be delivered when the note is paid, can he be compelled to pay the note as he has never got value received and will not get it until he pays the note?—Reader, Six Lakes, Mich

The maker of the note may be sued thereon at the maturity of the note. If the note is in the hands of the original party the maker may set up in defense the failure of consideration, but on that defense he would have to establish that the stock was worthless if they tendered the stock in fulfillment of the terms of the contract.—**Legal Editor**.

RAILROAD COMPANY LIABLE

The Michigan Central Railroad Co. killed a steer of mine. The section crew assessed it \$53, but the company sent us a letter and asked us to settle for \$25, but we wrote that we didn't want any more than the section crew assessed it for.—**J. J. Gaylord**, Mich.

The railroad company's offer to settle is likely an admission of responsibility and I would refuse to accept anything less than the true value of the steer.—**Legal Editor**.

COPY OF PROHIBITION LAW

Please tell me through the columns of your paper where I can get a copy of the prohibition laws of Michigan.—**A. K. Hemlock**, Mich.

You can doubtless secure a copy of the Michigan prohibition enforcement act by writing to the Secretary of State, Lansing. A copy of the Volstead Act which was passed by congress to make federal prohibition effective can be had by writing your congressman, Hon. Jos. Fordney.—**Editor**.

LICENSE TO SELL VINEGAR

Would you let me know in your columns if I have a right to sell pure cider vinegar. The storekeepers here say they do not dare to buy it for it hasn't been tested. If I have no right to sell it what can I do with it?—**E. A. F. Alma**, Michigan.

It is permissible for you to sell vinegar. To do so, however, you must secure a federal license, and furnish bonds. For detailed particulars apply Federal Prohibition Director, Detroit.—**Editor**.

CANNOT PAY TUITION TO OUT-OF-STATE SCHOOL

Is it legal for a school district to vote to pay tuition for scholars who go to another state to high school. I wrote to the Supt. of Public Instruction and he says it is not legal for a school board to vote money for that purpose. I asked for the law covering the case but he did not say. Kindly let me have a reply through your valued paper and oblige.—**Y. J. V. Holton**, Michigan.

Yours is the second inquiry we have had from Holton upon this subject. As T. E. Johnson, superintendent of Public Instruction, says, it is NOT legal for a board to pay tuition to a school outside the state. It is his business to know.—**Editor**.

Uncle Rube Spinach Saus.

MARRIAGE, AN' THEN—?

COURTSHIP, love makin' an' marriage are three things that are always with us. Like measles, whoopin' cough an' chicken pox, they're always more or less prevalent—courtship an' marriage seems to be epidemic an' contagious. Mebbe it's right it should be so, we'll allow that under certain conditions it is right an' perfectly proper—if it wa'ant for marriages, preachers wouldn't get so much money as they are gittin' now an' lawyers might go hungry some times 'cause with no marriages there would be no divorces an' no divorces would mean cuttin' into lawyers incomes something scandalus.

But how many of our young singletons an' misses ever stop to consider the consequences of marriage? Before marriage everything is all love an' kisses, joyrides, movies, holdin' of hands an' bein' on our best behavior always. There are no real cares, no responsibilities, no worry—it's all smooth sailin' an' little expense—comparatively speakin'—is attached to it. It's a wonderful time an' could it always continue there would be but very little trouble in the world; divorces would be unheard of; less lawyers would be doin' business, less homes would be started, many times only to be broken up, an' in a little while, jest a few years, everything would be at a standstill an' love an' kisses would be 'bout all the country could show. But fortunately, marriage changes all this, sometimes for better, sometimes for worse, but it's a change from the monotony of first love an' kisses anyway.

Now altogether too many of our young singletons of both sex kinda cling to the foolish idea that love an' kisses will always be with 'em, that there will be nothing else to worry about an' so they launch their ship on the troubled sea of matrimony without a thought of where they're goin' to sail to—they're jest goin' right on as they have been doin' but now they're goin' to sail together—they're one now an' 'bout the first disagreement after the ship is launched is to know which one is goin' to be the captain. Heretofore each has been boss of their own craft—they have been, subject to no will but their individual one. But now there are two wills an' somehow they don't seem to act in the same accord as they did in former days an' so it is necessary to know who is boss. Sometimes it takes a lifetime of strife to learn this an' often only death or the divorce court can settle it—the one who survives or comes out best has won the day, but at what a sacrifice?

'Bout the first lesson to be learned after marriage is the fact that love an' kisses, while good an' perfectly proper, is not the all sufficient thing it has been in the past—there must be bread an' butter an' other things to go with the kisses or they become stale—they do not nourish the body nor put clothes on the back—there is work—good hard work an' plenty of it, connected with matrimony—the little wife needs money an' the new hubby is expected to furnish it. Here is another eye opener—she often finds that while he might have been a liberal spender in the old courtship days, now he's changed an' he hangs onto his money like death to a dead nigger—she has never asked for money before, why should she begin now? If he gives her a small amount he does it grudgingly an' she must give a strict account of every cent to, appease the dignity of her lord an' master, which he now considers himself, an' some times it's awful humilitatin' for a young woman who has always had a little money of her own, to have to ask for every cent she needs—it's wrong an' she ought not to have to do it—but as I am tryin' to explain things jest as I see 'em I have to mention some disagreeable things an' this is one of 'em that wives have to ask their husbands for every cent they have to use—whether for their own use

or for the needs of the home, they have to go to the dear? hubby an' ask an' oftentimes beg, fer a little money to get the things they need. Now then, why should the wife have to ask for money any more'n the husband? As I look at the matter marriage is a business proposition—mebbe its led up to by sentiment an' such but the end's the same—its a business partnership between two people of opposite sex an' each is interested in the business an' should share an' share alike—it's a 50-50 deal an' no husband has a right to humiliate his wife nor make her humiliate herself by havin' to ask him for every penny she wants to use in the business. The main object of the marriage business is the makin' of a home an' raisin' a family an' in this the woman has by far the bigger and harder part an' when the man—wonderful? lord of creation, realizes this an' puts the wife on an equal footin' in all things, with himself, there will be less unhappiness in marriage—there will be more happy homes an' less divorce business for the lawyers an' the world will be a better place to live in than it is now.

An' so I want to say to all you young singletons of the male sex—if you are thinkin' of gittin' married make up your mind to give the wife an even chance—she'll make good if you give her the chance to do it—an' to the young gossin's of the female sex, let me say: It won't be all love an' kisses after marriage—it'll be bread an' butter an' babies an' similar an' the better you are fitted to do your part in this the happier your married life will be. A word to the wise is a plenty. Cordially—UNCLE RUBE.

The Collection Box

I sent to the Franklin Tire & Rubber Co. \$29.01 for tires on the 16th of June. They cashed my check but failed to send the tires. Will you take this matter up with them.—J. K. Minden City, Mich.

After some correspondence in which the company offered no reason for the delay in shipping the tires, Mr. K. advised us on August 1st, that he had received them on July 30th, or six weeks after his order was placed, but, he writes: "They are not the kind they advertised, only a cheap tire. They weigh 15 pounds each and are made for 55 pounds air pressure only."

Curious to know just what this concern advertised, we examined some of the literature sent to us by Mr. K. The "feeler" which this concern sent to Mr. K., under date of June 6th, was a printed circular letter with his name filled in at the top with a typewriter, and these words at the bottom of the letter, "Personally dictated by Mr. A. S. Fox, President."

Fraud and falsehood are written all over the letter from start to finish. We are reprinting portions of the letter so that if you ever receive one like it you will know what to do with it:

"I am extending to you the first privilege of obtaining a full set of tires that will run over 15,000 miles at a lower price than you can buy ordinary 5,000 mile tires.

"Our Sales Manager called my attention to our stock of 'Semi-Cord Tires' which were especially constructed for racing cars. The special construction of these tires entailed a great expenditure, as the materials used are not only the BEST that money can buy, etc.

"We are just introducing our tires in your locality, and I want to have one dependable man in your section to test a set of these special racing tires on his car, as I am especially anxious that our tires make a very good showing in your territory.

"I wrote to a very influential party in your territory, and asked him for the name of someone who would give these tires a fair test. Your name was sent me, and I am going to let you have a full set of these tires at a price, which if you knew the cost entailed in manufacturing, etc.

"You can't afford to allow this opportunity to pass by. I am going to hold one set of Special Racing Tires for you for 10 days to give you plenty of time to reply, because I want you to give our tires a good 'send off' in your territory.

"Remember, I will accept your order for a pair of these casings and not more than four tubes at the above special prices. I have made a notation on the order blank below, and by using this blank you will be sure to get the right tires and my personal attention."

And to think, these "semi-cord, special racing tires" only cost in 30 x 3 size, \$9.95. Call Mr. Ford!

FRUIT GROWERS TOUR

(Continued from last week)

THE TIRED and hungry tourists were abundantly served to a tastefully prepared banquet by the ladies of the Congregational church for the Greater Hart Association Wednesday night, after which Prosecuting Attorney Pugsley welcomed the visitors to the "Hart" of Michigan. Among others to talk were George Hawley of Hart, president of the Society; T. A. Farrand of Eaton Rapids, secretary; James Nicol of South Haven, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Early Thursday morning the long line of cars was moving northward from Hart into Mason county. In Michael Fitch's Montmorency cherry orchard the visitors noted that nitrate of soda applied in May (which was thought to be too late to produce results this season) had forced a much better growth and decidedly more and darker foliage than check plots, and the acid phosphate had produced a slightly better condition than the checks.

At Mr. C. D. Kistler's old apple orchard in heavy sod similar fertilizers were applied at the same time, the nitrated trees showing some effect but no noticeable improvement for phosphates. Had the application been made earlier the results certainly would have been more contrasting. The Butler and Hitchcock orchards both very efficiently managed by women were next rigidly inspected and several men were heard to remark that they would be glad to let these women manage their orchards.

The last orchard visited was that of Mr. Smith Hawley, veteran fruit grower and one of the oldest and most ardent workers of the Society. Intense cultivation and thorough spraying had produced a wonderful crop of apples, peaches and pears in spite of the dry season.

Luncheon was served picnic fashion on a high, wooded bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. A short program followed the luncheon at which President Hawley, Smith Hawley, I. T. Pickford, County Agent of Oceana, Kris Bemis, county agent of Mason, and D. L. Runnels of the Grand Rapids Press made short talks. The County Agents of Oceana and Mason counties were highly complimented for the manner in which they had worked out the details of the trips and handled the large crowds in their respective counties. Mr. Runnels, upon learning that a shortage of funds in the Society's coffers would probably make it impossible for it to hold its annual meeting in Grand Rapids in December, had arranged with the Grand Rapids Press by telephone for the meeting to be held in the auditorium of the Press Building without charge and made such announcement before adjournment. The invitation was accepted by the executive committee.

The value of such a tour cannot be estimated. The fact that the attendance of busy fruit growers is growing each year is sufficient proof. Fruit growers have the opportunity to see and judge for themselves and they find a lesson in every orchard visited. The very informal picnic luncheons served on each of the three days and the tramps thru the orchards offer an opportunity for growers from distant parts of the state to rub shoulder to shoulder and learn to know fellow fruit growers and their problems. A statement by one of the executive committee, "Making this trip each year is all that keeps me from getting into a rut," shows one the sense of the value of such tours.

The society was indeed fortunate in selecting Oceana and Mason counties for the tour this year because it so happens that this is the only section of the state that has a normal crop of tree fruits.

T. A. Farrand, secretary of the Society and Extension Specialist at M. A. C. made the general arrangements and was in charge of the tour, and the tourists are appreciative of his efforts and consequent success. The next annual tour will be through Van Buren and Allegan counties.

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. Cockerels—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
Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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 glts. 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 Phila Bldg.
Elmira, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS, BLACK MINORCA, LIGHT
Brahma, 25c each. Barred Rock, R. I. Red 18c 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 16.
Pekin duck \$1.50 for 8. W. Chinese geese eggs 40c each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

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

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

FARMS & LANDS

199 ACRE ALFALFA FARM WITH 3
horses, 10 cows and calves, flock poultry, hogs, manure spreader, gas engine, complete machinery, tools, crops, etc.; prosperous neighborhood in splendid farming section, best markets, conveniences; valuable \$8 per cent line mail bed on farm; 180 acres machine-worked; 20 acres alfalfa and clover; 15-cow wire-fenced pasture, running water; fine 150-tree apple orchard; 9-room house, beautiful shade, delightful view; 50-ft. barn, 30-foot silo, poultry house, etc. Disabled owner sacrifices, \$9,500 easy cash terms. Details page 77 Illus. Catalog 1,100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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, Nunica, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE: SIX IMPROVED PRO-
ductive 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. F. S. BOYD, Ellsworth, Mich.

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.

125 ACRE FARM, 85 ACRES CLEARED,
well fenced, house and barns, fine orchard, 1-2 mile off stone road. Will sell on easy terms. For prices and particulars write owners, SCHAIERBERG BROS., Au Gres, 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—40 ACRE FARM IN MICHIGAN.
One of the finest farms in Cloverland. Good buildings, 10 cows, 2 horses, 50 chickens, 4 sows, and all implements. Near schools, churches and town. All land tillable. Possession at once. Will sacrifice. Write HENRY ANDERSON, 2647 N. Halstead St., Chicago, Ill.

120 ACRE FARM, CLAY AND SANDY
loam, 40 acres improved, balance cut over, fair buildings, 2 wells, well fenced, 1 mile from town, 80 rods from school. Price \$40 per acre. RAYMOND GARRITY, Alger, Mich.

ORPINGTONS

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

WYANDOTTE

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES

Martin Foundation. A few good breeders for sale. No more baby chicks this year. Order cockerels now for early fall delivery. Prices reasonable.

C. W. HEIMBACH
Big Rapids, Mich.



BREEDERS



We have a fine lot of English and American Leghorn Cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Let us know your wants. We ship on approval and guarantee satisfaction.

LORING & MARTIN CO.
East Saugatuck, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKER-
els, April and May hatched. Heavy laying strain.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

LEGHORNS

Grabowske's S. C. White Leghorns, Cockerels,
cocks and yearling hens for sale.
LEO GRABOWSKA, 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 cockerels for sale. Eggs in season.
DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON
Webberville, Mich.

FOR SALE—NICE HOME ON MARSHALL
St., Coldwater, Mich. Good house, furnace, gas, plenty water, good barn, extra good hen house; room for 500 hens. Excellent place for chicken farm. 7 1-2 acres, very productive land. Small fruit, young orchard, grove of maple trees around buildings. Priced for quick sale. Address owner, E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Michigan.

80-ACRE SAGINAW COUNTY FARM
horses, poultry, cows, crops, cream separator, tools, machinery, equipment included; advanced age forces immediate sale this well located, productive farm, close thriving RR town, convenient city Saginaw; 50 acres rich loamy tillage; 10-cow spring watered, wire fenced pasture; good 2-story 6-room house, veranda, beautiful shade; fine 18-cow barn, second barn, big poultry house, piggery; to settle affairs at once all \$4,400, less than half cash, easy terms. Your opportunity secure your future, assure yourself steady job and permanent happiness. Investigate. Catalog free. A. O. HEINE, 118 So. Franklin St., Saginaw, Mich.

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. HEMPEY, R. 7, Lansing, Michigan.

FOR SALE—120 ACRE FARM, 5 MILES
south of Williamston. Stone roads, tiled and fenced. No. 1 buildings. Will sell on contract. Will take any kind of stock as first payment. CHARLES HODGE & SON, Dansville, Michigan, R. 2.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES WITH CROPS,
machinery, stock, 10-room house 40x60, basement barn. Write C. COLTON, Luther, Mich., R. P. D. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

FOR SALE—TO BE SOLD IN THE NEXT
sixty days, The Wolverine Elgine Creamery. If interested see or write MARK SCOTT, Wolverine, Michigan.

VETCH SEED—BY GROWER, \$7.00 PER
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MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

NO MATERIAL change in the general trade outlook has developed during the past week, the seasonal business of early fall is reported to be very encouraging, the volume of trade, in many lines, exceeding that of the same date last year. All lines of production and manufacturing trade, that cater to the wants of the farmer, are preparing to increase their monthly output because current sales are rapidly reducing stocks on hand. Ready money is becoming more plentiful among farmers, who had large yields of wheat and many frozen credits have been limbered up. The advent of belated rains, in drouth-stricken districts, has greatly improved the outlook for some of the crops that were not too far gone and the general rural outlook is much improved from that of the beginning of the current month. In the country as a whole, a bumper corn crop is assured and a marked improvement in pasturage will decrease the amount of hay needed to carry farm animals through the coming winter. The outlook for the Michigan potato crop is not encouraging at this writing, a fact, that means a great deal to the prosperity of Wolverine farmers.

Recent developments in the financial world are not all reassuring, the failure of certain traction companies and the evident embarrassment of several others seems to foreshadow an early readjustment in methods of passenger transportation that may result in much inconvenience and loss of money to many business undertakings other than those directly concerned. There are many features, connected with our modern conditions of living that infringe upon each other until friction is developed which finally neutralizes much of the good which has developed from their discovery.

The New York stock market has been drifting aimlessly along of late, the business done there being of such professional character as to give very little indication of what may be in store for the future. Motor stock issues have been quiet and steady, equipments have shown moderate activity but railroad stocks have been dull and droopy, evidently, because of the reports of reduced crop yields and a rapidly growing sentiment that eventually will mean greatly reduced freight rates. Cattle growers and farmers in general are finding it easier to secure funds and the general outlook for American agriculture is considered greatly improved from that of mid-summer.

WHEAT REMAINS FIRM

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 17, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.27	1.25	1.38
No. 2 White	1.24		
No. 2 Mixed	1.23		1.41
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	1.20	1.18	1.30
No. 2 White	1.18		
No. 2 Mixed	1.17		1.28
Detroit	2.47	2.45	2.45

Probably the only thing that prevented wheat from taking a slump last week was the government crop report which showed a loss of 52 million bushels from the July 1st estimate. Receipts were fairly heavy, but the market ruled firm to higher during the entire week. The present week opens with a slightly easier tone to the market, but this is true at the opening of nearly every week. The belief is general that wheat will not go below \$1.20 per bushel, or if it does under the press of heavy receipts, that it will not long remain there. The Business Farmer expects the wheat market to rule fairly even during the balance of the year particularly if farmers keep on pouring their supplies into the market. As soon as the crest of the wheat movement is over and Europe's demands begin to make themselves felt in earnest, prices must rise.

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—All grains easy, corn lower. Potatoes scarce. Beans and hay firm.

CHICAGO—All grains lower. Beans firm and higher. Hogs lower.

(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.)

There is no alternative. The unsettled financial conditions are pointed to, with good reason, as an argument for any spectacular speculation and advance in wheat. Higher prices will come, but slowly and steadily.

In Michigan winter wheat shows an average yield of 16 bushels per acre, which is about one bushel below the ten year average. The forecasted production is 13,088,000 bushels, or about 700,000 less than last year. There is much shrunken and light weight grain, the quality being 84 per cent as compared with an average of 90. Spring wheat is a poor crop, the estimated yield being only 53 per cent of normal.

As stated elsewhere in this issue, the Business Farmer is inclined to the belief that the government's Sept. 1st report will show a further loss in wheat. By that time threshing will be virtually completed, and we should know within a few million bushels of what the crop is going to be.

CORN BRIGHTENS UP

CORN PRICES PER BU., AUG. 17, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.62 1/2	.59 1/2	.61
No. 3 Yellow	.61		
No. 4 Yellow	.59 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	1.70		
No. 3 Yell.			
No. 4 Yell.			
Detroit	1.70		

Corn showed independent strength following the announcement of a decrease of 91 million bushels from the July estimate. It was also in sympathy with the stronger wheat market. Prices remain unchanged from last week, however. Tendency of western farmers to hold on to the balance of their old corn helped to take the slack out of the market. Barring a premature frost it is hardly likely that the government's Au-

gust 1st estimate will be further cut, as nearly all the corn regions have received beneficial rains since then which insure an improvement in the crop. Indications are now that the crop will range very close to 3 billion bushels, or about a quarter of a billion less than last year's.

Michigan corn is well advanced and is in generally good condition over the state. In the southwestern counties, where the weather is very dry at present, and on light soils in other sections, it is rolling and firing more or less. More moisture during the last two weeks would have produced a larger yield. The outlook is for a crop of 60,479,000 bushels as compared with 65,000,000 last year.

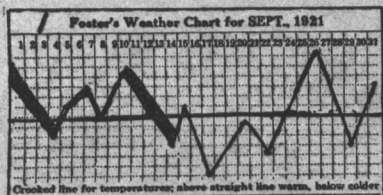
OATS DROP FURTHER

OAT PRICES (now) BU., AUG. 17, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.36	.34	.48
No. 3 White	.34	.32	
No. 4 White	.33 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	1.00	.99	.98
No. 3 White			
No. 4 White			
Detroit	1.00	.99	.98

Were it not for the big carry-over of 1920 oats this market would have long since shown some life, but for the time being, and in fact, probably for some weeks to come, we do not expect to see much doing in this market. In keeping with the prediction stated a couple weeks ago in these columns, the August 1st estimate showed a further loss in the oat crop of nearly 200 million bushels, bringing the total estimated yield to slightly over the billion bushels mark. As in the case of wheat, we believe that final threshing returns will show the actual to be less than a billion bushels. Oats may look discouraging for a few months, but we do not expect to see lower prices. On the other

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1921—During the first part of the week centering on Aug. 22 low temperatures will cover northern Rockies, Alaska and northern plains; near Aug. 23 these conditions will cover great central valleys and great lakes countries and near 24 will overspread the Atlantic states and provinces. Temperatures will go lower than usual, covering the country to the Gulf of Mexico during the eastward movement of these conditions. North and northwest of the great lakes farmers will dread the killing August frosts when these low temperatures strike their vicinities, but I am not expecting any August frosts this year.

Last great warm wave of August will reach meridian 90 west of the great lakes near Aug. 28 and will be followed across the continent eastward by the usual cool wave and a small amount of rain. This will be a mild storm till near end of August, about which date increased energies will be developed and severe storms will follow. September will be much more stormy than August and all should expect rough weather with in-

creasing rain during the week centering on Sept. 2.

First half of September will be much more stormy than August. The most severe storms and most rain expected during the first half of month. Temperatures will average above normal last half of month and below first half. Unusually severe storms near Sept. 2. Not much change in the place of evaporation but it will extend farther south than for several months past. Places of most rainfall and of dry weather will remain about same as for past months except some of the dry places will get rain during the week centering on Sept. 2. Another week of severe storms and increased rains will occur during the week centering on Sept. 13. Balance of September will be quiet with less rain and no severe storms. Good time for finishing the sowing of winter grain. I am not expecting any material change in European crop weather in September. The soil, over there, will be too dry for sowing winter grain. Prospects in America and Canada will be much better for winter grain than in Europe, but some sections on this continent do not promise well.

First warm wave of the month will cover all northwestern sections near September 2, cross meridian 90 as it moves southeastward near 4, reaching eastern sections near Sept. 6.

W. T. Foster

hand we do expect with the turning of the year if not before to see oats strike their stride for higher levels.

The oat crop was almost a failure in the northwestern counties of Michigan. In many parts of the state, the straw was too short to cut with a binder. Some fields were too poor to harvest, and some that were harvested were not threshed. The estimated production is only 55 per cent of a crop, or 31,042,000 bushels, the smallest for the state since 1907, but at that our crop is no worse than in other states.

RYE

There has been slight improvement in rye since our last report, with prices on the Detroit market up a cent, or \$1.09 per bushel. The rye crop seems not to have suffered quite so severely from drought as oats and wheat, but the crop will nevertheless fall below last year's. Farmers are not selling quite so so freely, and if they can hold off a few months longer, prices should be more attractive. We expect to see gains in rye within the next sixty days. Certainly it should recover much more quickly than oats.

The yield of rye in Michigan is 13.4 bushels, or slightly under the 10 year average. The total production is placed at 8,496,000 bushels against 9,702,000 bushels last year.

BARLEY

Barley seems not to have suffered so great reverses the post-war years as other grains, and it seems to be coming back in favor as a feeding grain. Prices at the present time average around the \$1.35 per cwt. mark. The total crop is short and lower prices are not expected on the new crop. Prof. Bibbins of the M. A. C. has an excellent article on barley in this issue which every farmer will do well to read. Michigan is a good barley state but both acreage and yield this year were under 1920. At present indications the crop will not exceed 4 million bushels as compared with over 6 million last year.

BEANS HIGHER

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., AUG. 17, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.65	4.75	5.25
Red Kidneys	9.15		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.	10.00		
Red Kidneys	6.25		
Detroit	4.65		

We haven't felt so good in a long time over anything as the recent advance in bean prices. Beans advanced 80 cents per cwt. from Monday to Saturday of last week and as we go to press are firm and scarce at \$4.65 per cwt. on the Detroit market. This is the highest beans have reached since last October when in the short space of three weeks they crashed from \$6 to \$4.55 per cwt. But let's not feel too good over the advance. Let's remember that many of the elevators still have beans on hand for which they paid \$4 to \$5 per cwt. Perhaps there aren't many of these but there are enough to shake the market if they were all dumped at once. The history of the bean market the past year has been one of ups and downs, and we may expect it to continue to be for some little time. But the bean grower may rest assured that the advances from now on will equal or exceed the declines. Please do not understand that we expect to see any fancy prices on this crop. We do not. If the bean market reaches \$5 per cwt. within the next six months we shall be satisfied that it has done all conditions warrant. The Michigan crop is way below normal, less than half of former years. The present outlook is for a production of 2,212,000 bushels.

HAY RASIER

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	22 @ 22.50	21 @ 21.50	19 @ 20.50
Chicago	25.00 @ 27	23.00 @ 25	21.00 @ 23
New York	23.00 @ 32		26.00 @ 29
Pittsburg	22.00 @ 23	21.00 @ 22	19.00 @ 20

	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	21 @ 21.50	19.00 @ 18	14.00 @ 15
Chicago	21.00 @ 23	21.00 @ 23	19.00 @ 20
New York	20.00 @ 23		24.00 @ 27
Pittsburg	18 @ 19.50	18.00 @ 19	18.00 @ 19

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	35.00 @ 36	34.00 @ 35	33.00 @ 34

	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	27.00 @ 28	24.00 @ 26	23.00 @ 24

The hay market which has been firm and steady for a number of weeks is easing up a little bit under the burden of increased receipts, and a few markets report prices off a dollar a ton. The Detroit market is still able to absorb all receipts at last week's prices, while some markets have even registered an advance. It is interesting to note as showing the effect of the general depression upon prices for farm products, that total receipts of hay at eleven primary markets for last week were 14,000 tons, with an average price for top grades of \$27.50. A year ago for the corresponding week the average price was \$40 per ton, although receipts were nearly 25,000 tons. Taking the hay situation in general there has been some improvement in condition of the second crop since our last report, as a result of increased rainfall. But we cannot see how even this improvement is going to bring the supplies up to the demand. Bear in mind, you hay growers, that the present freight rates virtually shuts the western growers off from the eastern markets. A Detroit firm which owns several hundred head of horses and formerly bought all its hay in Kansas, has turned to the Detroit market for its requirements.

POTATOES

It is only natural that early potatoes should slump a little at this particular time, despite the positive knowledge that the late crop will be a hundred and forty million bushels less than last year. While there is not much on which to base a prediction we anticipate that buyers will open the late potato deal with bids ranging from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel. A factor which must be taken into consideration are the high freight rates which will prevent the payment of as high prices as formerly at points far removed from consuming markets. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan will not have more than a 50 per cent crop. Pennsylvania, New York and Maine report slightly better conditions, but the total U. S. crop is not likely to exceed 300 million bushels, although the Aug. 1st estimate places the crop at 316 million bushels. Recent rains have benefitted the crops some in this state, but cannot undo the damage of the early drought.

Early Ohio were bringing close to \$2.50 per bushel on the Chicago market at the opening of the week, and about the same price on the Detroit market.

It is impossible to make a reasonable prediction on what will be the outcome of this year's potato markets. We hardly expect to see such fancy prices as were quoted at the clean-up of the 1919 crop, but we see no reason why potatoes should not bring the farmer considerably more than \$1 per bushel by the end of the year.

DETROIT MARKET NOTES

Good demand for eggs at 29 @ 30c per dozen.

Dressed calves are scarce and firm at 15 and 16c for good grades. Dressed hogs are down to 10c per lb.

Demand for poultry was poor at the opening of the week. Prices range from 22c for small hens to 30c for best springers.

Mich. wool quotations: Delaine, 25c; fine clothing, 17c; 3-8 and 1-2-blood combings, 20c; 1-4-blood combings, 18c; rejections, 10 1/2c.

Dairy products continue firm. Supplies are increasing somewhat,

but quality is better and demand is good. No. 1 creamery butter is at 39c per lb. and Michigan cream cheese at 20 @ 22 1-2c per lb.

Fruits generally are scarce and firm. Prices are: Apples, \$2 @ 3 per bu.; blackberries, \$7 @ 8 bu.; huckleberries, \$11 @ 12; peaches, \$3.75; pears, \$2 @ 3.

Farmers who can market grade A apples this fall should take particular pains in packing and storing for future sale. With both the American and English apple crop cut right in two in the middle apples are going to be in demand at high prices.

THE CATTLE MARKET

The mixed situation which developed in the cattle department of the leading markets, early in the month, still continues in an aggravated form. Corn-fed cattle are growing less plentiful, every day and prices, for both yearlings and heavy steers, have held firm and steady for more than a week. The market for grass fed cattle is growing weaker every day under liberal receipts of natives and a rapidly increasing supply of rangers. The pressing need of ready money, felt by thousands of cattle owners and the inability of would be feeders to take these cattle is filling the market hopper to overflowing with just the kind of cattle that nobody wants. A belief prevails, among cattle market experts, that a tremendous glut of common cattle is ready to flood the market whenever favorable conditions prevail. It is believed, that the desire to move these common cattle before "snow flies," will result in a constant oversupply from now until winter closes in.

Handy dry-fed cattle have the middle of the stage, top grade yearlings selling in Chicago for \$10.65 and heavy steers at \$10.40 per cwt.; these prices are the highest paid in this department since last November and present indications favor still higher values, before very long. Eastern demand for dressed beef, centers around the better grades and order buyers, in western and middle-west markets, are setting the pace for the trade. Western demand for feeding cattle is improving but the region east of Chicago has been practically out of the trade of late. A little more ready money and better pasturage are needed to guarantee the continuance of an active feeder demand.

Sheep and Lamb Trade

Chicago got 15,500 more sheep and lambs, last week, than came to hand the week before but in spite of this fact the trade was fairly steady, closing firm for all kinds and with a gain in the feeder department of 25 to 50 cents per cwt. Desirable feeding lambs are scarce and experienced operators are predicting much higher prices in this division before long.

Native lambs held fairly steady throughout the week but westerns scored a loss, early, of 20 to 40 cents which was, however, all regained before the close of the week.

Live Hogs and Provisions

Last week's hog market was a down and up affair, the close on Saturday being about the best for the week. The break, early in the week, was severe enough to scale down the weekly average to \$9.75 which was 55 cents lower than the week before. The top, on Saturday was \$11.10 but the bulk of the offerings were sold below \$10 per cwt. By far the largest proportion of the hogs on offer throughout the week were of the heavy packing order, the average of the week being 244 pounds, decidedly heavy for this season of the year. Every 10 pounds added to the 200 pound hog lessens his selling value in the current market. On Friday, of last week, Armour & Co. bought a drove of 288-pound hogs for \$9.03 per cwt., an apt illustration of the severe penalty which is being placed upon the heavy hog. A steady trade in live hogs and provisions is looked for during the remainder of the month.



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72nd ANNUAL

Michigan State Fair

FARM PRODUCTS

EXAMINATIONS for premium awards begin Saturday, Sept. 3. Increased premiums are being offered in all classes. One half of Agricultural Hall will be devoted to splendid display by the Michigan Agricultural College; the other half to county and individual displays. The best county display will receive an award of \$2,000. This is the first time in two years that individuals and counties have had the opportunity to compete, the M. A. C. and government displays last year having used all available space.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK

Egg laying contests will feature the fair. More than 100 pens of five hens each will start laying competition August 31, being well under way when fair opens on Sept. 2. This contest will close Friday, Sept. 9, as will all contests in the poultry and pet stock division. The building will be used on the last two days of the fair for the dog show, the largest show of its kind ever held in Michigan and including field trials of police dogs and others, whippet races and other features.

DAIRYING

Dairy building displays will be greater than at any fair ever held in previous years. Milking contests and dairy cow demonstrations conducted by experts of the state dairy bureau will keep up a continuous interest in this department from the opening to the closing of the fair. A feature of this department will be a milking contest for girls under 21 on Saturday, September 10.

HORSES

This is always a leading department at the fair. Judging will begin Monday, Sept. 5 and continue through Thursday, Sept. 8, various breeds being judged each day. The Horse Show in the new arena and the harness races on the half mile track through the week of Sept. 5-10, will be one of greatest interest to all lovers of well bred horses.

CATTLE

The cattle department, as usual, will rank as one of the leading points of interest at the fair. Judging will occupy three days, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 6-8. As in all departments this year the premium awards are of increased value. A big feature of the cattle show will be the auction sale at 3 p. m., Sept. 6, of all fat steers shown.

SHEEP AND SWINE

Record exhibits are looked for in these departments. Judging will be on the same days as cattle judging, with increased premiums awarded in classes embracing the well known breeds.

FRUITS, PLANTS AND FLOWERS

Premium award examinations begin Saturday, Sept. 3. Increased premiums are attracting numerous exhibitors and displays worthy of Michigan's pre-eminence in the fruit growing world are indicated by the intending exhibitors.

APIARY

Bees have attracted more attention in the past few years in Michigan than they ever did before. This fast-developing industry has been recognized by the State Fair as one well worthy of advancement. The bee exhibits will be far greater than in any preceding year and expert advice will be given to all who are interested in apiary work.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS

Exhibits of tractors, threshers, general farm machinery and implements are so numerous that the Machinery Building will not be able to hold them all and many will be in out-door locations. The enterprising Michigan farmer will find everything in the machinery line for his inspection at the State Fair.

WOMAN'S WORK

Splendid displays of all work of interest to women will be seen at the fair. Increased premium awards will be given in needlework of all varieties, in China decoration and domestic baking, canning, etc.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

Keen contests will be held all through the fair in this division. The youngsters will have their chance in all kinds of endeavor to show their ability. The judging contests, egg laying contests, milking contests and others will keep the representatives of the coming generation busy every minute.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW

A show of merit equal to big winter displays. Many new features of the coming 1922 season will be given their first public display at the State Fair. Auto accessories also will be featured.

BETTER BABIES

Starting on the first day of the fair and continuing until awards are made on Friday, Sept. 9 there will be a baby contest that will bring out the best of Michigan's infants. Attractive as the Woman's Building will be in many ways, the babies will make it the Mecca of the fair for fond parents.

EDUCATIONAL

School exhibits, both city and rural, will bring out the educational work that is always going forward and which the State Fair is always encouraging. The Fair itself is an educational institution.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Daily lectures on art matters and in the crafts will feature the exhibits of fine, decorative and industrial arts in the Art Institute. These lectures will be delivered by noted men and women and will be a course in artistry to those who take advantage of them.

MERCHANDISE AND MANUFACTURING

Continuous exhibition of the best products of Michigan.

WILD LIFE EXPOSITION

The state conservation department will show to visitors to the fair samples of the animals, birds and fish native to Michigan. This exhibit will be one of the most interesting at the fair.

ENTERTAINMENT

There will not be a dull moment. Clean fun and entertainment and plenty of it will mark the fair. There will be the Midway, with a myriad of attractions of all sorts; hair-raising airplane stunts, looping the loop while standing upright, changing from plane to plane and from auto to plane; night flying with fireworks; balloon ascensions and triple parachute jumps; auto races, horse races, auto polo; band concerts; gigantic night fireworks displays; free vaudeville and circus acts before the grand stand afternoon and evening, and many other delightful events.

YOU SHOULD BE THERE!

Michigan State Fair

DETROIT

September 2-11, 1921

10

Days

10

Nights