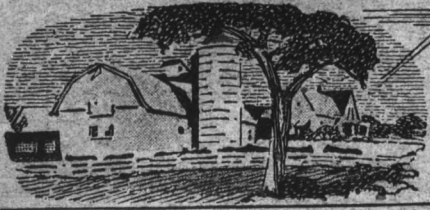
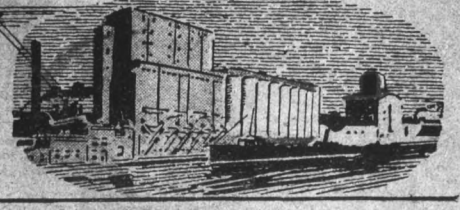


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



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MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR



MICHIGAN
STATE FAIR
• • ISSUE • •



Actual photograph taken July 30th of the plant showing our fleet of 10 trucks now in daily operation.

AN INVITATION

WE respectfully extend an invitation to the business farmers of Michigan, their wives and families, to visit and inspect our plant and the departments now in operation during your visit to the

Michigan State Fair
Detroit, Sept. 2 to 11

WE shall look forward to your coming to inspect the results of our sincere efforts during the past year to give the livestock growers of Michigan a modern, efficient packing plant equal to the best in the United States.

THE DETROIT PACKING COMPANY

EDWARD F. DOLD
 President and General Manager

HON. L. WHITNEY WATKINS
 Special Live Stock Advisor

FRANK L. GARRISON
 Vice-President

JOSEPH GARDULSKI
 Secretary-Treasurer

PLANT AND YARDS:
 SPRINGWELLS AVE. AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

DETROIT

TAKE FORT STREET CAR FROM CITY HALL TO SPRINGWELLS AVENUE

Europe Hungers for American Food Products

Famine in One-Half of Old World Insures Market for Surplus Crops of United States

IF ANYBODY tells you that the exports of American food products are dropping off, and therefore prices must go lower, don't believe him. This caution is given because certain speculative interests who want to see grain prices go lower are trying to lead farmers to believe that the export business developed during the war has been shattered. It is true that there is a slight decline in the quantity exported this year of certain food products as compared with those of last year, but these are more than offset by the huge increase in the exports of wheat and corn.

It is true that exports of manufactured milk during the month of June, for instance, were 22 million pounds less than in June of 1920, but at the same time they were 15 million pounds more than the exports of May, 1921. It is also true that twice as much wheat was exported in June of the current year as in June, 1920.

It is true that meat exports for June of 1921 were only 155 million pounds as compared with 173 million pounds for the same month last year. But it is also true that nearly fourteen times as much corn was exported last June as in the same month a year ago.

Figured in terms of tonnage it is probable that total exports for June, 1921, exceeded those for June, 1920. Figured in terms of dollars and cents they were less because of the lowered prices. Notwithstanding this the total value of agricultural exports for the month of June this year amounted to the staggering total of \$169,000,000, and the figures for July and August should show an even greater value, and a far greater volume.

A steady upward trend has continued in the exports of wheat, which during the month amounted to 25,235,000 bushels, a slight decline from the previous month but still nearly double the volume of the wheat exports during June, 1920.

Exports of lard increased from 51,307,000 lbs. in May to 69,893,000 lbs. in June, compared with 47,173,000 lbs. exported in June, 1920. Exports of pork, which have continued on about the same level during the past five months, amounted to 59,015,000 lbs., compared with 90,156,000 exported during June, 1920.

Exports of corn, which amounted to 11,835,000 bushels in June, have been exceeded only once so far this year, namely, in March, when the exports amounted to 13,000,000 bushels.

The Future of Agricultural Products

A good deal has been said about the effect of the world-wide industrial depression upon the ability of Europe to make further purchases of American food products. While there is no doubt that this will make for frugality, and that European purchases will not be as large as they would be if Europe had plenty of money to spare, it is axiomatic that people will spend their last cent for food before they will starve. And all that stands between Europe and starvation are American food products.

An interesting opinion upon European export requirements is given by the Flour Buyers' Ser-

Exports for June 1920 and 1921

WHEAT, ... June, 1920	12,846,000 Bus.
WHEAT, ... June, 1921	25,235,000 Bus.
CORN, June 1920	835,000 Bus.
CORN, June, 1921	11,835,000 Bus.
BUTTER, ... June, 1920	696,000 Lbs.
BUTTER, ... June, 1921	641,000 Lbs.
LARD, June, 1920	47,173,000 Lbs.
LARD, June, 1921	69,893,000 Lbs.
MAN'F MILK, June, 1920	44,460,000 Lbs.
MAN'F MILK, June, 1921	22,434,000 Lbs.

vice Association of Minneapolis, which states:

"Wheat is still high in price as compared with other cereals, but there does not seem to be much chance that wheat will move back to its normal relationship as long as a large exporting country like Russia is on the importing side of the column. India also will import instead of export this year. There is some reason for thinking that corn and rye prices will gain on wheat. A record exporting business in corn is now being done principally to Germany for human food. It is also logical to believe that Russian relief will be carried on largely with corn."

Factors Affecting Future Prices

In discussing the future outlook for prices on grain certain important factors should be taken into consideration. The only important bearish factor which needs to be considered is the financial depression which seems to extend from pole to pole. All other factors are very, very bullish.

1st. Consider Europe's needs. Two of the most important exporting countries, In-

dia and Russia, must this year import food to feed their teeming millions. Already American food is being rushed to the famine stricken areas of Russia and a great deal more is demanded. These purchases will be paid for by American and European relief organizations. As a final authoritative word upon the effects of the European drought the following official statement from the Bureau of Crop Estimates is published:

"England, Scotland and Ireland have now endured some 80 days of extreme heat which have injured crops and entirely destroyed the grass.

"The lack of grass is seriously interfering with the dairy and cattle industries. Present indications are that there will be very little feed for fat cattle during the coming winter.

"The drought conditions which apply to England seem to apply also to the Continent. It appears that the drought in Russia has added to the gravity of the situation as Russia will not only have no wheat to export but will be an importer during the coming year if money can be found to finance importations. The condition of the southeastern countries is also reported, though not officially, to be rather poor.

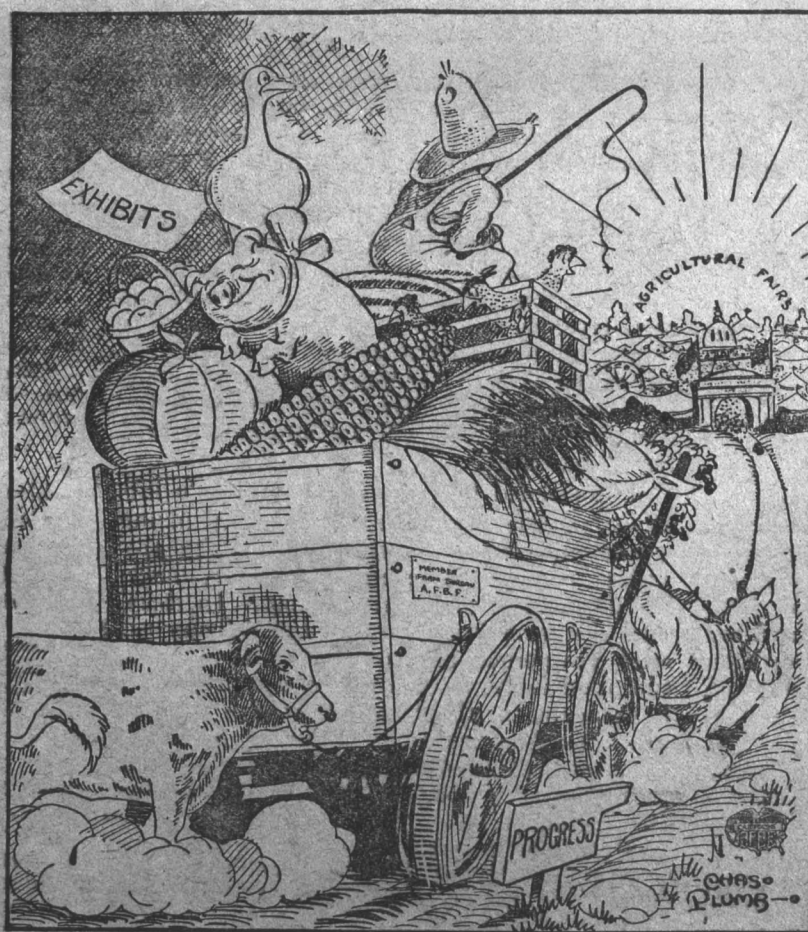
"From the foregoing it is fair to surmise that there will be a good market here and on the Continent for American produce during the coming winter. The present indications are that England will provide a specially good market for beef and mutton during the coming winter. Unless there is a radical change in climatic condition farmers will be forced, in fact they are now being forced, to place their cattle on the market before they are ready. A cattle shortage may, therefore, possibly develop in England in the near future."

2nd. Consider the new tariff bill. The schedules on farm products seek to make up the difference between the cost of production abroad and in this country. They don't quite do it in many cases, but they help in boosting the price of foreign products laid down on our shores and enhance the price to the American farmer that much.

3rd. Consider the billion dollar export fund which is soon to be authorized by congress. The purpose of this fund is to provide capital to those who wish to engage in the exportation of farm products. This additional credit should greatly stimulate the export business as it will enable American exporters to do business with European firms on almost any kind of terms.

4th. Consider the decrease in stored stocks. On Aug. 1st the total amount of food commodities in cold storage was 1,659 million pounds or over 400 million pounds less than on the same date a year ago. The aggravating surplus of milk products which accumulated shortly after the war is being gradually cleaned up which should make for a better demand for current manufactures.

5th. Consider the small potato crop in prospect, not only in this country but Europe as well. Pickle of Chicago, looks upon this as a very bullish influence because it will materially reduce the supply of starchy foods. Last year the potato crop was so large that it acted as a bearish influence upon the grain crops. This year potatoes are likely to be so scarce and high that people will be forced to eat more bread.



America's Biggest "Show"

How Poor Crops May Often Mean Good Times

Crop Records Show that as a Rule Surplus Crops Wipe Out Farmers' Entire Profits

"IT SEEMS to me", writes a manufacturer to the Business Farmer, "that the stories which farm papers are publishing about the damage to crops in the United States and Europe are unnecessarily exact and gloomy."

It all depends upon the point of view. The farm papers do not control the weather or the growing of crops. When crops are good it is the duty of the newspaper to say they are good. When crops are poor it is equally the newspaper's duty to say they are poor.

So it is probably true that the stories which have been published about the damage to crops are exact, but why look upon them as gloomy?

Nature is a queer old dame. She may rob you today to reward you tomorrow. Some times she appears as a lamb in wolf's clothing and at other time as a wolf in sheepskin. She snatches the sweet apple of success from your lips only to substitute a sweeter one. She visits disaster upon men to prepare them for greater fortunes.

Drought and storm, frost and blight, are not always the evil things they are pictured. Often they are blessings in disguise.

Are Bumper Crops a Forerunner of Prosperity?

The financial interests of this country keep their eyes very closely upon the condition of growing crops. If the acreage is large, the condition good, and promise given of bumper crops, they invariably hail the situation as a forerunner of prosperity. Never having taken the time to analyze the situation closely they erroneously assume that bumper crops mean bumper profits and poor crops no profits at all. Now that sometimes is the case, but not often. The rule is that bumper crops mean low prices, and losses to farmers, while poor crops mean high prices and profits to farmers.

There are exceptions to this rule particularly with respect to crops which are in demand for export. If the export demand does not fluctuate too greatly from year to year, then our rule as stated above applies. Surpluses of grain mean a financial loss to the farmer and the country, while a supply somewhat short of or equal to the demand means high prices and prosperity for everybody.

The rule we have stated is admirably proven year in and year out in the case of potatoes, for which there is little export demand, and which must be consumed within less than a year after they are produced. If only 350,000,000 bushels of potatoes are needed to feed the people of the United States, it stands to reason that a crop of 400 million bushels is 50 million too much. And experience has demonstrated time and again that the 25 or 50 or 100 million bushels of potatoes in excess of the requirements of the country absolutely ruins the market for the balance.

Consult the table on this page which is taken from official statistics of the Department of Agriculture. Beginning with the year 1897 we have shown the total production for each year and the farm value as of December 1st of each year. For purposes of comparison we have divided these years into groups of two. For instance, take the years 1897 and 1898. In the former year we produced only 191 million bushels, which were worth on December 1st \$103,365,000. The following year the production was over 218 million bushels which were worth on December 1st slightly over 90 million dollars. In other words the crop that was 17 million bushels larger was worth nearly 13 million dollars less.

The same thing was true, as will be noted in the table, of the crops for every two years since then, with but two exceptions. The crop of 1909 was 40 millions bushels larger

Do Bumper Crops Pay?

Table showing comparison by groups of years of farmers' returns from their potato crops. Note that in every case but two a small crop returned the farmer more money than a large one.

Year	Production Bushels	Farm Value Dec. 1st
1897	191,025,000	103,442,000
1898	218,772,000	90,897,000
1899	260,257,000	103,865,000
1900	247,759,000	104,764,000
1901	198,626,000	151,602,000
1902	298,918,000	137,730,000
1903	262,053,000	159,620,000
1904	352,268,000	157,646,000
1905	278,885,000	170,340,000
1906	331,685,000	167,795,000
1907	322,954,000	197,863,000
1908	302,000,000	210,618,000
1909	389,195,000	210,662,000
1910	349,032,000	194,566,000
1911	292,737,000	233,778,000
1912	420,647,000	212,550,000
1913	331,525,000	237,903,000
1914	409,921,000	199,460,000
1915	359,721,000	221,992,000
1916	286,953,000	419,333,000
1917	442,108,000	542,774,000
1918	411,860,000	478,136,000
1919	355,773,000	633,680,000
1920	430,458,000	451,980,000

than the crop of 1910 and was worth about 16 million dollars more. The crop of 1917 was 31 million bushels larger than the 1918 crop and was worth 64 million dollars more. In the latter case, the entrance of the United States into the war in the fall of 1917 undoubtedly had much to do with the increased value of our potato crop that year as it did with everything else.

What About Other Crops?

As stated before the same rule applies to other crops but in a somewhat lesser degree. Calculations on returns from grain crops the past six years must take into consideration the effect of the war and the export demand which were really the controlling price factors. But discounting these effects we find our rule working in nearly every case.

The production of wheat does not vary so much from year to year as the production of

potatoes. A few million bushels more or less one year than another does not as a rule have much effect upon the price, so in drawing comparisons to show the effect of over-production upon prices we must take consecutive years which show a wide difference in the total yield.

In 1897 our total wheat crop was 610 million bushels. It was worth 493 million dollars on Dec. 1st. The following year over 772 million bushels were produced which were worth on the corresponding date only 449 million dollars or 44 million dollars less than the smaller crop of the previous year. The crop of 596 million bushels in 1904 was worth 90 million dollars more than the crop of 664 million in 1903. The crop of 726 millions in 1905 was worth 41 million dollars more than the crop of 757 millions in 1906. The most startling difference is seen in a comparison of the years 1915 and 1916. In the former year over one billion bushels of wheat were produced, but they brought the farmers 63 million dollars LESS than the 636 million bushel crop of the following year.

Another striking difference is seen in comparing the oat crops and returns for the years 1906 and 1907. The 1906 crop of oats was over a billion bushels yet it was not worth within 28 million dollars of what the 1907 crop of only 800 million bushels was worth. And the enormous crop of 1915 amounting to over a billion and a half bushels brought the farmer a hundred million dollars less than the smaller crop of 1916, of 1,251 million bushels.

Innumerable other cases could be cited to prove the point, but it is not necessary. Farmers themselves know that years of large production are years of low prices, and that years when kind dame nature keeps the yield down to normal, are years when a little money is put away in the bank. And so it is that the farmer who has only a half a crop of potatoes or wheat or beans or what not is far more likely to receive a profitable price for his labor than if his fields returned an abundance. Of course, there is no comfort in this thought to the man whose total crops have been a failure, which is something that very seldom happens in this country.

Farmers Oppose Shifting of Tax Burden

IF THE American farmer can prevent it Congress will not shift the burdens of taxation from the rich to the poor. Representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation have announced emphatically that their organization will vigorously oppose such provisions in the pending tax bill which aim to do this. In presenting their claims to President Harding, whose tentative approval has been given to the bill as it now stands, the farmer representatives made some pointed references to Mr. Harding's statement in his first message to congress that "the country does not expect and will not approve a shifting of burdens."

It is claimed that the administration's taxation program abandons the theory of taxing a man according to his ability to pay, by proposing to repeal the excess profits tax, lowering of surtaxes and other means. In short, says the farm bureau, "the bill relieves the most prosperous of the bulk of their taxes and adds to the burden of the less prosperous. It abandons the theory of progressive taxation which is acknowledged to be correct for a flat tax that will produce less revenue". The Farm Bureau's specific objections to the tax are as follows:

"Under the present law a man with an income of \$300,000, all taxable, would pay \$161,190, or 53.7 per cent, but with two-thirds of his assets invested in tax free securities, his tax is \$31,190, or only 10 per cent on his net income. With an income of \$500,000, all taxable, it would

be \$383,120 or 60 per cent, and with two-thirds tax free, it is \$66,860, or is 13.3 per cent. With an income of \$1,000,000 taxable, it is \$563,100 or 66.32 per cent, with two-thirds tax free, it is \$181,680 or 18 per cent. This is certainly letting them off easy. And yet—the new bill proposes to reduce their surtaxes from a maximum of 65 per cent to 42 per cent. This should not be done until all their income is taxable.

"What does this bill do for the 90,000,000 people in this country whose incomes are below the income tax level?

"The bill is dictated, not by the general welfare, but by a mistaken notion of political expediency."

Bureau Makes Recommendations

After approving of the minor features of the bill, the Farm Bureau makes the following recommendations:

1. Economy.
2. Keep the excess profits tax; revise the administrative features and establish local boards of assessment and adjustment in each district. Establish authority to which cases can be referred for final adjustment.
3. Do NOT lower the surtaxes on individual income.
4. Raise approximately 75 per cent of the taxes from income and excess profits taxes and 25 per cent from consumption taxes.
5. When the financial condition of the treasury will warrant the reduction of taxes, begin with those that will do the greatest good to the greatest number.
6. Take the necessary steps to stop the issuing of tax free securities.

Michigan State Fair Opens September Second

Pure-bred Livestock Exhibit Alone will be Largest and Best in History of the Institution

THE SEVENTY-second annual exposition of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will be thrown open to the public on Friday, September 2nd, and will continue for ten days. Under the management of Geo. W. Dickinson, who during the past few years has built up the Michigan State Fair from one of the smallest to the foremost in the country, its success this year seems already assured.

The 1921 exposition will be the first to be held under control of the state and the direction of a board appointed by the governor. This board composed of twenty members will be in attendance at the grounds during the entire fair and will co-operate with Manager Dickinson in helping to make the occasion a profitable and enjoyable one for all who attend.

New Horse Barns of Interest

The farm folks who visit the State Fair this year will be particularly interested in the new horse stables and the remodeled cattle barn, which were recently completed at a cost of about \$40,000. Former visitors to the fair will recall that the old quarters were not of the best. Not only were exhibitors confined to dark and crowded quarters, but the sight-seeing visitor found no pleasure in visiting these quarters even though the finest specimens of horse and cattle flesh in the world were exhibited there. But it will be a distinct pleasure to visit the new barns.

The interior of the old cattle barns has been remodeled in every detail. The twenty or thirty thousand feet of floor space has been entirely concreted. The old hayracks and the old stalls have been torn out and neat, attractive stalls of iron have taken their place. The whole interior has been painted white and trimmed with flags and bunting. Here stock can be shown to an advantage and visitors will enjoy passing through these light, clean stables to inspect Michigan's finest cattle. Although the capacity of these barns is 700 head, they will not accommodate all the live stock which has already been entered for the big show. It is authoritatively stated that the exhibit of cattle at the 1921 exposition will be the largest in the history of the Fair.



Typical scenes at the Michigan State Fair. Above: County lassies competing for the prize in the milking contest, an annual event which never fails to provide the crowd with a lot of amusement and laughter. Below: One of the many "hair-raising" stunts performed by members of the aerial circus. This year the State Fair management announces it has upon its program of aerial events the most renowned stunt aviators in the world.

Adjoining the cattle barns are the new stables. They are built of brick and well lighted by fenestra windows. The floor of the great structure is made of creosoted wooden brick cemented together with sand and tar. The great barn is equipped with a double row of box stalls and a double row of open stalls, built according to the most approved ideas. Despite the size of the structure it is likely to prove inadequate to meet the demands of horse owners who wish to exhibit at the fair this year.

Live Stock Exhibits Biggest Ever

Manager Dickinson says the livestock exhibits that have already been signed up for the Fair will alone be worth coming miles to see. Heretofore out-of-state breeders have "copped" a majority of the prizes but a special effort has been made this year to interest Michigan breeders, with the result that Michigan livestock will be better represented

in every department than it has been for many years.

Increased Agricultural Exhibits

Last year some of the county agricultural exhibits were crowded out of the agricultural building by the exhibit of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This year this will not

happen, and present indications are that at least fifteen or twenty county farm bureaus will have a large display of fruits, grain and vegetables, to say nothing of the more elaborate displays by state organizations. In other departments we are assured by Manager Dickinson, the exhibits will be quite equal if not superior to those of former years.

Entertainment Features

Last year's aerial events proved of such interest to state fair visitors that they will again form an important part of the program this year. The fair management has closed contracts with several of the most spectacular flyers in the world who will thrill and entertain the crowd every day of the fair. Balloon ascensions with triple parachute jumps will be another feature while the display of fireworks will be magnificent and quite beyond description. In addition there will be horse races, auto

polo, vaudeville, circus stunts, and other attractions quite too numerous to mention.

Getting Ready for the Crowd

The fair management is planning for another record crowd this year, and because of the improvement in the roads which makes it possible for out-of-town folks to drive in to the fair in the morning and back home at night, a large increase is expected in the attendance of farmers and their families. It will be possible this year for farmers living fifty to seventy-five miles away from the fair grounds to make the round trip in one day and give the folks a merry time at Michigan's biggest educational exposition. This has been a discouraging summer, but things are looking better. Farm folks as well as everyone else may well relieve the strain a little bit by knocking off work for a day or two and taking in the State Fair.

Michigan Jersey Cow Qualifies for American Jersey Gold Medal

JACOB'S Golden Melia Ann owned by C. E. George & Son of Union City, produced 12,197 pounds of milk, yielding 730 pounds of butterfat; starting official year's test at four years and eleven months.

During this test she carried a living calf 259 days, qualifying her for a gold medal given by the American Jersey Cattle Club.

At two years and ten months she produced 9,339 pounds of milk and 554 pounds of butterfat.

At our request Mr. George has given us the following brief history of his "gold medal" cow:

"Jacob's Golden Melia Ann 374745 was born, June 2nd, 1915, the smallest calf I ever saw, about as big as a lamb at 2 weeks old. She however was full of life and grew well the first year. Second year she made a remarkable growth and was then as large as any of our 2 year olds. She freshened as a Sr. yearling but we were not doing official work then, so she made no record. She freshened again at 2 yrs., 10 mos. and we started her on official test with the result that she led her class through the 50 lb. list and finished with the A. J. C. C's Bronze Medal, giving 9,338.8 lbs. milk, 554.12 lbs. fat, best in Michigan. She freshened again as Sr. 3 yr. old but was not tested. She freshened again, at 4 yrs., 11 mos. old and started R. of M. test with no intention of winning gold medal. She was milked three times a day for 2 months as a relief to her udder, rather than encouraging yield. Balance of 10 months only two milkings per day were taken. She gave at beginning of test 50 to 53 lbs. milk per day that tested around 5 per



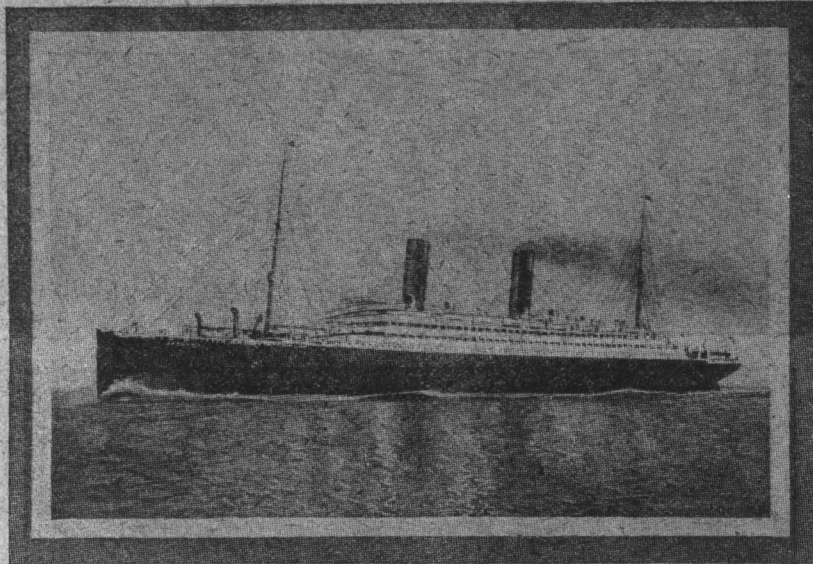
cent fat. She closed the year on the 12th month giving 26 to 30 lbs. milk per day that tested from 7 to 8 per cent fat. Her total milk for the year was 12,197 lbs. and 730.10 lbs. average per cent 5.99; weight of cow 1,050 lbs. Carried living calf 259 days during test. She bore a fine large son June 12th, 1921. Sired by a double grandson of Raleigh. Qualifying her for A. J. C. C. gold medal with a large margin. The record living cow of her age in Michigan. A remarkable feature of her test is that she was in the 50 lb. list for the entire 12 months. Jacob's Golden Melia Ann has a license to be a 1,000 lb. cow. Her dam was a pure Melia Ann St. Lambert, daughter of King Melia Ann, that wonderful milking family. Her sire, Jacob's Emmment 11111, was a double grandson of the world famous Champion Jacoba Irene. His grandsire was Emanon, a 75 per cent brother to Eminent, sire of 90. Jacob's Golden Melia Ann is a cow of great scale. Very long, deep body, level rump, straight and broad, strong back, square udder with excellent large teats, a remarkable easy milker. She is simply one perfectly grand cow in every detail. Photoed at close of test."—C. E. George, Breeder and Owner, Union City, Michigan.

Europe Thru the Eyes of a Farm Paper Editor

Being the First Installment of a Series of Articles on European Travel and Agriculture

By THE EDITOR

COME WITH me and I will show you many strange things about this old world in which you live and the people who inhabit the other side of it. We will embark upon a great ocean liner that is an eighth of a mile long, that reaches forty feet beneath the surface of the sea, and fifty feet above and is so spacious that every last man, woman and child of the average county seat town could walk on board and find room in which to sleep, eat and live in comfort. For seven days we will plough eastward through the blue Atlantic and see no sight of land or any human being except our companions on board the boat, or perchance the occupants of another boat which we may pass on the journey. When the tide is high we will ride into the port of Liverpool, not many miles from the spot whence the Mayflower sailed upon her eventful journey. We will travel by rail in curious little cars to the land of the canny Scot, and bide a wee in the "most interesting capital city in the world." Thence we shall proceed north and eastward across the North Sea to a point within a few hundred miles of the Arctic circle. We shall sail down one of Norway's most picturesque fiords and arrive at Bergen which nestles at the foot of towering green-swarded mountains. On our way to the capital of Norway we shall pass through innumerable tunnels, snow-banks and snow sheds. We shall emerge from the thunder-storm to enter the snow storm and look down from dizzy heights to ice-bound lakes below and up to dizzier heights to snow-bound mountains above. From Christiania we will go to Denmark, "the most con-



Cunard R. M. S. Caronia, one of the Chartered Boats which carried the M. B. F. Editor and Hundreds of Other Rotarians to England.

tented and prosperous little kingdom" in the world. We will tarry here for a while and get acquainted with the Danish farmers who have made Denmark what she is. We will visit her farms, her dairies, her cooperative bacon factories, her experiment farms, her mammoth seed-cleaning institutions, and other places of interest in which the products of Danish farms are prepared for market. We will want to spend weeks and months in Denmark for her people are kind and hospitable, but we must hasten on our way. Germany, our late enemy, but now anxious for American friendship, will be our next stopping place. Here we will learn something of the effects of the war on this once proud and prosperous people, what they are doing to recover from these effects, wages, prices, rents,

cost of clothing, food, etc. Her agriculture will also interest us. Thence through Belgium to France, seeing from the car windows something of the devastation of towns and countryside wrought by the great war. From Paris to Calais we go through drought-stricken fields by ferry across the English Channel until the great white cliffs of Dover loom up ahead to tell us the joyful news that we will soon be again in the land of our forefathers, the cradle of the English language. The next stop will be in London, the largest city in the world, a wonder city where wealth and poverty live side by side affording a contrast which causes the visitor never ceasing speculation. Back to Liverpool, an auto drive through the beautiful, magnificent, farm-dotted and forested hills of North Wales. Then, oh, happy day! back on board ship, bound for home, better citizens than when we left, hearts overflowing with love for our country, and gladder than any tongue can tell that we are American citizens and dwell in peace, happiness and prosperity beneath the protecting folds of Old Glory.

* * * *

FOR A NUMBER of years the American farmers have been impressed with the progress which the co-operative organizations of Europe seem to have made. But while the literature which is published upon the subject describes well enough the methods of co-operation, it is rather indefinite upon causes and effects. Often have I asked myself these questions, "Why have European farmers succeeded where our (Continued on page 20)"

David Friday Accepts Presidency of the Michigan Agricultural College

Economic Expert Leaves University of Michigan to Guide Destinies of Farmers' School

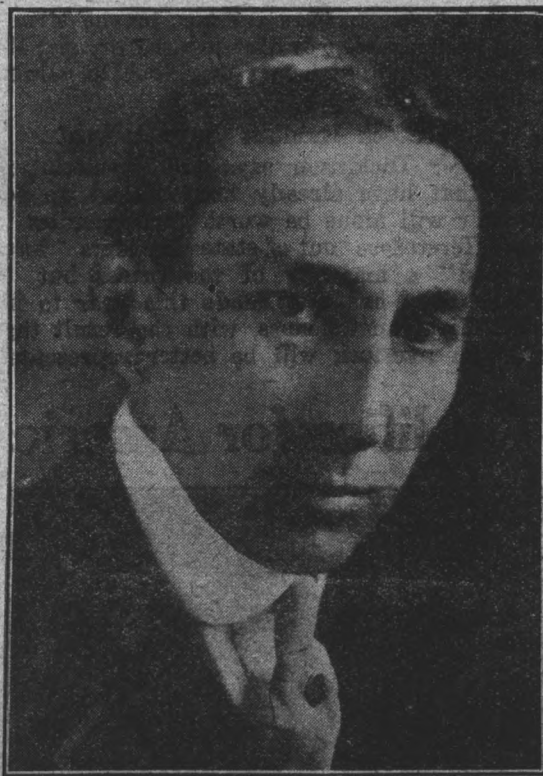
AS SUGGESTED some time ago in these columns the Board of Agriculture has appointed David Friday, professor of Economics at the U. of M., as President of the Michigan Agricultural College to succeed Frank S. Kedzie, resigned. The Board's choice meets with the hearty approval of all concerned, the feeling being general that Mr. Friday will make an able and successful president. He will take office January 1st.

Prof. Friday's qualifications for his new position date back to the day of his birth which fate kindly decreed should be in a Michigan farm home. This farm home was near Coloma, where the boy enjoyed the usual vicissitudes of rural life, attended the village school for sixteen years and the preparatory school at Benton Harbor for two years.

"At the end of that time", confides Prof. Friday, "we found ourselves in the depression of 1894 and I left school to run my mother's farm. It was during these years that I performed the to me memorable feat of selling corn at nineteen cents a bushel hauling it five miles to deliver it. I continued at the noble vocation of agriculture until I was twenty-five years of age, teaching school during the winter months to eke out the family income."

During these more or less hard years Mr. Friday completed his entrance requirements for the University and entered that institution in 1905 with one year's advance standing on examination. "Incidentally," he says, "while I was at the business of country school teaching, the evil one tempted me with the result that I spent my spare time for a year and a half reading law. I finally reformed and escaped from the fate that threatened me."

Mr. Friday graduated from the University in 1908 and was at once appointed an instructor in economics. By 1913 his work had at-



DAVID FRIDAY
The New President of M. A. C.

tracted such favorable attention that he was given the professorship of economics and accounting. In 1916 he left the University to take a position with the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, and while thus engaged conducted numerous financial and economic investigations in Wall Street.

In the spring of 1918, Prof. Friday went to the Treasury Department at Washington to

work on plans for new sources of revenue. In September, 1918, he became advisor of the Wire administration and had charge of the determination of just compensation for the use of the telegraph and telephone lines taken over by the government.

Since 1911, Prof. Friday has been engaged in various economic investigations of more or less importance. During the summer of that year he was in charge of statistics for the special commission of inquiry into taxation. The following year he was engaged by the Attorney General in a rate case. In 1913 he was on an investigation for the minority stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and in 1914 on the valuation of the Pere Marquette Railroad for the Michigan Railroad Commission. In 1915 he was engaged in an investigation for the Southern California Edison Co., at Los Angeles, California, and since then has been on a multitude of cases for bondholders' committees and for government departments.

Prof. Friday is an author of some note, having written numerous articles on taxation, income and capital accumulation, prices and similar subjects. Last fall he published "Profits, Wages and Prices", a little book dealing with these subjects as they existed during and after the war. In recent years he has become a familiar figure on the lecture platform.

The new president is forty-four years old, married and has three children.

Such is the brief biography of the man who will assume the presidency of the M. A. C. during a critical moment in its history. A product of the farm, of an inquiring turn of mind, equipped by varied experience to grapple with big problems, Prof. Friday seems admirably fitted for his new job, and we bespeak for him a most successful administration.



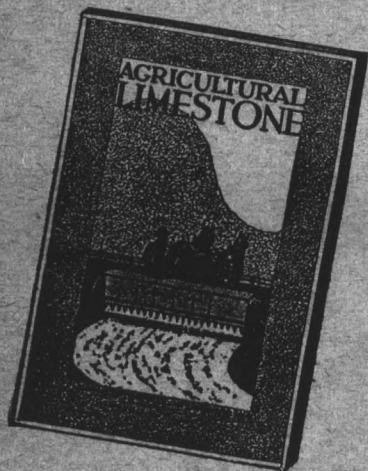
WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

There is probably not a farmer in Michigan who has not at least seriously considered applying limestone to his land.

Thousands of the more progressive among them decided to do so this year, and they are reaping a handsome profit from the investment.

Many others have not yet made this decision.

They are the type who must know definitely the profit they can expect before making any investment.



This Book FREE

The book will be promptly sent, postpaid, upon return of this coupon. Or just drop us a post-card.

Please send copy of AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE to

We want to say a word to you farmers of this type. We can't tell you exactly in dollars and cents your profit from an investment in limestone, as soil conditions, crop conditions, and methods of working vary so greatly that this is impossible.

You can, however, find out for yourself very definitely what profits you can expect from a limestone investment if you go to the small amount of trouble necessary to get the results of scores of limestone tests, which have been made by YOUR Agricultural College, by YOUR County Agents and by other reliable investigators and users in your locality.

You know that prices this year have been so close to production costs that profits have been small. With labor, seed, and overhead costs fixed, the only way for you to increase your profits next year is to increase your yield.

You can put it down as a definite fact that a very large percentage of Michigan land is sour and needs limestone. Also that, almost without exception, every farmer who has made his first trial investment in Solvay Pulverized Limestone is continuing to buy and apply it until all his land is covered. This proves that it pays.

You will find that hundreds of farmers are raising clover and alfalfa today on limed land where before they couldn't get a catch at all.

You will find that 50% increase in yield is the average result secured by applying Solvay Limestone to wheat lands. The average increase in alfalfa, clover, beans, etc., is as high, and usually higher.

These are FACTS which you can't overlook.

We don't ask you to accept our word for it. We merely ask you as a progressive farmer to find out about limestone—to study your own individual farm, compare it with tests which have been made under similar conditions, then figure the percentage of profit which you will get from a limestone investment, and decide for yourself.

Let us help you do this. Ask us to send our book on limestone, which gives you the facts—scores of tests and definite information so that you can find out what limestone will do for YOU.

While many county agents and farmers have told us that this book is one of the most valuable ever put into farmers' hands, we won't charge you for it. Just drop us a line now while you think of it so that you can know limestone and prepare to apply it this Fall, and reap the profits on your investment next year.

SOLVAY

PULVERIZED AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE

Wing & Evans, Inc.,
625 BOOK BLDG., DETROIT

Sales Agent
For

The Solvay Process Co.,

EXPORT RATE HELPS

PRODUCERS

THE RAILROADS in Central Freight Association territory have reduced rates 7 1-2 cents per cwt. on export grain and 4 1-2 cents on grain for domestic uses. As to how this will effect the shipper, the transportation department points out that last year the Michigan State Farm Bureau shipped more than 900 cars of wheat and rye to Baltimore for export. If the same number of cars are shipped during the coming season, the rate reduction of 7 1-2 cents will mean the saving of about \$30 on every car of wheat and \$24 on every car of rye, or a total of \$25,000 on the export business of the Michigan Elevator Exchange. If 500 cars are shipped to eastern points for domestic consumption and the reduction of 4 1-2 cents is made effective it will mean a saving of \$8,000 to the producers of Michigan.

GLEANERS ADD ELEVATORS

AT a time when business lies dormant with nearly every other Ass'n, the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n are reaching out, building and taking on more elevators constantly.

On July 2nd there was opened for business at Berrien Springs, Berrien county, Michigan, a new elevator 36 x 36 with a warehouse in connection 36 x 48. Equipped electrically, the plant at this point has a capacity of 100,000 bushels.

Situated as it is in one of the best known fruit sections in the state the management at this point expects to handle a large proportion of the fruit crop of the locality consisting of grapes, peaches, apples and berries. In addition to the fruit business this locality is one of the best wheat producing territories in that section of the country so the outlook for the future of this new plant is bright. Starting out late as it was this year, already eight carloads of the new crop of wheat have been loaded.

In order that the elevator may serve the farmers needs in that locality throughout the year the management is arranging to carry a complete line of elevator supplies such as sugar, feed; in fact anything and everything the farmer may need.

Five coal sheds are being erected at this point with a capacity of 15 cars of coal. When entirely completed the plant at this point will represent an investment of \$20,000 in buildings. One hundred and twenty-six local farmers are stockholders in the elevator.

In addition to the lumber yards which the Gleaner Clearing House Association own and operate at Saranac, Michigan, which yards handles a \$20,000 stock of lumber and building supplies, doing a business of over \$50,000 last year after the late opening, the stockholders have asked the Clearing House to back them in building an elevator with the result that on August 15th their new elevator 40 x 40 with a capacity of 150,000 bushels was ready for business.

This plant has 225 farmer stockholders and situated as it is in a rich farming country, it represents an investment in land, buildings, and equipment, etc., of \$13,000. It is strictly modern and up-to-date and is being built by the Gleaner's own expert superintendent, Mr. Ernest Ely who has had years of experience in building elevators and is a general contractor.

The principal commodities that will be marketed by the farmers at this point will be beans, potatoes, rye, wheat and in the retail end of the business they will sell to the farmers in addition to the lumber and building supplies, salt, sugar, various kinds of feed and all seeds that they need. Prospects for this new elevator are very promising indeed.

CONDEMN THE TOWNSEND BILL

CONDEMNING Senator Townsend of Michigan, chairman of the Senate Post Offices and Post Roads Committee, Senator Key Pittman of Nebraska, speaking in the

Current Agricultural News

senate recently, pointed out how Senator Townsend had delayed the passage of highway legislation for the purpose of passing the bill that bears Townsend's name. He claimed that the Townsend bill is unpopular "everywhere" and dubbed it as "a piece of Federal-Control legislation which does not embody a co-operative scheme between the federal government and the various states and municipalities to the extent of the existing law, but it proposes control by the federal government of roads across, thru, and in states for national purposes." "That feature of the measure," continued Senator Pittman, "has aroused tremendous opposition in some states and in some localities and upon the part of certain Senators and Representatives who are opposed to the growth of that character of legislation."

It is understood that the Dowell bill, favored by the American Farm Bureau Federation because it will provide more farm-to-market roads, and the Townsend federal highway bill will be combined by the Senate committee and reported soon. Senator Townsend is expected to try to retain at least his scheme for a federal highway commission which will take the administration of the work away from the Bureau of Roads in the Department of Agriculture.

HANG ON TO YOUR PEDIGREED SEED

FARMERS will do well to take a tip from the seed companies that are now buying up old oats of good weight and color for seed purposes next year, says the state farm bureau. Unfavorable weather this year has produced a crop that is light and the grain itself is light weight stuff. Seed companies are proceeding along the lines that old seed that is in good condition will be good stuff to have on hand next spring. Farmers can profit by hanging onto any good last year's oats, particularly pedigreed stock, says the farm bureau.

South Dakota farm bureau members are seeking national legislation which will protect purchasers of alfalfa seed from the inferior foreign seeds which are being mixed with hardy western varieties and sold as all hardy seed. Last year America imported 18,268,000 lbs. of alfalfa seed during the 11 months ending May 31, 1921, more than half the estimated alfalfa seed production for the entire country in a year. Most of the imported seed is southern grown and almost sure to winter kill. Mixed with hardy American grown seed it is a menace to good farming practice.

The Michigan state farm bureau has about 85 acres of garden wax beans and sweet corn growing in various parts of the state, with the idea of being able to supply farmers next spring with wax beans and sweet corn that is true to name and the best of its kind. The department has about 45 acres sown to three varieties of wax beans and about 20 acres each of Golden Bantam and Evergreen sweet corn.

PROGRESS IN WOOL SUITINGS

STATE FARM bureau wool poolers have gone a step farther in the quick disposition of their 1921 pool by enlarging the outlet for virgin wool fabrics. They have just made arrangements for the manufacture of standard size, virgin wool suits of clothes, of which a complete stock will be carried, in all sizes and styles, says the farm bureau wool department. Prices on these suits, it is stated, will be such that the farmer is getting a splendid return on his wool and that the consumer is getting an original wool product of the best cut and tailoring, at an astoundingly low price.

Farm bureau overcoats—Miltons and Kerseys—have begun to come into state headquarters from the Columbia City, Ind., Woolen Mills.

It is announced that the farmers are making for themselves the best grade overcoats in Miltons, Kerseys and plaid backs at \$25 each.

Arrangements have been made with the Cleveland Worsted Mills of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country to make farm bureau wool into worsteds. Today the mills at South Bend, Ind., are making cassimeres for the farm bureau.

Wool continues to come into the state farm bureau wool pool. Last week 10,000 more pounds of wool were pooled at Reed City. Thousands of pounds of wool yet in farmers' barns will soon begin to come into the pool, according to state farm bureau wool pool men.

DAIRYMEN ESCAPE HEAVY FEDERAL TAXES

BUTTER MADE from neutralized cream will not be taxed ten cents a pound, as proposed during the last days of the retiring administration, and fought for months by the dairy interests of the nation. The treasury ruling proposing the tax is now dead, according to advices from Washington.

The death of the proposed tax averts a certain cut in the price paid to the farmer for butterfat says Michigan dairymen, who are rejoicing. Such a tax, they declare, would have penalized the farmer heavily, as much of the 30,000,000 pounds of butter produced annually in the state is made from neutralized cream. It is pointed out too that butter substitute interests could have capitalized the tax for their own benefit by declaring butter made from neutralized cream to be an adulterated product and taxed as such.

Another burden which Michigan dairymen escaped in common with dairymen of the nation, was a two cent stamp tax on all checks, rejected recently by the House Ways and Means committee as a means of raising additional funds. Ninety-six per cent of the Michigan creameries replying to a questionnaire on such a tax opposed it, declaring that the large number of small checks they write would make such a tax bear heavily on them. It was estimated that such a tax would cost Michigan creameries \$3,333,000 annually on butter transactions alone.

TRACTORS IN FALL PLOWING

WEATHER observers over the country report that the month of June was one of the warmest on record. The entire year including the winter months, has been one of unusually high temperature with the prospect that the tendency for excessive heat will continue.

This looks rather ominous for those who have a great deal of fall plowing to do and who have only horses with which to do it. No matter how enthusiastic a supporter of the horse he may be, every farmer will admit that summer fallowing and fall plowing are horse-killing jobs. He knows probably from his own experience and that of his neighbors that these jobs often mean heavy horse fatalities.

The sturdiness of the tractor, its absolute indifference to temperature its resistance to what would be abuse, by overloading in a case of horses, and its willingness to work twenty-four hours a day if necessary, make the tractor the ideal power for fall plowing.—Power Farming.

BARUCH AIDS A. F. B. F.

Bernard M. Baruch has accepted the invitation of the American Farm Bureau Federation to appear before the Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry to present an analysis of the farmers' credit and finance problems. Mr. Baruch has just returned from Germany where he devoted some attention to agricultural finance. He was formerly chairman of the War Industries Board.

STATE JERSEY MEET

THE STATE Jersey Breeders Association was entertained by the Jersey Breeders of Lenawee county, on the county fair grounds at Adrian, on Wednesday, August 17. A goodly number of men and women were present, coming from all over the state; a picnic dinner was served and a program consisting of music, declamation and several addresses. The principal speaker for the occasion was F. F. Showers, of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., who came as a representative of the American Jersey Cattle Club. Prof. Reed, of the M. A. C. gave a talk on the dairy cow and a cow demonstration. Pres. Balden and Secretary Hendrickson of the State Association both made short talks, urging the breeders present to be more active supporters of the advertising program which had been adopted by the association. At the suggestion of Prof. Reed, a resolution, calling for the raising of amount of money for advertising purposes equal to 50 cents per cow for the total number of cows included in the association was adopted. A short talk was given by Helmer Rabild on butter and cheese making as it will be practiced in connection with the new factory which the Michigan Milk Producers' Association proposes to establish in Adrian. H. H. Mack, of the Michigan Business Farmer, discussed live stock advertising, urging the breeders present, who were anxious to advance the cause of improved live stock breeding, to show their interest in the undertaking by showing their live stock at county fairs, and the farm newspapers by keeping an advertisement for their herds in the breeders' directory of these papers.

HOW PRICES COMPARED FOR JULY

THE INDEX numbers for July, together with the highest index number reached during the boom period and the percentage of this advance which has been lost are shown in the following table. (1913 equals 100):

Commodity	Index July 1921	Highest Index 1920	% gain lost by July 1921
Farm products	115	246	90
Foods	134	287	82
Cloth & clothing	179	356	69
Fuel & lighting	184	284	54
Metals and metal products	125	195	74
Bld'g materials	200	341	53.5
Chemicals and drugs	163	223	43
House furn'sh'gs	235	371	50
Miscellaneous	149	247	67
All commodities	143	272	72

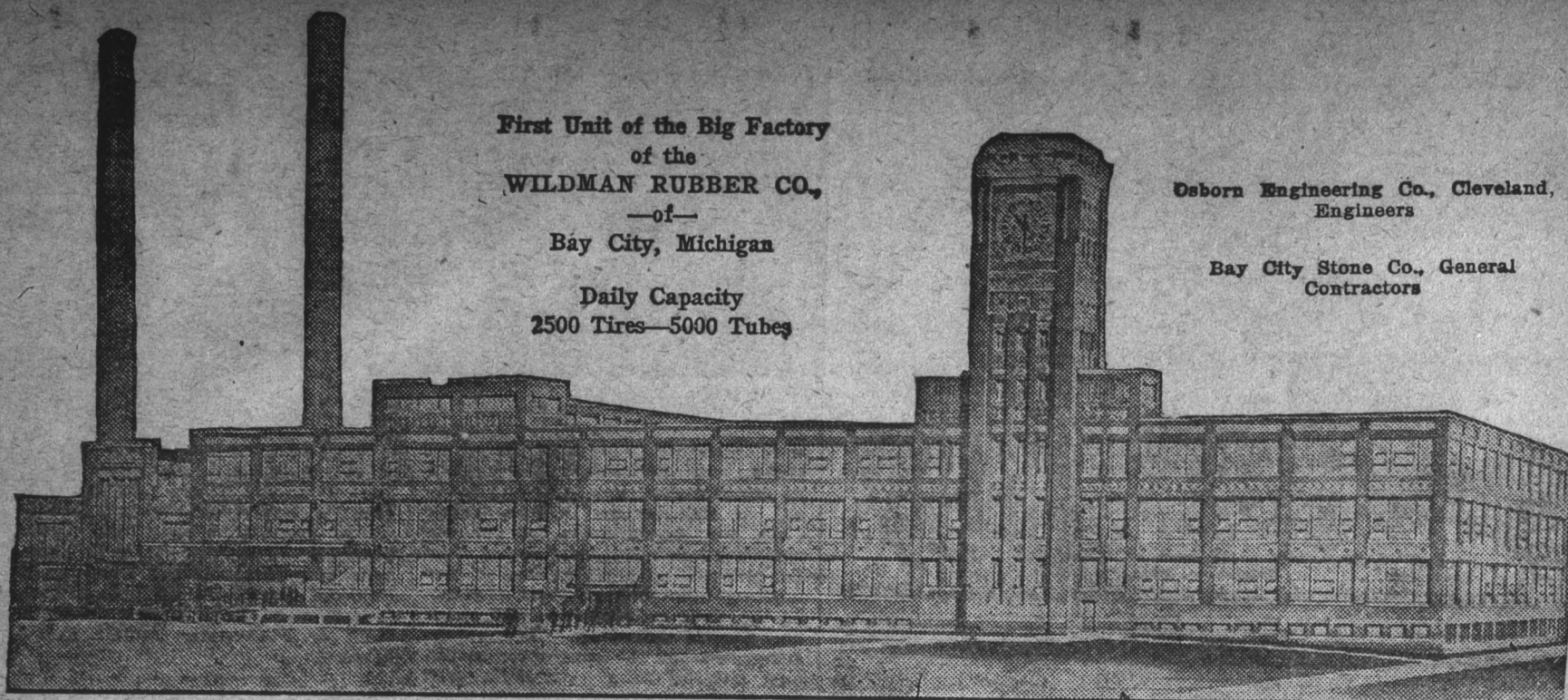
FRESH MILK IN CUBES

IN Holland milk is now put up and sold in solid form, being made into cubes which are readily dissolved in tea, coffee or other fluids. The milk, after removal of the cream, is reduced by heat to dryness, then powdered and mixed with the cream, the material being pressed into blocks. These milk cubes have the advantage of preserving their freshness for a long time. They are recommended for use in regions where milk is not easily to be had, and travelers may find it convenient to carry a supply of them.

\$100 EXTRA PREMIUM!

THE DETROIT Packing Co., has offered a premium of \$100, in addition to the premium offered by the State Fair, for the best carload of beef cattle to be exhibited at the State Fair. Indications are that there will be some stiff competition for this prize, as it is stated the fat cattle exhibit will excel anything of its kind ever shown before.

Ohio claims the honor of enrolling the oldest member of the American Farm Bureau Federation. C. T. Templeton, a member of the Lawrence County Farm Bureau was 100 years old on June 17, 1921. Mr. Templeton's son is also a member, and his grandson, J. L. Templeton, is president of the county organization. Has Michigan an older member?



First Unit of the Big Factory
of the
WILDMAN RUBBER CO.,
—of—
Bay City, Michigan

Daily Capacity
2500 Tires—5000 Tubes

Osborn Engineering Co., Cleveland,
Engineers

Bay City Stone Co., General
Contractors

THE MOST MODERN AND COMPLETE RUBBER FACTORY IN AMERICA—THE WILDMAN RUBBER CO.
(Now Under Construction)

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

was responsible for the phenomenal growth of Akron, Ohio, from 69,067 inhabitants in 1910 to 208,435 in 1920, an increase of 202%.

The total business of all the Akron rubber companies in 1920 totaled the enormous sum of \$544,729,000.

It is claimed that Akron factories produced last year 70 per cent of all the tires made in the United States.

Last year Michigan produced at least 70 per cent of all the automobiles made in the United States.

If all the manufacturers of rubber tires for motor cars in the United States were to operate up to the limit of their facilities twenty-four hours per day, the aggregate production per year would be in the vicinity of 37,000,000 tires.

Not one tire company that we know of could possibly operate full facilities twenty-four hours a day, therefore the aggregate production, under the most favorable circumstances, would not and could not be above 25,000,000 tires per year.

There are now, according to United States statistics, approximately 10,000,000 motor cars in daily use in the United States. At a conservative estimate each of these cars will consume at least two new tires annually, a total of 20,000,000 tires.

The annual and normal production of motor cars in the United States is now about 3,000,000. Each of these cars requires five tires or a total annually of 15,000,000 tires.

This means a demand of 35,000,000 tires annually, not taking into consideration the constant increase in the volume of cars in use and in annual production of motor cars.

Therefore it is certain that the making of rubber tires is and will continue to be, a profitable industry.

Why Shouldn't Michigan Supply the Tires?

Two things are as sure as time itself. The motor car and the motor truck are here to stay. They Must Have Tires. The Wildman Rubber Company of Bay City, will make a necessity, therefore, under wise management it must be a continuous money maker.

On our wonderful site of 63 acres is being erected the first unit of the most modern tire factory in the world. With our superior advantages including the very latest and best equipment made and our most efficient management, the Wildman Rubber company will be able to produce tires and tubes at the minimum cost.

Our plant will have direct connection over our own tracks with both the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railroads, whose main lines run through our property. We have deep water frontage of half a mile on Saginaw River and will receive the advantage of such preferential freight rates as are accorded to seaports. A concrete pavement leads from the business center of Bay City direct to the plant. We have the benefit of low power rates and last, but not least, an excellent labor market. Coal mines are within a few miles of our plant.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

J. P. Greenwald, Pres. A. E. Hubbell, Sec'y
R. Wilson Cressey, Vice-Pres. E. T. Jones, Treas.
Member American Automobile Association Bell Phone 2954
BAY CITY MOTOR CLUB
Board of Commerce Building
Jno. C. Sheflin, Manager, Bay City, Mich.
A Business Organization Devoting Its Entire Resources to Bettering Conditions for Motorists.
July 19th, 1921.

Mr. Jas. C. McCabe, Sec.
Wildman Rubber Co.,
Bay City, Mich.

Dear Sir:—The demonstration recently witnessed by the undersigned convinces us that you have perfected an inner tube that will practically revolutionize the tire industry.

To see an ordinary looking tire, filled with compressed air, punctured by driving ice picks, nails and screwdrivers through the entire casing and tube, and then find not the slightest amount of air is lost or expelled, is almost beyond belief. Yet that was what we not only saw, but did ourselves. The examination of the sample tubes, your explanation of the action of the crude, raw gum in cementing itself together after a puncture, made an apparent mystery and trick of legerdemain or necromancy disappear and proved that yours is but a scientific demonstration that natural rubber, in its crude state, can be handled by men who have made this a study; to do their will and overcome difficulties heretofore unseen.

Fortunately for yourself you live in a practical age, no longer are men who perfect scientific ideas charged with witchcraft and put to death. Today, in this modern time, you should and undoubtedly will be hailed as one of the benefactors of the age.

We recommend your new tube, we wish you success and you may give either of us as reference pertaining to your marvelous invention and perfection of a puncture proof inner tube.

Yours very truly,
J. P. GREENWALD, President.
JNO. C. SHEFLIN, Manager.

The Wildman Rubber Company is No Experiment

The Wildman Rubber Company is not an experiment. The men at the head are experienced tire manufacturers. Mr. W. W. Wildman, president and general manager, has a brilliant record of 25 years in the tire industry. For ten years he was general manager of one of a well known tire company in Akron, O. "Wildman tires—just quality" will be our motto. Under his management The Wildman Rubber Company is bound to become one of the most successful industries in Michigan.

Reclaiming Plant

Another big money maker will be the Reclaiming Plant which will be built as soon as the tire factory is completed. Mr. Wildman has a patent process for reclaiming old rubber which is far more economical than methods used by others. This plant will furnish a market for old rubber which is now shipped to other states. In itself it will be a big industry and will give employment to a large number of men.

THE WILDMAN SELF SEALING TUBE

In addition to regulation inner tubes, the Wildman Rubber Company will manufacture the Wildman Self Sealing Inner Tube (U. S. Patent No. 1,217,888) which is an absolute safeguard against punctures. This tube has been thoroughly tested and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. On tests recently made the Wildman Self Sealing tubes have stood up after being punctured 400 times. Demonstration at our office any time. Already there is an unlimited demand for these tubes, as they fill a long felt want. It is planned to have them on the market in the very near future.

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. Charles A. Brownell of Detroit, one of the real big men in the advertising world has been elected vice-president of The Wildman Rubber Company and will move to Bay City at once. Mr. Brownell was advertising manager of the Ford Motor Company for more than ten years. The first year he was with the company the sales were 18,000 cars. When he left the company on December 31, 1920 the annual sales were 1,023,000 cars and 80,000 tractors. During Mr. Brownell's connection with the Ford Company he visited every state in the Union and has built strong friendships among the aggressive men in the automobile industry. Mr. Brownell resigned from the Ford Company and went to California intending to make that his home. However, our proposition looked so good to him that he decided to return to Michigan and become associated with this organization. Mr. Brownell is personally acquainted with practically everyone of the 7,000 Ford dealers in the United States. That he will be a great asset to The Wildman Rubber Company goes without saying.

The Wildman Company is here under your eyes, you can see it grow. It is tangible, real. Fill out the following coupon and let us give you the information you desire about our company and its product.

The Wildman Rubber Co.

W. W. WILDMAN, President C. A. BROWNELL, Vice-Pres.
C. R. TWYNHAM, Treasurer. JAS. C. McCABE, Secretary

Offices 302-313-314 Phoenix Block, Bay City, Mich.

WILDMAN RUBBER COMPANY,
Bay City, Mich.
Without any obligation on my part,
please send full particulars.

Name

Address

Record Holders

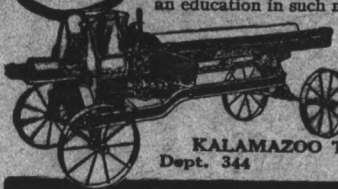
Wood Silos—Tile Silos—Silo Fillers

The Kalamazoo is the only wood silo made that holds record of 20 years service without a flaw. We make both wood and tile. Special construction keeps silage in most nutritious condition; no waste. Kalamazoo Cutters are the world's standard. None better in any way.

Kalamazoo

Facts FREE. Write TODAY

Send for these silo and cutter books. They are an education in such matters. Don't buy a silo or cutter until you have read them. Read about the matchless Center Shear cut on Kalamazoo Ensilage Cutters. It's all in the free books. Write today.



KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.
Dept. 344 Kalamazoo, Mich.



Send Name for
These Silo and
Ensilage Cutter
Guides

Do You Know

That in this big department store of used cars you can always find a selection of over 100 cars. Fords, all models; Maxwell, Chevrolet, Dodge Brothers and undersell in both price and easy terms.

Detroit's Used Car Department Store

THOMAS J. DOYLE

3922 Woodward Detroit, Mich.

THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR

A Real Self-Oiling Windmill

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. Every moving part is completely and fully oiled. A constant stream of oil flows on every bearing. The shafts run in oil. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Any windmill which does not have the gears running in oil is only half oiled. A modern windmill, like a modern automobile, must have its gears enclosed and run in oil. Dry gears, exposed to dust, wear rapidly. Dry bearings and dry gears cause friction and loss of power. The Aermotor pumps in the lightest breeze because it is correctly designed and well oiled. To get everlasting windmill satisfaction, buy the Aermotor.

Write today for Circular. **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Des Moines Kansas City Minneapolis Oakland



BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this year, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!

This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

Make Your Money Buy More!

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, 1 year
McCall's Magazine 1 year
Today's Housewife, 1 year

All for \$2.00
—VALUE \$3.00

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER will save you money on your reading matter. ORDER NOW.

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, 1 year and any of the following, each one year

	Reg. Price	FOR	\$3.00
WITH American Magazine	\$3.50	FOR	\$3.00
WITH Breeder's Gazette	2.50	FOR	2.00
WITH Christian Herald	3.00	FOR	2.25
WITH Delineator	3.50	FOR	3.00
WITH Everybody's Magazine	3.75	FOR	3.25
WITH Hunter-Trapper	3.00	FOR	2.55
WITH Little Folks	3.00	FOR	2.40
WITH Motion Picture Magazine	3.50	FOR	2.75
WITH Modern Priscilla	3.00	FOR	2.25
WITH People's Home Journal	2.25	FOR	1.90
WITH Review of Reviews	5.00	FOR	4.05
WITH Successful Farming	1.85	FOR	1.25
WITH Woman's Home Companion	3.00	FOR	2.50
WITH American Poultry Advocate	2.00	FOR	1.55
WITH Boy's Magazine	3.50	FOR	2.95
WITH Collier's Weekly	3.50	FOR	2.75
WITH Designer and Woman's Magazine	3.00	FOR	2.60
WITH Etude	3.00	FOR	2.50
WITH Illustrated World	4.00	FOR	3.10
WITH Literary Digest	5.00	FOR	5.00
WITH McCall's Magazine	2.00	FOR	1.50
WITH N. Y. Times-Week World	2.00	FOR	1.75
WITH Pictorial Review	3.50	FOR	3.00
WITH Popular Science Monthly	4.00	FOR	3.50
WITH Scribner's Magazine	5.00	FOR	4.50
WITH Today's Housewife	2.00	FOR	1.50
WITH Youth's Companion	3.50	FOR	3.15

To save money on your reading matter send all orders to

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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.)

VOTE COUNT BY CHAIRMAN LEGAL

In a recent school election no tellers were appointed to take up or count the ballots, the chairman taking this upon himself. Is it a legal meeting or election? In blasting out an old bridge has a contractor the right to haul the broken pieces into a farmer's yard and let them lay?—A. F. R., Coleman, Mich.

If the school meeting was held at the right time and other things were legal the non appointment of tellers and the counting of ballots by the chairman was legal and proper. If the meeting desired tellers some one should move for the appointment and the chair would thus be relieved from duty; but if the meeting fails to have them appointed the chair must receive and count and declare the result. It would be a trespass for the contractor to put any material in a farmer's yard without his consent and he is liable for any damage done or costs made him.—Legal Editor.

STARTING ROSE BUSHES

Is there any way to start rose bushes (especially Ramblers) and other shrubbery? If so, how, and what time of the year?—Mrs. F. L. M., Amadore, Mich.

I would say that layering is the most convenient method on the home grounds where but a few plants are desired. To propagate new ramblers or other vines by this method a long shoot of the previous year's growth is buried under the soil at a leaf joint with the tip of the shoot protruding above the soil. This shoot will then root during the growing season and may be separated from the parent plant at the end of the summer. Shrubbery may often be propagated in a similar way although it is usually easier to simply divide the clumps into two or more parts.—C. P. Halligan, Department of Horticulture, M. A. C.

MUST BE A CITIZEN TO HOLD OFFICE

Is it lawful for a man who is not a citizen and got his first papers out in October 1920 to hold the office of Justice of the Peace?—A Subscriber, Brown City, Mich.

First papers do not qualify a man to hold office of Justice of the Peace. He must be a citizen.—Legal Editor.

DISPOSING OF REACTOR

On May 20th we had our herd of cattle tested by a state veterinarian for tuberculosis and found one of our herd was afflicted. He promised to come back in three weeks and take the cow and dispose of her for us but has not yet returned. To whom could we write about this matter and what can be done about it? The cow is a registered Shorthorn.—E. W., Boyne City, Mich.

It is my belief that you misunderstood the veterinarian who conducted the test. When a test chart is received at this office, showing that a reactor has been found as the result of the test, the herd owner is sent a form letter containing instructions relative to the handling and disposition of reacting animals. If an error has been made in this instance, we shall be glad to rectify it, if you will furnish us the date of the test and full information.—B. J. Kilham, Chief Veterinarian, Department of Agriculture, Lansing.

LAW DOES NOT APPLY TO OLD SLEIGHS

Is there a law that compels a man to widen out his sleighs to 4 ft. 8 in. that is, to standard width, if so, what is the fine for not doing it?—C. B. L., Vanderbilt, Mich.

Act 73 of the Public Acts of 1919 provides that it shall be unlawful to use, sell or offer for sale, any vehicle for use on any of the public highways, except those used for extraordinary purposes such as motor trucks, moving vans, logging sleighs, cutters and light delivery sleighs. But the act does not apply to such vehicles as were owned when the act went into effect, January 1, 1921. The penalty for a violation is a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 or imprisonment of not less than 5 nor more than 25 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.—Legal Editor.

ment of not less than 5 nor more than 25 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.—Legal Editor.

COIN DEALERS

Can you advise me regarding a reliable coin dealer and is the Numismatic Bank of Texas, Fort Worth, Texas, a good place to sell to?—Mrs. W. K. Brown City, Michigan.

The following list of firms believed to be reputable is submitted: New York Coin and Stamp Co., 11 West 30th St., New York; Thomas L. Elder, 32 East 23rd St., New York; Theopolie E. Leon, 143 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Numismatic Bank of Texas, Fort Worth, Texas.—Lucille B. Seed, Chief, Department of Fine Arts, Detroit Public Library.

RIGHTS OF PARTIES TO LEASE

If A lets B a farm for 1 year and if B puts in wheat this fall, can B hold the farm another year if A wants it? B's time being up in March. As B failed to work all the land would A have a right to let other parties put it in to fall crops?—A. W. G., Swartz Creek, Mich.

The agreement contained in the lease would govern the rights of the parties to it. If no provision was made in the lease for a longer term than one year and no subsequent agreement was made the lessee could only hold the premises one year. If the lessee failed to work the farm according to contract he would be liable to damage but the lessor would have no right to again rent to another unless he reserved that right in the lease.—Legal Editor.

ALL CITIZENS MAY VOTE ON BONDING

Who is entitled to vote on bonding a small village? Has every voter the right or just the taxpayers?—J. W. H., Grant, Michigan.

Every qualified voter whether he owns property or not, may legally vote on bonding propositions in town, county and state. In order to vote on school matters a citizen must also be a taxpayer.—Editor.

MAY COUNTERMAND ORDER

I am enclosing a contract and letters regarding a lighting plant. I signed a contract June 14th, and went to the agent on June 16th and asked him to cancel it. He said it was impossible. I wrote the company June 11th. As you will note they refuse to cancel, although they have not been put to any expense as the plant was not to be shipped until 75 days after the contract was signed. I would like to know if the contract is as binding as the agent tried to make out.—Subscriber, Memphis, Mich.

The Supreme Court of Michigan, in a case in which this company was a party held "An order for the purchase of goods containing the words 'not subject to countermand' may nevertheless be countermanded at any time before acceptance, for, until accepted by the salesman's principal it is simply an offer to purchase and in no way creates a binding agreement.—Legal Editor.

CHattel MORTGAGE GIVEN BY HUSBAND

Can you tell me through your column if a chattel mortgage given by a man and not signed by his wife is legal and can be collected?—A Reader, Grayling, Mich.

A chattel mortgage given by husband alone is good except on a small amount of exempt material, such as two cows, etc.—Legal Editor.

PATRONS COMPANIES

Kindly give me the financial rating membership if possible, reliability etc. of the Patrons Mutual Fire and the Patrons Mutual Cyclone Insurance company of Lansing, Michigan. Is it considered a safe and sound company to carry insurance in? It is a new company to many of us around here.—"A," Oakland County, Michigan.

I am in no way associated with these companies, but I learned that the fire company is one of the strongest mutual companies in the state. They have twenty-five mil-

Hon at risk, with approximately eleven thousand members. The Cyclone Insurance Company has six million at risk, with three thousand members. These companies are conservatively managed. Premium rates have been very moderate, and as far as I can learn they are all right in every way.—N. P. Hull, President, Grange Life Insurance Co.

COVERT ROAD LAW

Will you please publish the text of the Covert Act in your paper and oblige a number of readers.—S. M., Gd. Rapids, Mich.

The full text of the Covert Road law, with its amendments is too long to publish in a newspaper. It would take up a considerable portion of one issue. It is easily found if one is interested to the extent of looking it up. It is on page 161 of the compilation of all the highway laws of 1917. It is section 4671 of the Compiled Laws of 1915 and following. There are some amendments made in 1917. Write the Secretary of State for a copy.—Legal Editor.

WANTED—A DOG

I am asking information through your columns of where I would be able to purchase a full-blooded or well bred rat terrier dog (male preferred). They readily take the place of cats in hunting down mice and certainly outdo them when it comes to hunting down rats, etc. If anyone can put me in touch of where I could get one, will greatly appreciate it.—J. C. L., Ingham County.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS DISPOSE OF STOCKHOLDER'S PROPERTY

Would you please inform me as to whether an organized stock company's officers has any right to sell or dispose of in any way the property belonging to the stockholders without the stockholders' consent? The property I have in mind is situated in Arizona, but the company's office is in New Jersey. It was incorporated under the laws of Arizona.—F. B., Central Lake, Mich.

I can not tell from the letter what authority the board of directors has in the sale of property without examination of the charter and by-laws. Usually the board of directors could do so.—Legal Editor.

BARNEY BARUCH AND GRAIN GROWERS

Read the "Dearborn Independent" and see Barney Baruch is connected with a \$100,000,000 grain buying pool or talking about one anyway. Is this the same undertaking to which we are asked to contribute \$10? If so, let's all quit. Kindly explain by letter through the M. B. F.—F. H., Gladwin, Michigan.

Barney Baruch has nothing to do with the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., although I understand they tried to hire him.—Editor.

DESTROYING WILL

Mother makes a will to children to be paid after youngest child is 21. Made out by Justice of the Peace, signed by father and two other witnesses. Father did not record it. Mother died two weeks after will was made. Father said he destroyed the will. Can get witnesses any time. The youngest child is now 21. Can we collect it and what must we do?—C. F., Newport, Mich.

The father would have no right to destroy the will of the mother of the children, unless he was authorized to do so by the mother. You would want to follow the requirements of the statute for probating a lost, stolen or suppressed will.—Legal Editor.

CARRIER MOVED HIS MAIL BOX

I am writing to see if our mail man has a right to bring a shovel and take up our mail box and put it on another road so we have to walk five rods further which is almost impassable in winter, just because he had to turn up to it before with his car. We had a dispute once before but we came out ahead because it was in line with the road which according to another mail man was correct. Now what I want to know is the extract of government rules and regulations that apply to my case?—H. A., Cadillac, Michigan.

You are advised if when a patron of the rural service is requested by a postmaster to relocate his box, he fails to do so, the postmaster is expected to make full and complete report to the Department, whereupon the patron is requested to move his box, and if the patron refuses to do

so, orders are issued denying him the privilege of service by rural carrier. Should a rural carrier move a patron's box without specific instructions from the Department, such fact should be reported to this Bureau for appropriate attention.—L. M. Dow, Acting Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

UNLAWFUL RE-SALE OF HAY

Last spring I bought some hay at an auction sale. I promised to remove the hay within a week and on the sixth day I hired four teams and went after it. It was about ten miles from where I live and when we got there we found that the man had sold the hay to another party. Can I make him pay me for going after the hay?—A. T., Sturgis, Michigan.

If you bought the hay at an auction sale and complied with the terms of the sale the re-sale was unlawful and you can collect all of the damage naturally growing out of the unlawful re-sale.—Legal Editor.

SEEDING FOR 1922 HAY CROP

I seeded a piece of land this spring and it did not catch. What time would be favorable to sow this fall to make hay next year?—Reader.

Under favorable conditions of soil fertility, lime content and the use of winter hardy seed, August seedings of red clover are sometimes successful, usually however they are not to be recommended. Alsike is more frequently successful than red. August and September are favorable months for seeding timothy. If you are anxious to try a fall seeding, would suggest a mixture of timothy, alsike and red clover, seeded on a well prepared seed bed as early as possible. A mixture of one bushel of rye and twenty pounds of hairy vetch seed, sown about the middle of August and cut for hay when the rye is in the milk or early dough stage, makes a fairly reliable hay crop. The vetch seed should be inoculated if vetch has not been grown on the land previously.—C. R. Megee, Associate in Farm Crops, M. A. C.

OWNER LIABLE FOR DAMAGE BY CATTLE

Are farmers obliged to build road fences to protect their crops? My neighbor drives his cattle along road to get to pasture and they have damaged my crops. Is he liable for damage they have done? I have no road fence.—J. E. B., Gregory, Mich.

One who drives cattle along the highway is bound to keep them within the highway. He would be liable for any damage caused by them outside of the highway. The farmer is not obliged to fence the highway to keep out stock.—Legal Editor.

T. N. T. FOR BLASTING

Could you inform me as to where it would be possible to purchase some T. N. T. and also blasting supplies.—C. A. F., Fife Lake, R. 1, Michigan.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has available for free distribution to farmers some 12 million pounds of picric acid for blasting purposes. Full information on how to secure this explosive will be published in an early issue of the Business Farmer.—Editor.

CONFINE HENS TO OWN PROPERTY

If Mr. A owned a farm directly across the road from Mr. B and if Mr. A. was to raise 100 chickens and let them run loose so that they could run all over Mr. B's crops is there any way or anything in the law that Mr. B can do to protect his crop? If so what course would Mr. B have to take?—Subscriber, Williamsburg, Michigan.

The owner of fowls must keep them upon his own premises. If they trespass upon his neighbor's property he is liable for the trespass and for all damage they do.—Legal Editor.

CUTTING ROAD THISTLES

Is there any law to make a man cut his thistles? Our road commissioner refuses to order them cut.—O. L. M., St. Charles, Mich.

Act 66 of the Public Acts of 1919, on page 121 provides for cutting weeds, serving notice by commissioner and the penalty for neglect; and for making the cost and expense a lien upon the land.—Legal Editor.

U S

MUTUAL
AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE COMPANY

The Farmer's Own Company

U. S. MUTUAL— His Friend in Need

The average farmer, owning a car, classes himself with the careful driver. He knows he is cautious and alert. But, like a certain well known Michigan farmer, he also knows the other fellow has to be reckoned with and that he is constantly subjected to liability for injury to persons.

\$1,500 Damages

The farmer referred to had driven cars for years without mishap, until the other day. He was touring, with his family, through the East, and they were leaving one town to get to a larger one for the night. It had been raining all day and the pavements were slippery and traveling generally bad... But, comfortable in their Sedan, they journeyed on as usual. All went well until they reached an outskirt street corner. A street car stopped at this particular corner, discharging a passenger. The farmer slammed on the emergency but to no avail, the wet pavement proving his Waterloo. The passenger was thrown and badly injured about the head and limbs. Suit was later filed and the farmer compelled to pay \$1,500 damages. Fortunately, however, his U. S. FIVE POINT POLICY saved him.

You Never Know Your Luck

Like this farmer, you never know your luck. Perhaps you too have already fortified yourself and car against the unexpected. In the event that you haven't—don't wait. Driving is too risky these days. You can POSITIVELY and ECONOMICALLY protect your car against:

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

by securing a U. S. FIVE POINT FULL COVERAGE NON-DEDUCTABLE POLICY. The automobile insurance that will only cost you \$1.00 per Horse Power plus the small annual membership fee of \$1.00. The reliable protection that is building its reputation upon the satisfactory settlement of all just claims.

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U. S. Policy Holders get Colonel Gansser's Auto Club Protection, the Colonel's practical idea that has successfully worked out Motor Troops throughout the State.

Drop the Colonel a card today and learn more about one of the safest, sanest automobile insurances ever offered. You will not be obligated.

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Pres. Howard on Rural Credits

"FARMERS object to the McFadden rural credit bill", is what Pres. Howard of the A. F. B. F., has been telling congress and the press. Believing that the farmers do not know enough about this bill to realize what it contains, let alone having an opinion as to its merits, the Business Farmer asked Mr. Howard upon what grounds he based such a positive statement. Mr. Howard replied that this decision had been arrived at after a careful examination of the bill by the executive committee of the Farm Bureau.

The purpose of the McFadden bill is to provide a system of rural credits which will take into consideration the integrity of the borrower in making loans. It is not designed to help the large and prosperous farmer whose wants are amply cared for by the existing banking machinery, but to offer a source of money to the small struggling farmer whose security may not be of the best but who is nevertheless strictly honest and will take care of his obligations if given enough time. The bill authorizes congress to designate some existing life insurance company to provide the funds and the machinery to put the bill into effect.

That none of our existing banking and rural credit systems are designed to take care of the needs of the small type of farmer is an established fact, and every year thousands of them quit in despair simply for the want of a little money to tide them over an unprofitable season. A committee of farm paper editors, including the editor of the Business Farmer, made a study of this bill over a year ago and unanimously agreed that it filled a long felt want. While objections were raised to minor features of the bill, it was not felt that these would offer an insurmountable obstacle to its adoption.

But now along comes Pres. Howard, saying, "Farmers object to the McFadden bill. The Farm Bureau Federation has given careful consideration to the question of insuring farm credit, and the principle was endorsed, but not the McFadden bill." It will be such a comfort to the farmers to know that the Farm Bureau has "endorsed the principle" of better farm credits even if that's as far as it ever gets.

The Pot Calls the Kettle Black

THE FARMER is between two mill stones. One is the high freight rates. The other is the extortionate middleman. Twixt the two he is as helpless as a worm under an iron heel. When there is any market for his products at all the railroads take half his profit and the middleman the rest. Now there's a scrap between the two over which is getting the most. The kettle is making faces at the pot and the pot calls the

kettle black. The commission merchant says the railroads take all the farmer's cream and the railroads say the middleman gets the cream and part of the skim too.

"Birds in their little nests agree;
And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of one family
Fall out, and chide and fight."

The Railway Age attempts a defense of the railway rates and incidentally throws some light on how the consumer's dollar is divided up between the farmer, the railways and the commission merchant. It says:

"Recently much propaganda has been spread among the producers of vegetables in Texas, Florida, and other southern states, and also in California, regarding the present freight rates. It is time that a few cold facts regarding these matters should be told.

"On April 16 the average price paid to the producer for cabbage in Texas was \$7.00 per ton. The cost of transporting it to Chicago was \$26.30 per ton. This includes not only the freight rate, but also the cost of icing the refrigerator car and the federal tax on freight charges. The total amount that the producer received for producing it, and that the railroad received for hauling it about 1,300 miles, was 1.67 cents a pound, or \$33.30 a ton. On the same date cabbage retailed in Chicago for 7 cents a pound, or \$140.00 a ton, or \$106.70 per ton more than the total amount that the producer received for producing it, and that the railroad received for bringing it to Chicago.

"On the same date the producer in Texas was paid \$5.00 a ton for spinach. The cost of transportation to Chicago was \$30.36 per ton, making a total of \$35.36 per ton, or 1.77 cents a pound, that the producer and the railroad together received. At the same time the retail price of spinach in Chicago was 15 cents a pound, or \$300.00 per ton, or \$264.64 per ton more than both the producer and the railroad received.

"It has long been known that the commission merchants dealing in fruits and vegetables have been among the most remorseless profiteers in this country. A Congressional investigation of the railroad situation is soon to be held. In view of the fact that these commission people are showing such earnest interest in the subject of freight rates, we suggest to the Congressional Committee the propriety and expediency of ascertaining not only the effect of the present freight rates upon the movement of perishable commodities, but also the effect upon the welfare of both the producer and the consumer of the exorbitant toll taken from them by the commission merchant and the retail dealer, especially the former."

Thus, you see, while the railroads only charge from four to seven times as much for hauling food products to market as the farmer receives for growing them, the wicked commission merchant gets twenty to sixty times as much. Who can blame the railroads for complaining?

A Farm Bureau Fails

THE ALPENA County Farm Bureau has "gone to the wall." Assets, sixteen thousand dollars; liabilities, twenty-six thousand. "A case of poor management," was the coroner's verdict.

This failure will be hailed by some as seeming to prove their contention that "farmers don't know enough to market their own products." If the thought gives them any pleasure let 'em chuckle. But so far as proving anything except that the last year has been a hard one for even a good manager to buckle up against, and that poor management no matter how cheap never, never pays, the failure has no significance whatever.

The present calendar year is a year of failures. Thousands of commercial firms have gone into bankruptcy since the beginning of the year, leaving unpaid debts of millions of dollars. Among them were scores, at least, of commission merchants and grain dealers, and so far as we know, one lone farm bureau? And if the truth were known probably many more grain dealers have survived only by dipping into their profits of other years.

Chalk up a big white credit mark for any farm bureau or any other small business for that matter that has made any money since the first of last January. They are few and far between. If your farm bureau, or elevator or shipping association or any other co-operative marketing organization to which you may belong loses money this year, don't make

the mistake of blaming the management or the co-operative principle. Meet your losses cheerfully as everyone else is doing and buck up! A better day is coming for the co-operatives.

Packer Control a Reality

EVER SINCE Upton Sinclair, the socialist, made his first sensational disclosures of conditions in the Chicago stockyards and packing houses there has been a growing public demand for strict governmental regulation of the industry. The conditions complained of by Sinclair have long since been remedied and one may now eat packing house products with a reasonable certainty that they are as clean and wholesome as it is possible to make them. But just as the government found it necessary in earlier years to take the packers to task in the consumers' interest, so has it found it necessary to regulate the industry in the producers' interest. The Haugen bill which has passed congress and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law gives the Secretary of Agriculture certain broad powers over the packers, stockyards, commission men, traders, buyers and sellers in the stockyards. Briefly the law prohibits the following practices and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prosecute violations:

"(a) engaging in or using unfair or deceptive practices or devices in interstate or foreign commerce; (b) giving undue or unreasonable preference or advantages in such commerce; (c) buying and selling (among packers) with intent to apportion, or have the effect of apportioning, the supply in a monopolistic manner, or with a consequent lessening of competition; (d) buying or selling with the intent or effect of manipulating prices or creating monopoly in restraint of commerce; (e) or conspiring to apportion purchases or sales, or to manipulate prices in commerce.

"The stockyards owners, commission men, traders, buyers and sellers of the stockyards are required to register with the Secretary of Agriculture, and the act makes it the duty of every stockyard owner and commission man and others furnishing service at the stockyards, to furnish reasonable stockyard services at just, reasonable, and non-discriminatory rates; and further provides for the filing of schedules of all rates and charges and prohibits any person charging or collecting different rate than the one specified in the schedule. Rebates and refunds are prohibited, except that in the case of co-operative commission firms a patronage dividend shall not be considered as a refund."

It should not be thought that this bill meets with the approval of all. The A. F. B. F. looks upon its adoption in a rather philosophical light, and Pres. Howard states that it is acceptable at this time, though not all the Farm Bureau asks for. Mr. Howard pleads for harmony between producer and packer. "Let by-gones be by-gones", he says, "The act makes possible a new era of good-will between producer, packer and consumer."

But the National Board of Farm organizations and others do not view the bill in any such light. Indeed, all of the farm organizations represented at Washington, with the exception of one, joined with representatives of the women's and labor organizations in a mighty protest against the adoption of the amended bill, but without avail. In a state-issued by these organizations, congress is charged with having played into the hands of the packers by virtually destroying the jurisdiction of the federal trade commission over the industry, and Hoover's Washington Herald is quoted as saying that the "approval of the packer bill is held the first step in the abolishment of the commission". If this be true the farmers have lost more than they have gained by the adoption of the bill.

IF—

"IF," says a department of agriculture bulletin, "all the wheat now destroyed annually by pests could be saved and made into flour it would add approximately 29,463,700 barrels to the yearly output of the nation." Yes, and it would so reduce the price of wheat as to almost ruin the farmers. There is no loss in this old world without some gain.

WANTS SALARIES LOWERED

THE MOST important question before the American people, as well as the whole world, is the labor problem and the most difficult part of solving this labor problem is getting it properly adjusted so as to give every man, woman or child who wants to work and will, steady employment at a good liberal scale of wages for actual services rendered. A very large majority of all of the men and women of the United States belong to this great army of laborers or those who work for a living.

Some of them are presidents of banks or railroad companies who are drawing exceedingly large salaries anywhere from twenty-five to \$150 per day for their services; many of them are officers of the government or banking institutions, or manufacturing industries who are paid \$15 to \$30 per day for their services. A very large percent of these people are working in our shops and factories making from \$6 to \$12 per day. Many of the men and women are working for publishers of newspapers and magazines. They are getting anywhere from six to ten dollars per day. Then we have the great army of farm laborers at two or three dollars per day.

Then comes the farm owners and landlords owning their farms or renting them. This class of men and women have to be Johnnie on the spot, 365 days out of the year and about fourteen hours per day.

Their horses, hogs and poultry must be fed and cared for and their cows fed and milked 365 days every year. This last class of laborers have to take all of the chances of the elements. They have to contend with excessive rains and with drouths and fight the potato bugs, grasshoppers, chinch bugs and every other kind of bug, even the bed bug, and for all of their extra time and labor they actually receive for their services about one-third as much as the ordinary mechanics get. The above-mentioned conditions are as they now exist. All of these different occupations are, not only working for themselves, but are working largely for the public and they expect to exchange the products of their labor for their bread and meat. Now the great secret or the great problem to be solved is, how and where can the farmers of this country exchange the products of their labor based on fourteen hours per day and get in return the products of the city man's labor of eight hours without getting skinned to a frazzle in the trade.

What the farmers want and are entitled to is to have all those outrageous salaries cut three times in two and the surplus placed to the farmers credit thus bringing or raising the farmers profits up to a point equal to other classes of industry.—J. A. Palmer, Hillsdale County, Michigan.

The situation is largely as you have described it but not exactly. Some salaries are too high. Some profits are too great. During the war firms found it necessary to pay high salaries in order to get men. But the industrial depression has levelled most salaries and destroyed many profits. Commercial firms are failing every day. Go into any large city and you will find the parks and the streets filled with the unemployed—men who during the war perhaps drew \$5 to \$12 or even \$20 per day, but now "broke," out of a job, and their families suffering for the necessities of life. The farmer's lot is hard—who knows it better than we? But through good times and bad, through panic as well as prosperity, he usually has a roof over his head, and three square meals a day.—Editor.

ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE COUNTY NURSE

THE EDITOR has asked for a discussion on the county nurse. I am glad to say this unnecessary expense has been a great success in this district in Kent county. I think the supervisors of our townships proved themselves wise when they voted to retain the nurses at county expense. And this is not all. \$500 was set aside for hospital care



What the Neighbors Say



and operations (the physicians giving their time) for children whose parents could not bear the expense.

M. C., of Genesee county said in a recent issue that they believed charity should begin at home. My friend, that is why we have the county nurses to properly care for the sick, and collect clothing for the destitute in our own county. There are many children in our public schools who are dullards because of some defect; perhaps the teacher has spoken to the parents and they are either indifferent, or feel they can not bear the expense of medical or surgical attention. These unfortunates are often a menace to themselves and to society because help was not forthcoming before the results handicapped their whole lives.

From a financial standpoint, to support the county nurses is economy. This may sound strange to those not acquainted with the situation. Suppose the father or mother of a large family has a long siege of sickness. If it is the wife, the husband will be required to either leave his work to care for her, or trust her to the care of busy neighbors, who mean well, but often err through ignorance. If it happens to be the husband who is ill, there is the fact that the means of support is cut off for the entire family, besides the expense of sickness. It is true that neighbors used to go in and care for the sick, never thinking of skilled help. But all conditions of living are changed since old Dobbin carried Doc around. It will never be known how many people died in those days because of neglect or ignorance. Attention from a trained nurse often does more than the attending physician can do. We will suppose this family can not afford to pay \$7 per day for a nurse from the hospital, even if life itself was sacrificed. In this country at least, there are thousands of such homes.

Which is the better way, to hire a trained nurse from the hospital at township expense, or pay a very small per cent to support a county nurse who gives her entire time car-

ing for the needy, by taxation? Also, is it not economy to start children out into the world with their teeth, eyes, throats and general condition in health? They will be better able to support themselves and their families as they grow to maturity. Many of us are suffering today from poisons thrown into the system from decayed teeth, decayed tonsils or adenoids, which should have been attended to in childhood; but there were no free clinics in our day.

It may seem to some that the nurse has a glorious time as she rides over all kinds of roads, getting into mud holes in the early spring, and simply waiting until a helping hand or a stout pair of horses happen along to get her started on her way again. Then hurrying from house to house in village or country, wherever the physicians of the district where she is employed may direct, or where her services are required, in hovel or mansion, there she may be found. I have seen the nurse in our district so worn from travel, she could scarcely wait for a few hours rest.

If a great many people who have no children to educate, had a chance to vote for the county nurse, and in fact for a lot of things, I am afraid the kiddies and grown-ups too, would not fare very well sometimes. I believe sincerely in economy in the home and in national affairs. It is my earnest conviction that the county nurses are not unnecessary expenses. Let us be willing to help the other fellow with his load. Is not the memory of what our soldiers did for France a pleasant one? Shall we not "carry on" what they so generously died for, or as disabled and crippled, keep ever before us as long as life shall last, the reason why they fought in the last great war? "Service for others" should be our battle cry as it was theirs.—C. L. S., Kent County, Michigan.

The evidence multiplies that the county nurse is a good investment. Really, I did not know that the county nurse had so many friends in Michigan, but I am glad she has.—Editor.



The Week's Editorial



THE BUSINESS ENGINE

BUSINESS men extol the law of supply and demand, but they want the law suspended so far as it applies to their particular business. The farmer is howling for lower priced labor, but wants a fixed minimum price for his wheat and corn; the railroads are working for lower prices for rails, and yet want to keep the cost of transportation fixed; the labor leaders are clamoring for a reduction in the cost of living and at the same time are fighting all wage reductions.

As a result, business is like the donkey, midway between the haystack and the bag of oats, who was so undecided as to which to eat that he stood still and starved to death. Take the railroads, for instance. Perhaps they would be better off with lower rates; perhaps they would be better off with higher rates. But surely, if I owned all the railroads of the country, I would not continue to play the part of the donkey while more than four hundred thousand freight cars were idle. I would either raise or lower rates—or do both—to see if something could be done to induce prosperity to return. This business of arguing about rates without a trial is a good deal like arguing about the winner in a horse race before the race is run.

Business, like an automobile, has been running on high gear for the past three years; and now, all of a sudden the automobile has stopped for lack of gasoline. During the past few months, we have been cleaning out the tank and refilling

it with gasoline. Now we are about ready to start up again. But when the car stopped we were in high gear and we have not yet shifted. In starting the car again, it is advisable to attempt to start on high gear, or is it better to put the car first into low gear? Surely, the sensible way is to start low, move to second, and then into high. Attempting to start on high will inevitably stall the engine.

Yet we are trying to start business on "high," just where it stopped. The railroads want to get business back at the old high rates, or have no business at all; labor prefers to be idle for months rather than have wages cut; while retailers are holding up prices "until business revives." The result is that all business is at a standstill.

Unless something radical is done it will be two or three years before we again have prosperity. With railroad rates up, wages up, and everything else up, it is impossible to start automobile prosperity without stalling the engine. If, however, the railroads would reduce rates, wage workers would reduce wages, and retailers reduce prices until the four hundred thousand idle cars were filled and moving, then we could get started. Then the railroads could gradually put back their rates, the wage workers put back their wages, and so on along the line, moving gradually from low gear into second and from second into high. Thus, could we get up to full speed without danger of stalling the engine.—Roger W. Babson, in Forbes.

HOWELL FARMERS WOULD DISTRIBUTE OWN MILK

I HAVE taken M. B. F. since it started and have been impressed as well as a great many others in this vicinity in regards to the stand you have taken regarding the milk situation of the Detroit area.

There are a number of people in this vicinity who believe that we ought to be marketing our milk. But we are told by the officers of our Milk Producers' Association that the time is not ripe, of which we think they are mistaken. It seems that when our milk commission was acting we received something near the price of production and I have been unable to find out why this commission disappeared. Can you give me this information?

There are a large number of producers in this locality who are impressed with milk producers' organizations being established in Macomb and other counties being organized by Mr. Gideon Bryce of Romeo, and a great many here are thinking strongly of co-operating with them. Can you give me any information regarding Mr. Bryce's honesty and ability.—Producer, Livingston County, Michigan.

The decisions of the Milk Commission were fair, but unenforceable. So long as both farmers and dealers were willing to abide by the judgment of the Commission, all was well, but there was nothing but a "gentlemen's agreement" to bind them. The Business Farmer's objection to the Commission plan was its belief that the dealers would treat this agreement as a "scrap of paper" and break faith with the producers whenever it was to their advantage to do so. That is precisely what happened. There came a time when the dealers refused to accept the decisions of the Commission. So the Commission quit, and the farmers were right back whence they started from. It must not be thought, however, that even with the Commission still in existence prices would still be at their former high level, as the surplus of canned milk made lower prices inevitable. The point that the Business Farmer has made is that during this era of low, unprofitable prices the farmers should be distributing their own milk and thereby help to make up their production losses from the profits of marketing. Gideon Bryce of Romeo is, in the writer's opinion, a square, level-headed farmer, who has a big and good idea which he can put across with the farmers' help. The Association's popular alibi is that "the time is not ripe." But its creditable, though belated efforts, to solve the surplus problem through farmer-owned cheese factories seems like an admission that the time is ripe for some move in the manufacturing and marketing end.—Editor.

OPPOSES AUTO LICENSE

IS IT possible you can do something to help more taxes being put on autos. We now pay a license, an insurance policy and so much extra expense that if they put a \$10 tax on cars under \$1,000 valuation, we will have to lay the car up and use our horses. We farmers can only use the cars in summer months and pay heavily for taxes as it is and if they put another burden on us we cannot use the cars and then they will lose the license money and all the money we give them for gasoline and insurance and repair bills. Every farmer here is wild over it and declares they will not use their cars if another tax is levied. Well we certainly won't for one—and now I must close. Isn't there something you can do to help out from letting the ways and means committee put the tax into their revenue bill and fight it out on the house floor. It is a terrible burden to us farmers and one we cannot pay. The car is the only pleasure we have on the farms and if it is going to be so expensive we have to cut it out, that is all there is to it. You have done so much in the past for the farmers' welfare I sincerely believe you can help us in this.—Mrs. Chas. Glover, Clare County, Michigan.

It is reported that congress has definitely rejected Sec'y Mellon's suggestion of a tax on automobiles. The argument for the tax is that people who can afford to own an automobile can afford to pay the tax, and I presume farmers who own no machine would be glad to see such a tax enacted.—Editor.

MICHIGAN'S NEW PRIDE

IS THE recently completed Public Library of Detroit. I had the good fortune to spend a few hours there last week and found the building a dream of beauty. It is constructed of white marble and its size, pure lines and fine setting make one pause and be content to feast one's eyes on such a piece of architecture as even the Greeks might have been proud of. The interior is no less imposing, with large rooms lined with books and well fitted with chairs and tables for comfortable reading, which were very well filled on the afternoon I was there. One room is given up to books of fiction; another to music, one to technical works, one to art and the drama and so on.

The building is admitted to be the finest public library in the United States not even excepting the Boston library which has held first place. It was completed only thru the generosity of Mr. Carnegie, as long before the building was finished the public funds had given out. A few striking sayings are found upon the walls of the distributing room on the second floor. One by Cass Gilbert, the architect, which runs thus, "Books are the most enduring monument of man's achievements, through them civilization becomes cumulative."

One by Mr. Strohm, chief librarian: "To promote self-development by ample facilities for wide reading in an atmosphere of freedom and morality." And the one which I liked best of all by Thomas Carlyle, "Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."

If it is true that every fine piece of architecture expresses some idea, then I would say that this building is expressive of peace and quiet dignity and stands as a refuge and a haven for the mind confused and harrassed by life's perplexities saying, "Here is knowledge and knowledge is power."

"SPOTLIGHT" OFFICIAL ORGAN OF MISSOURI L. W. V.

THE MISSOURI League of Women Voters is to resume publication of "The Spotlight," a bulletin which during the legislative session last spring, not only gave League news, but was used to unite the womanhood of the state in a definite legislative campaign. The measures comprising the program of the Missouri Woman's Legislative Committee were fully explained in the Spotlight, and each week a resume of the Legislature's work and the status of the bills in which women were particularly interested was printed.

The Spotlight is to be published fortnightly by the Missouri League of Women Voters as its official organ, and will print national, state, and city League news. "You will find in it the news items you need to keep yourself informed, the inspiration to keep your energies fired," reads the announcement. "It is to be national in scope, yet will carry the neighborly sort of news we need to keep in touch with what is happening in our own midst."

The Spotlight is one of many printed "official organs" which the growing needs of the state Leagues have made necessary.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN SONG

IT IS QUITE a remarkable fact in these days, when we are all hoping for a still closer friendship between the United States and Britain, that the national anthem of the States "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," is sung to the same tune as "God Save Our Gracious King."

But, although this is a fact, it has not the significance of the origin of that song which reaches the heart of every English-speaking man and woman, "Home, Sweet Home."

The miraculous thing is that it was written by an American, John Howard Payne, and composed by an Englishman, Sir Henry Bishop; yet words and music might have grown together in the garden of

The Farm Home
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

Dear Friends: From almost every quarter we receive encouraging news of renewed prosperity. There were less business failures in July than in any month since last November. I read that the Ford factory has been very busy since May and has something like 100,000 orders ahead. These indications are for better times, for one industry helps another. We are all interdependent and renewed confidence is about all we need. Talk optimism and think it, too. The surest way to prolong hard times is to hide what money we have and look glum. We women can help and where we can help we have ever been found eager and willing to do it.—Grace Nellis Jenney.

some beautiful soul to produce so lovely a flower of song.

There is another striking thing about this song—the man who wrote the words never had a home to call his own, in a sense. He was a wanderer on the earth, a rolling stone.

"Home, Sweet Home," is truly the national anthem of the English-speaking race. Next to it comes another heart-binding song carried into every continent by the ubiquitous Scot, "Auld Lang Syne." When songs of hate are all buried in the deepest pit of oblivion these songs of love and friendship will remain.—From London Answers.

DRESS FORM POPULAR IN WASHINGTON SEWING CLUBS

IN THE clothing work in Thurston County, Washington, the home demonstration agent, representing the United States Department of Agriculture and the state

Sketches of well-known Englishmen by one who knew them personally.—Anonymous.

"Star Points." A book of poems of inspiring thought and for the qualities that make poetry loved.—Mrs. Gertrude M. Richards.

"Growth of the Soil," by Knut Hamsun, translated from the Norwegian by W. W. Worter.

"Felling trees, dislodging boulders, breeding cattle and tilling the soil, a primitive man and woman win from the mountain wilds of Norway a holding which prospers, inevitably becoming the nucleus of a group of farms. For their lives are keyed to the serenity of the hills, and in spite of emotional crises and mental perturbation they live on penetrated by the spirit of the soil in calmness and triumphant productivity."

READERS' WANTS

Can you tell me where I can purchase the old fashioned small screen fly traps such as our grandmothers used? I am having a medium large one made at the hardware store but

The Prize

By Sarah R. Bolton

A PRIZE WAS offered for noblest deed,
No matter the station or race or creed,
One came who was stately and rich and great:
"I have given my millions to church and state,"
And one, who had written with brilliant pen,
And thoughts are mighty to uplift men,
Another was lovely and sweet and fair
With her laughing eyes and her golden hair.
"I brighten my home and my circle wide,"
And beauty and grace are the nation's pride.

ONE CAME who was ragged, whose feet were bare
A girl of the slums, with a timid air.

"I was hungry often and faint," she said
"But every night when I go to bed,
A part of my crust I put outside
For a hungry dog or cat that cried;
'Tis little, I know, but God will see,
'If done for the least ye have done it for me.'"
The prize is won by the outcast child,
For pure religion and undefiled.

agricultural college, spent 10 days with three groups of interested women. After finding that the price quoted on commercial dress forms was \$2.75, it was agreed to discontinue their use and substitute the gummed paper form, at a cost of \$1 to each maker. Eight forms were finished at Grand Mound; 14 women were enrolled at the Spurgeon Creek community fair, and the same plan was presented at the South Bay fair, with an enrollment of 12.

In Pierce County, Wash., the home demonstration agent reports 68 paper dress forms made. A commercial device was purchased for moistening the paper, the cost of which the women propose to meet by paying 10 cents extra for the first 40 forms. One woman said the fun of making a form is worth the \$1 it costs. The women have been doing this work themselves after seeing one demonstration.

JUST BOOKS

Useful for debating clubs and for the teacher.

"What's on the Worker's Mind," by one who went to live among them.—Whiting Williams.

"In the Garret." Little talks on books, music and people, by Carl Van Vechten.

"The Mirrors of Downing Street."

would like to secure several of the smaller ones if possible. Also, I think I saw recently on our page a letter from a sister who offered to furnish a recipe for a fruit cake and directions for making imitation "candied citron" to use in same from ripe cucumber rinds. I hope her offer will be accepted for I am interested in the recipes. With all good wishes and many thanks for the helpful hints found on our page.—Mrs. Chas. Voorhees, Calhoun County.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

Mrs. Vallie: The pattern will reach you in a few days. I had to send east for it. It will be sent to general delivery, Romeo.

Will Mrs. Copeland of Emmet please send us the recipes mentioned in her letter? One of our readers asks for them in this issue.

Reader: The fleeces should be washed and then carded before being made up into comforters. Suppose you find out the nearest carding mill and then send your fleeces and have made ready for your purpose. You will have splendid comforters; there is nothing much better.

Wooden tooth picks are cleaner to use for testing cakes than broom straws.

Cashmere, that soft, lovely material known to us some years ago is being again placed on the market and is much used in Paris.

THE BROKEN PINION

I AM enclosing a poem I cut from a paper two years ago and pinned to my copy of "The Bird With a Broken Wing." This poem was written in answer to it and expresses my opinion. I think "The Bird With a Broken Wing" is a beautiful song, and the author of it was Hezekiah Butterworth and J. E. Tenney set it to music.

I read with much interest our page in the M. B. F. and am sure Mrs. Jenney makes a very able editor. Have just received a present of "Sister Sue," by Eleanor H. Porter and wonder how many of the sisters have read it. I wish I might hand my copy around. We get tired sometimes just peeling 'taters but guess this year we will be glad if we have some to peel. I wish we might have more authors like the late Mrs. Porter who gives one the inspiration to even peel 'taters as well as we can.

Thanks, Mrs. Jenney, for your words of encouragement, also the editor of M. B. F. We all need courage now if ever and above all to love God and our neighbor as ourselves.—Mrs. Y. H. Evans, Paw Paw, Mich.

"But the bird with the broken pinion
Never soared so high again."

The words were kindly written,
They have oftentimes been sung;
To the heart of the penitent sinner
Has their dreary message rung.

Yet fear not the words they have spoken
Though thy pinions broken be,
For Christ in His love and mercy
Has room for even thee.

Broken aye! and shattered!
Yet return to His love once more,
And the pinion thou hast broken
Shall onward and upward soar.

O life that hath lost thy bearings
And dipped in the way of sin,
The angels shall reach o'er the portals
And bid thee enter in.

Higher and closer they'll draw thee,
And thou shalt stand very near,
Because of the broken pinion
That has been repented here.—King.

WOMEN REQUEST PLACE AT DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

THE APPOINTMENT of a woman on the Armament Conference, and of women on advisory committees which may be formed, will be requested by a delegation from the National League of Women Voters which has asked President Harding for an opportunity to present a resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its meeting in July.

The National League of Women Voters, which was the first national women's organization to take official action on reduction of armament, followed this by adopting a resolution asking that the President "recognize women as an integral part of government and a contributing power for the betterment of humanity by the appointment of women on all boards and commissions dealing with or investigating international relations."

A committee on the Reduction of Armament by International Agreement was created with Miss Elizabeth Hauser as its chairman. The committee has not only organized branches throughout the United States, but has secured the co-operation of leading women all over the world for reduction of armament.

RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE

Cold Pickles

One cup salt, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup mustard. Dissolve in one gallon vinegar. Put in a crock and fill with cucumbers. Stir well each day for three days.

Chunk Pickles

100 pickles, cut across in thick slices. Soak for three days in brine and then three days in clear water. Put layer of grape leaves in kettle, then layer of pickles, alternate layers, add a little alum and cover with weak vinegar. Simmer two hours and drain. Make syrup of one ounce of allspice, and one ounce of celery seed, three pounds of brown sugar, three pints of vinegar. Boil for several minutes. Add the pickles and heat through well. Drain, then place in jar, and cover with hot syrup and seal.

Cucumber Pickles

100 cucumbers about three inches long; slice once, lengthwise. Place in ice water over night. In the morning pack in jars, putting one stick of celery in the center of each jar, and small silver onion on top. Fill jars with one quart

of hot vinegar in which has been dissolved one cup of sugar, one half cup salt, and seal while hot. The vinegar should be boiling.

Raisin Puffs

1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 1 cup raisins, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1/2 1-2 cups flour, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder. Put in butter cups and steam for 1-2 hour.—Mrs. Oscar Williams.

TWO INTERESTING RECIPES

Sometime ago there was a request for lemon pie with one crust to be baked with the filling at once.

Lemon Pie

2 lemons grated, rind and juices, butter size of an egg, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 cup sugar, 4 eggs (whites and yolks separate). Mix all together except the whites then add 3 cups milk then whites; beat in last, put in the crust and bake all together.—N. G. M.

An Easy and Delicious Cake

1 1-2 cups sugar, 3 eggs, beat well together for several minutes and add 1 1-2 cups flour and 1 1-2 teaspoons baking powder. To 3-4 cup of milk add 1 1-2 tablespoons butter, heat. When hot pour on first mixture; beat well, add salt and flavoring and bake in a loaf or two layers.—Editor.

PICKLE RECIPES

I saw in July 30th number of the Business Farmer that a "farmer's wife" asks for a pickle recipe. Here are some I think are good ones, that will keep indefinitely.

Recipe No. 1

Put 1 gallon vinegar, 1-2 cup mustard, 1 cup each of salt and sugar, 1 large teaspoon black pepper in a jar and mix well. Wash the cucumbers, wipe dry and place in the vinegar. This is enough for 2 gallons of cucumbers.

Fall Fashion Hints and Patterns

BLACK IS a reigning favorite this fall. It is said that the women of New York look as if they were all in mourning.

Last week's slip-over or Jumper Dress pattern could be developed in tricotine and have the neck cut rounding instead of pointed. I saw several very pretty ones in a very good shop in Detroit.

The little slip-over sweaters of mohair wool are to be much worn all winter over dainty net or muslin jumper waists. If any one wishes them I will send or publish directions for making the sweater. They are soft, light and very warm.

THIS IS A very becoming and practical gown for the young matron. It may be made in contrasting colors as shown here or of one color and material.



A New and Fashionable Gown in Empire Style

Pattern 3707 is shown in this model. It is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 2 1-2 yards of 44 inch material for Bodice and Panels, and 3 yards for waist and skirt.

Velveteen, serge, satin, taffeta, pongee, shantung, linen, crepe or crepe de chine are attractive for this design. Patterns 12c in stamps or silver. Order from Pattern Department, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

A Smart and Popular Dress Style

Pattern 3686 was used to make this stylish "One-Piece" Dress. It is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 4 7-8 yards of 42 inch material. For panel, collar and cuffs of contrasting material 1 3-8 yards is required.

Checked or plaid suiting would be attractive for this style with facings of plain material in a matched shade. It is good for gingham, linen, serge, taffeta, tricotine, Canton crepe, and broadcloth. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 1-4 yards. Price 12c in stamps or silver. Address Pattern Department, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.



No. 2—Plain Pickles

Pick cucumbers when 3 or 3 inches long, pack in jar, and to every 8 quarts of cucumbers add 1 large cup salt. Place a weight on top and fill with boiling water to cover them. Let remain over night. Heat enough vinegar to cover them to boiling. Drain cucumbers and pack in cans, cover with boiling vinegar and seal. If sweet pickles are wanted put 1 cup sugar and a few whole cloves and stick cinnamon to each quart of vinegar while heating it and you have a delicious sweet pickle.

Sliced Cucumbers for Winter Use

Peel and slice large cucumbers. Place in a weak brine of cold water and salt for 4 or 5 hours. Drain and fill glass cans with the slices nearly to the top; cover with cold cider vinegar and seal. If vinegar is very strong weaken with a little water.

Cucumber Relish

Pare and slice three quarts of medium sized (not seedy) cucumbers, 3 onions, 2 red or green peppers and 3 large tablespoons of grated horse radish, 3 cups of brown sugar and enough vinegar to cover. Heat the vinegar and sugar and pour over the uncooked vegetable and seal.—L. A. W., Osceola Co.

P. S.—I think the Business Farmer the "best ever."

Keep salt cellars setting on or near the stove and the salt will keep dry and shake easily.

Mildred, a small city girl, was daunted by nothing. On her first visit to the country, contrary to the expectations of all her friends she displayed not the least fear when a huge turkey gobbler came strutting toward her with every feather spread, but calmly exclaimed: "Oh, you great big chicken! Put down your clothes!"

THIS DRESS made up with the short sleeve is a most useful style for home wear. Oh, the comfort of a short skirt and a short sleeve! We will never be slaves to a bedraggled skirt and a soiled cuff again. Skirts are now made eight to ten inches from the floor.

A Comfortable Work Dress

Patterns 3691 is here illustrated. It is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 4 7-8 yards of 36 inch material.

Gingham, percale, seersucker, lawn, saten, linen, calico and flannelette are good for this model. The width at the foot is about 2 yards. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. If made of contrasting material, collar, belt, cuff and pocket facing require 3-4 of a yard. Patterns 12c in stamps or silver. Address Pattern Department, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens, Mich.



A Pleasing Model for Home or Business Wear

In this style, shirt waist 3694 and skirt 3700 are combined. The skirt, a new seven gore model, is cut in 7 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. The waist in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The waist will require 3 yards of 27 inch material. The skirt requires 3 1-2 yards of 40 inch material if without nap, and 3 1-8 yds of 44 inch material with nap. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 5-8 yards.

Crepe, linen, satin taffeta, crepe de chine, flannel and madras are attractive for the waist. The skirt may be of washable materials, or of taffeta, satin, broadcloth, serge or velours. Patterns 12c in stamps or silver. Address Pattern Department, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.



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4-cylinder, 5-passenger Touring Car, was \$1495—now \$1295
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We also build Roadsters, Sport Models and Sedans

When Writing to Advertisers, Please Mention the Fact that You Saw it in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will Help Both of Us.

WHAT ARE YOU IN THE MARKET FOR? USE THIS COUPON!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items this spring. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part.

Automobiles	Dairy Feed	Hog Feeders	Shoes
Auto Tires	Dynamite	Incubators	Stoves
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Auto Insurance	Fanning Mill	Lighting Plants	Seeds
Bee Supplies	Fertilizer	Lighting Rods	Sprayers
Berry Baskets	Fur Buyers	Limestone, Pulverized	Silo
Building Supplies	Farm Lands	Manure Spreader	Spray Materials
Bicycles	Ford Attachments	Motorcycles	Tanners
Blind Twine	Furniture	Milking Machine	Thresher
Barn Equipment	Feed Cutter	Mantel Lamp	Truck
Bean Thresher	Furnace	Nursery Stock	Tractor
Chemical Closets	Gas Engine	Oil and Lubricants	Tank Heaters
Cultivator	Guns	Poultry Supplies	Veterinary Remedies
Cream separator	Grain Drill	Pumps	Wagons
Carriage	Horse Collars	Paint	Water System
Corn Planter	Harrows	Plows	Washing Machine
Clothing—Men's	Harvesters	Potato Machinery	Windmill
Clothing—Women's	Hay Rakes	Roofing	Wire Fencing
Concrete Mixer	Hay Presses	Sawing Machinery	Wool Buyers
Drain Tile	Hog Ollers	Stock Food	

(Write on margin below anything you are interested in not listed above.)

Name

Address R. F. D. State

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Buyers' Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

IN NORWAY

DEAR CHILDREN: While I was in Christiania I was invited out to the home of a Norwegian dentist, who has a cousin living right here in Mount Clemens. He could not speak English very well, but he was so anxious to please, and acted so sorry when he could not make out what I was saying to him. In order to reach his home we had to take a ferry boat and go across a bay. That evening the water was as smooth and clear as crystal and just covered with little sail-boats. Norway is a land of sailors, and nearly everyone, it seems, owns a canoe, a gasoline launch or a sail-boat. In the long summer evenings and on Sunday most of the people go "sailing." It must be lots of fun, don't you think? And you can imagine that the hundreds of sail boats skimming along the water make a very pretty sight.

After reaching the other side of the bay we walked a short distance to my friend's home which was perched on top of a little hill and almost hidden by vines and trees and, what do you think?—the most beautiful roses I have ever seen. Red roses, white roses, pink roses, roses of every hue and color and oh, so fragrant! And running among the rose bushes were strawberry vines with berries on them almost as big as your fist.

When we reached the house three little boys came out to meet us. The oldest could say a few words in English because they teach it in the school, but the others spoke only in Norwegian. They were all polite, and shook hands with me just like grown-ups. They were dressed something like American boys. One of them had on a sweater that had as many colors in it as the rainbow. You know in the olden times the



The Children's Hour

people of Norway dressed in very funny clothes of bright colors, but now most of them dress like Americans except in the country places far away from the cities where some of the native dresses may still be seen.

After dinner the boys showed me all through the garden, and I took their pictures standing among the roses. When I show you the picture of the little girl from Brazil I will also show the picture of the little Norwegian boys. Next week I will tell you about the little boy from India.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I thought I would write to you about my trip to California. My aunt was going to California and didn't want to leave me behind. We left here at 11 o'clock at night. It was the day after Christmas. When we reached Chicago we changed trains. It was 11:30 when we left Chicago. In a day or two we were in the mountains. There were a great many tunnels to go through and when we came out of mile long tunnel we saw a great lake. It was called Lost Lake because it was on top of a great mountain. The trees grew around it. There were canoes on it and some of the pines bending over were reflected in the lake. It was very beautiful. As we went around the lake there was a shadow and I asked my aunt what it was. She said it was a platform or roof so when the rocks came loose they would not damage the tracks. But I told her that the roof was useless if any of the boulders fell on it. When we were going around a bend we saw a bridge. It was over a small river but was up more than two thousand feet. This isn't all of the trip but will write more about it later as it is a long story of our trip. —Lyle Reinhardt, Bay City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am another girl who would like to join your merry circle but can write only one letter seeing this is the only one I can write and would

like to see it in print. I am writing because one of my friends did. Now I will tell you of myself. I am a girl 10 years old and am in the sixth grade at school. I live on a farm of 360 acres and walk to school 1 mile and 1-2. We have over 200 chickens and some hens to come off this week which will make us over 250 I have one sister, her name is Jean. —Ruth Elizabeth Hammond, Dexter, R 2, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—Here I am, anxious to join your merry circle. I am going to describe myself. I have a dark complexion and dark brown eyes. My hair is brown and curly. I am five feet tall and weigh eighty-four pounds. I am going to let you guess my age, it is between eleven and fifteen. My middle name commences with L. I am going to let you guess that also. I will write to the person who guesses one of these and send my picture to the one who guesses both my name and age. I live on an 84 acre farm and we have four cows and have two teams and three colts. I have one sister and three brothers. I wish some of the girls would write to me. —Thelma L. Ransom, Ionia, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 15 years of age and have gone to the Dunbar Agricultural school for one year. We have 12 cows, 4 calves, 4 horses, 8 pigs 35 hens and 10 little chickens. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like to read the Children's Hour. We live on a 160 acre farm. For pets we have 4 cats and 8 rabbits. We have an Overland car. I have 4 brothers and 4 sisters. I will close with a riddle: Why is the letter "t" like an island? Answer: Because it is in the middle of water. —Vina Harbron, Fibre, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am going to join your merry circle of boys and girls. I wonder if all your nephews and nieces took hold of hands how large a circle it would make? I am in the 7th grade and go to the Mixwell school and am 12 years old. I have three brothers and three sisters. My older sister Leona is 17 years old and can write good stories and poems. I have 2 cats, 20 little chicks and a rabbit. Well I must close

and give room for the other boys and girls. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. —Leah H. Lovely, Hope, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl eleven years old and in the seventh grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it. I like to read the Children's Hour very much. I have one sister named Gathe. For pets I have a Collie dog named Bob, 2 cats and a kitten and a bird. I live on a 160 acre farm. We have 4 horses, 9 cows, 10 calves and about 15 pigs. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. —Elthea Kellogg, Rockford, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farmer boy 11 years old and in the fifth grade at school. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have 6 head of horses and 11 cows. We have an empire milking machine and have a feed grinder of our own and grind all our feed. For a pet I have a cat. I will answer all girls and boys who write to me. —Glenn Abbott, Ellwell, R 2, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 11 years old and in the 4th grade. I have three brothers. My name is Robert. We live on a 120 acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Children's Hour. We have 3 horses and 5 cows, 3 yearlings and 1 calf. I have no pets. —Robert Illner, Brant, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Another farmer girl who would like to join your merry circle. I have been reading the Children's Hour and think it is very nice for the children to get interested in. I enjoy reading it anyway. I am 13 years old. I have no sisters nor brothers so you see I get very lonesome. For pets I have seven little Buff Bantam chicks, they have feathers clear to their little toes, seven little kitties, a dog named Fred, a little colt and a pair of twin calves. They are both as white as snow. I am five feet four inches tall. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me and you, too, Uncle Ned. My letter is getting long so will close with a riddle: What is smaller than an ant's mouth? Ans.—What he eats. —Margery Noggle, R 7, Clare, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy ten years old and I am going in the sixth grade next year. I go to the Champion school. We take the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters and to see the pictures of the funny Doo Dads. —Norman Thompson, Ravenna, Mich.



Stage Frightfulness

IT ALL happened like this: A picture show came to Dooville called "The Bandits Bravado." It was full of exciting scenes which tickled the fancy of Roly and Poly so much, that they decided to dress up like Mexicans, jump on the village mule, and shoot up the town in imitation. The mule was too tame at first so they had to give him a drink of liniment, with a blister in it. He didn't need any coaxing after that. Ears back and tail

kinked like an insulted cat, he is tearing up and down the streets of Dooville, in wild-eyed frenzy. Roly and Poly are keeping up a regular machine gun fusillade with six-shooters and making blood-curdling yells that would terrify anyone but a Doo Dad. Look how well they shoot! Percy Haw Haw hat was ruined at the first shot. An-

other bullet cut Old Man Grouch's pipe in two. Its too bad that bullet didn't go into the bowl of the pipe, down the stem and round and round inside Old Man Grouch, because he is one of those people who would never be missed. Doc Sawbones—Doc Sawbones who bearded the lion and captured the Wunx—is completely swept off his

feet by the smell of the mule's breath—that liniment just makes his breath blue. Roly and Poly elected Flannel-foot to be the sheriff of the play. Ever though the main street is paved with rubber, the brave old cop will have a bumpy ride. Sleepy Sam was dozing against a gate when the bullet made a noise in his hat like a hungry, snapping turtle. From the way his eyes are turned upward I believe he thought his last day had come.

Correct Lubrication Cuts Operating Costs

Friction is the deadly enemy which destroys farm machinery. Bearings, not correctly lubricated, wear quickly and too much power is wasted overcoming this friction. Tractor manufacturers, recognizing the importance of using the proper lubricating oil in the machines they manufacture, are coming more and more to the use of Polarine. On test blocks, and in actual field operation

Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

has proved its worth in competition with all others. It is made in four grades, each of uniformly high quality, but differing in body, or viscosity—Polarine, Polarine Heavy, Polarine Medium Heavy, and Polarine Extra Heavy.

One of these grades or our Stanolind Tractor Oil will correctly lubricate your tractor. Consult the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) tractor chart below. It shows you exactly which oil you should use. Use it and cut operating costs.

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Aome	—P. H.	Case	12-25—P. E. H.	Holt Caterpillar 5 ton	—P. H.	Nelson	—P. H.	Trenam	12-24—S. T. O.
Allis-Chalmers	6-12—P. H.	Case	15-27—P. H.	Holt Caterpillar 10 Ton	—P. E. H.	Noble	—P. H.	Triumph	—S. T. O.
Allis-Chalmers	18-30—S. T. O.	Case	22-44—P. E. H.	Huber Light Four	—S. T. O.			Trundaar	—P. H.
All Work	—P. E. H.	Centipede	—P. M. H.	Illinois Super Drive	—P. E. H.	Parrett	12-25—P. E. H.	Turner Simplicity	—P. E. H.
Appleton	—P. H.	Chetaco	—S. T. O.	Imperial	40—P. H.	Parrett Motor Cultivator	—P. H.	Twin City	12-20—P. H.
Atlas	—P. H.	Coleman	16-30—P. E. H.	Indiana	5-10—P. H.	Peoria	—P. E. H.	Twin City	15-30—P. H.
Aultman-Taylor	15-30—P. H.	Common Sense	—S. T. O.	International	8-16—P.	Pioneer	30—P. E. H.	Twin City	25-45—P. E. H.
Aultman-Taylor	22-25—P. E. H.	Craig	15-25—S. T. O.	International Cultivator	—P. H.	Pioneer Special	—P. E. H.	Twin City	40-65—P. E. H.
Aultman-Taylor	30-60—P. E. H.	Crooping Grip	—P. H.			Plow Boy & Plow Man	—S. T. O.	Twin City	60-90—P. E. H.
Auton	—P. E. H.			J-T	14-32—S. T. O.	Plow-Man	—P. E. H.		
Austin	15-30—P. H.	Dakota No. 1	—P. H.	Kardell 4 in 1	—S. T. O.	Port Haron	15-30—P. E. H.	Uncle Sam	20-30—S. T. O.
Austin	20-40—P. E. H.	Dakota No. 2	—P. H.	Kardell-Utility	8-16—P. H.	Prairie Dog	12-25—S. T. O.	Universal	1-4—P. H.
Automotive	15-25—P. H.	Dark Blue "J"	—P. E. H.	Kock-Gonnerman	—S. T. O.	Princess Pad	10-30—P. M. H.	Universal Cultivator	—P. H.
Avery Motor Cultivator	—P. H.			Kenison	—P. H.			Utilitor	—P. H.
Avery	5-10—P. H.	Eagle	12-22—S. T. O.	Kinnard	—S. T. O.	Reed	—S. T. O.	Vail	10-20—S. T. O.
Avery	8-16—P. E. H.	Eagle	16-30—S. T. O.	Klumb	16-32—P. E. H.	Reeves	40-65—P. E. H.	Valie	12-20—S. T. O.
Avery	12-25—P. E. H.	Elgin	—P. H.			R. & P.	12-20—P. H.	Victory	—P. M. H.
Avery	18-36—P. E. H.	E. B.	12-30—P. H.	La Crosse	—S. T. O.	Reliable	10-20—P. E. H.		
Avery	25-50—P. E. H.	E. B. Motor Cultivator	—P. H.	Lang	—S. T. O.	Rex	12-25—P. H.	Wallis	—P. H.
		E. B.	9-16—P. H.	Lauson	15-25—S. T. O.	Rumley Oil-Pull	12-20—P. E. H.	Wallis Cub	—P. H.
Bailor Cultivator	—P. H.	Fair-Moe	—P. E. H.	Leader B	12-18—S. T. O.	Rumley Oil-Pull	16-30—P. E. H.	Waterloo Boy	—S. T. O.
Bates Steel Mule	—S. T. O.	Farm Horse	18-30—P. E. H.	Leader C	18-36—P. E. H.	Rumley Oil-Pull	20-40—P. E. H.	Waterloo Boy	12-25—S. T. O.
Bates Steel Mule	—S. T. O.	Farmer Boy	—P. H.	Leonard 4-Wheel Drive	—P. H.	Rumley Oil-Pull	30-60—P. E. H.	Wetmore	—P. H.
Bates All-Steel	—P. H.	Farquhar	15-25—P. H.	Liberty	15-30—P. E. H.	Russell	12-24—P. H.	Wheat	—S. T. O.
Bean Track Pull	—P. H.	Lightfoot	18-35—S. T. O.	Little Boss	16-9—P. H.	Samson Iron Horse	—P. M. H.	Whitney	—S. T. O.
Beeman Garden Tractor	—P. M. H.	Flour City Junior	—S. T. O.	Little Giant	15-30—P. H.	Samson Model "M"	—P. M. H.	Wisconsin	—P. E. H.
Beltrail	—P. H.	Fordson	22—P. H.	Magnet	—P. H.	Sandusky	—S. T. O.	World Auto Tiller	—P. H.
Besser	—S. T. O.	Four Wheel Drive Fitch	—P. E. H.	Merry Garden Cultivator	—P. H.	Shawnee	—P. H.	W-S-M	—P. E. H.
Best Tracklayer	40—P. E. H.	Franklin	12-25—S. T. O.	Midwest	—P. H.	Short Turn	—S. T. O.		
Best Tracklayer	75—P. E. H.	Giant	—P. E. H.	Minneapolis	—P. H.	Square Turn	15-30—P. E. H.	Yankee	12-25—S. T. O.
Big Boss	20-40—P. E. H.	Gile	—S. T. O.	Mogul	10-30—S. T. O.	Standard	—P. H.	Yuba Ball-Tread	—P. H.
Big Four	20-35—P. E. H.	G-O	14-23—P. H.	Moline Universal D	9-18—P. H.	Stinson	—S. T. O.		
Bolte	—P. E. H.	Grain Belt	15-35—P. H.	Motor Cultivator	—P. H.	Straight	—P. H.		
Boring	—P. H.	Gray	—P. H.			Tank Tread	—P. H.		
Brillion	—P. H.	Hack Auto-Flow	15-30—P. E. H.	National	—S. T. O.	Tioga	15-27—P. H.		
Buffalo Pitts	—P. E. H.	Hieder	—P. H.	New Britain No. 1	—P. M. H.	Titan	10-20—S. T. O.		
Bull	12-24—S. T. O.	Holha-M	—P. H.	Neverslip	30-18—P. H.	Tomb	15-30—S. T. O.		
Burnell	15-30—P. E. H.			New Hart Parr	—P. E. H.	Tom Thumb	—S. T. O.		
Capital	—P. E. H.			Nichols Shepard	—S. T. O.	Topp-Stewart	—P. H.		
Case Cultivator	12—P. H.					Toro Cultivator	—P. H.		
Case A & B	10-18—P. H.					Townsend	12-25—P. E. H.		
Case A	10-20—P. H.								

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A highly instructive book "Tractor Lubrication"

will be mailed to you without charge if you make the request. It is a valuable reference work in plain, simple, direct English, supplemented by many illustrations.

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CHICAGO **ILLINOIS**

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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 15, 20 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!) BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Sept. 15. Cattle and Hogs. Gladwin County Pure Bred Livestock Ass'n, Gladwin, Michigan.
Oct. 21. Holsteins. Howell Sales Co., Howell, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aagie Korndyke-Hengerfeld 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
Hengerfeld 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. 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.

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL

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

TUEBOR STOCK FARM

Breeder of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

ROY F. PICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

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

7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segis Korndyke De Nijlander, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan ribbon winner. Her dam, 29 1/2 lb. Dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 37 lb. son of King Segis. Records 16 lbs. to 80 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 Hengerfeld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

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. 3 yr. old granddaughter of Pontiac De Nijlander, whose records of 55.43 at 1-3 yrs. 32.78 at 4-1-3 years and 30.11 at 5-1-3 years put her in the first ranks as a producer. First check \$150. sold him. Herd Federally Supervised.
BRANDONHILL FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
John P. Hehl, 1205 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

GLADWIN COUNTY PURE BRED LIVESTOCK ASS'N

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

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

Gladwin, Sept. 15th, 1921

Third day of Gladwin County Fair.

Write for sale list.

C. E. ATWATER
Secretary

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Embellagard Lillith Champion 108073. His sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, world's first 35 lb. cow, and world's first 1,200 lb. cow. The only cow that ever held all world's butter yearly milk record at the same time. His dam records from one day to one year, and the world's Lillith Piebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 20,599.4 pounds of milk in a year. World's 2nd highest milk record when made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only one Michigan cow with higher milk record today. His two nearest dams average:
Butter, one year 1,190.22
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.
Cerey J. Spencer, Owner
Under State and Federal Supervision

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 8 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—KING REPEATER 713941, and Beau Perfection 327899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, bred or opened, bred to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.
Tony B. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehrmolz, 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 very low price, have also some extra and 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, Pres.

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

four bulls, one a grandson of the \$9,500 Bullion 4th. Also a few females.
Wm. O. DICKEN, Smyrna, Mich.

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

As I have sold my Cattle Ranch near Reed City, Michigan, I am offering for sale my herd of 30 registered Shorthorns headed by one of the best Scotch bulls in the State, Master Model 576147. This herd of cattle are principally roans. Terms can be arranged. Time will be given on approved notes.
E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

and Duroc Jersey spring pigs, either sex; two red bulls, one 11 months and one 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 BREEDERS' Association

have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

3 EXTRA GOOD BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From the Maple Ridge herd of Bates Shorthorns. Calved in September 1920.
J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Michigan.

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls for quick sale. Fair Acres Goods and Collings 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.

MACK'S STATE FAIR NOTES

THE judge will face a wonderful line-up of fat steers when the time arrives for placing awards in this department; there will be six carloads of yearlings, two carloads of two-year-olds and about 20 entries in pens and "singles." It is to be hoped that every man in Michigan, who is anxious to see more prime beef produced and consumed in the state, will be on hand, Tuesday, September 6 to see this splendid display of Michigan made cattle judged and sold.

Lenawee county will send nearly six carloads of show stock to the State Fair this year; the Boys and Girls club will show a load of Hereford yearlings in the fat classes and a load of Holstein yearlings in the dairy division. These "kiddies" cut a wide swath at the Buffalo Fat Stock Show last year and the competition, at Detroit, this year, will have to be mighty strong to keep them out of the money.

A record exhibit of breeding cattle is assured for this year's fair, the Holsteins leading in numbers in the dairy division and the Shorthorns in the beef department. Present indications favor a smaller line-up of sheep than usual. The hog show bids fair to be about the same size as last year, with the Durocs somewhat in the lead on the entry list.

Wildwood Farms, Orion, Mich., will be represented at the fair with an Angus and Guernsey herd; the get of Edgar of Dalmeny is beginning to dominate the Wildwood Angus herd and they are certainly a handsome lot of youngsters. There is grave danger that the "color line" will be drawn at the fair this year and if Sidney Smith, the Scripps manager, has his way about it, the black beauties will carry away the honors of the show in the beef department.

Jay Lessiter will be in full charge of the cattle show this year. The annals of live stock breeding, in Michigan, reveal the names of very few men who have been as faithful to their calling as the Lessiter Brothers, Frank and Jay. They are good sportsmen, modest when they win and mighty game losers; their splendid Shorthorn herd has become a fixture at the State Fair and is familiarly known throughout the state.

The indomitable Minty, with his Woodcote herd of blackcoats will be out after a share of the blue ribbons, again this year; the show in the Angus ring promises to be a battle royal from start to finish. A judge must have a profound knowledge of beef type to properly classify the splendid young things that show up in the beef-bred classes at Detroit.

The Prescotts are coming down from Tawas City this year with a wonderful showing of the "reds, the whites and the roans." With a complete exhibit in the Shorthorn breeding classes, three carloads of fat yearling steers and a carload of scrubs for contrast, this firm will furnish an educational exhibit that is worth going a long way to see.

DUROCS SELL WELL

AN AUCTION sale of pure-bred Duroc hogs was held on Thursday afternoon, August 18, at the fair grounds in Northville. Stock was consigned to this sale by Thomas Underhill & Son, of Salem and by Charles Young of Chaslen Farms, Northville, Mich. The offering, which included 50 head, was one of the best, from the standpoint of quality, that has ever been sold at auction in this state. The auctioneer was Col. L. W. Lovewell, South Lyon, Mich. The highest priced animal in the offering came from the Chaslen Farms and went to J. S. McKenzie, Frant Park, Ill., on a sealed bid of \$200. The largest purchaser was W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich., who settled for 15 hogs; the other buyers were as follows: H. G. Aldrich, Fowlerville; W. B. Cady, Ypsilanti; George Frey, Salem; Fred Childs, Milford; G. Barnhart, Northville; Joseph Lowrey, Clarkston; Fred Pagel and James Erwin of Farmington; James Erwin and George Stuckey, all of Farmington; Fred Hill, Flat Rock; H. Krumm, Plymouth; R. W. Harris, Salem; George Rattenberry and Howard Greer, Northville.

The Collection Box

A VALUABLE SERVICE

UNDER CERTAIN conditions the Business Farmer attempts to settle accounts in disputes between subscribers and firms with whom they have had unsatisfactory dealings. Any paid-up subscriber may submit claims of this nature to us, which are not more than six months' old, and we will endeavor to either collect the money, or if that is impossible to expose and prosecute the defrauders. Naturally we save our subscribers a good deal of money through this service. Not only that but we save thousands of others from the clutches of dishonest firms who would be tempted to defraud them were it not for the watchful eye of the Collection Box.

Although this service feature was inaugurated only a little over a year ago, we have received 731 complaints, involving over \$10,000, of which we have adjusted 451, amounting to \$5,528.

STANLEY CLAIMS ADJUSTED

"I saw in your paper an ad from G. H. Stanley of Paw Paw, Mich., saying he would send 1,000 Senator Dunlap strawberry plants for \$3.50, so I sent him an order. I received a card saying he had received the order and money and would ship in May. I waited until the first of June and they hadn't come and the ground was ready, so I wrote him and asked him to send them on, but got no reply. Have written him three times and no reply, and finally told him if he couldn't send the plants to return the money. On June 30th received a card saying he could not fill the order but would do so next year. I then wrote him to return the money but have not had any reply to date, so am writing to see if you can do anything about it."—Mrs. G. W. Ingham County, Mich.

The above letter was one of eighteen telling exactly the same story. It is not often that we receive a complaint against an M. B. F. advertiser, and we took the claims up with Mr. Stanley at once. We met with the same kind of a cold reception as our readers. No reply to our letters. We wrote and wrote, and finally a relative replied that Mr. Stanley was ill and would attend to the claims when able to do so. We sympathized with Mr. Stanley in his illness, but when we discovered upon receipt of other complaints that he was still accepting money without delivering the goods we wrote him again, with the same result,—no reply. Finally, in order to protect our subscribers it became necessary to warn Mr. Stanley that the claims would be put into the hands of the postoffice authorities, much as we regretted to take such action, if he did not fill the orders or return the money. He ignored this letter, so there was only one thing left to do. We turned the case over to the postoffice authorities on the grounds that Mr. Stanley had used the mails for fraudulent purposes, and it is still pending in their hands. Since this action was taken, however, Mr. Stanley has returned some of the money, as evidenced by the following letter from Mrs. W.:

"Thanks for taking up our claim against Mr. C. H. Stanley. I received my money by return mail. Again I thank you for your promptness. We couldn't get along without the M. B. F."

We have also since received a letter from Mr. Stanley under date of Aug. 4, in which he makes no explanation of his strange failure to adjust the claims or reply to letters concerning them, in which he alleges that he has either shipped the plants or adjusted all claims.

Here is a case in which the Business Farmer tried to give a man the full benefit of a doubt, but he insisted on abusing that confidence. We do not know to this day why Mr. Stanley failed to deliver the plants for which he accepted the money, or why he failed to return the money if he could not fill the order, or why he should even ask his patrons to let him have the use of their money until another year when he would ship their plants. We dislike to think Mr. Stanley dishonest. We prefer to be charitable and look upon it as a case of misguided business judgment. Anyway, we are placing these facts before our readers in order to guide them in future dealings with Mr. Stanley.

Rain and Cool Weather Help Crops

Corn Maturing Rapidly and Bumper Crop Expected

Owosso—Plenty of rain this week. Farmers plowing. A few pieces of corn being cut on sandy soils. Rain benefited late potatoes. Beans late. No apples or peaches; some pears.—V. N.

Kalkaska—Corn farthest advanced it has been in years. Good stand on early plowed ground. Ready to cut in 10 days to two weeks. Rains pushing late potatoes. Fine for fall seeding and pastures.—E. E. T.

Saginaw—We had a heavy rain Friday night; it will help late potatoes. Corn cutting time is here. Every one appreciates the Farm Bureau that know anything about its work. We expect to use lots of picric acid blasting stumps next spring.—H. T. Hill.

Saginaw (S.)—We have had two light rains but not enough to wet the ground more than 2 or 3 inches. The farmers are plowing for wheat where they can, cutting corn, filling silos, pulling beans and hauling to market last year's bean crop that was kept over.—G. L.

Grand Traverse—Good rains have improved crop situation, especially potatoes and late apples. Potato crop, with sufficient time before frost to allow development, will possibly reach 40 per cent in our county. Some fields absolute failure; a few good.—J. P. H.

Genesee—Plowing for wheat is under way in good shape; during past ten days have had rain that has gone down below plow depth. Some corn being cut and some silos will be filled soon. Heavy wind and rain that did damage in south part of county Tuesday night.—A. J. G.

Wexford—Plenty of rain the past week. Will help out late potatoes and corn. Farmers are plowing for wheat. Threshing nearly done. Grain not very good. No farm products being sold except cucumbers which sell at \$2 per cwt. Old hens 20c; young chickens, 25c.—C. E. Olney.

St. Joseph—Had another soaking rain. Quite hard wind, blew down trees and broke limbs, also blew down some peach trees for one farmer, which were loaded with peaches. Everybody is plowing for fall grain. Corn is fine. Potatoes are looking better since the rains.—Mrs. H. C. Holta.

Huron—Had a nice rain the 16th; could stand more. Corn and late potatoes look good. Everybody busy getting ready to put in wheat and rye; a large acreage will be put in this fall. Threshing getting pretty well along; all spring grain turning out poorly. Some pressing hay. Some lifting beans which are a fair crop.—J. K.

Kent—Plenty of rain now. Everybody plowing. Will be large acreage of fall grain especially rye. New seedlings gone and farmers are putting back to grain. Corn ready to cut in ten days. Plenty of stalk but lots of short ears. Beans ready in 10 days to two weeks. Pods not well filled. Late potatoes doing well. Bugs have been quite bad.—C. A.

Hillsdale—The farmers are doing repairing which should be done always when there is a lull such as we have at present. Some farmers have all their fall plowing done and a good many of them are nearly through. We have been favored this summer with sufficient rains; we had a very nice rain last week. Selling butter, eggs and cream. Butterfat is a fairly good price, 45c per pound this week.—Reno J. Fast.

Mecosta (S.)—Cool weather and recent rain have been a benefit to late potatoes. Fall plowing for wheat and rye is going on but will be a less acreage than last year. Corn almost ready to cut; some corn not as good as expected. Threshing most all done. Silo filling will be next. The "Better Sire" train was in Morley, Aug. 18th. Most everyone present enjoyed the lectures and seemed to be interested in pure bred cattle.—H. L.

Kalkaska—Plenty rain and cool weather which is splendid for the potatoes and buckwheat. Corn and beans never better. A large number of farmers and their wives gathered at Kalkaska on the 13th to see the M. A. C. demonstration August Hauenstein of Excelsior, township and Charles Rayborn of Kalkaska township exchanged for pure bred sties. Threshing is nearly done and all grain yielded very light. Many farmers are working on the roads.—W. A. B.

Arenac (E.)—The rains have saved the corn, bean and sugar beet crops. Corn never looked better and the beans that were drilled about the tenth of June are the ones that are showing up fine, the earlier ones being somewhat stunted by being so dry. Corn is fine in most places, beets somewhat put back by drought but are now coming on fairly good. The oat crop was practically a failure. Wheat and rye being threshed and yielding good in some places and other places just fair. Taking all crops into consideration think we have lots to be thankful for. The prices of live stock dropped way down this week. Prices of grains some lower and beans are going higher.—M. B. R.

Montcalm—The farmers around here are busy; a little threshing not yet done. Some are digging early potatoes and trucking them to Grand Rapids; a few being sold in Lakeview, at the stores and private families; the market not opened yet. Land is being fitted for fall grain. Some rye already sown. We had a heavy rain last night with some wind. The ground is in good condition for working. Some farmers are holding their grain and some are selling. Not much else to sell yet except cream and

eggs. Ye editor took a trip thru Greenville, Belding, Ionia, Saranac, Lowell, Hastings and 6 1-2 miles north and west of Hastings and came home very much satisfied with his own part of the country. Found no crops looking better than at home. An old pioneer living just north of Montcalm died at her home at Rustford. Her husband, Mr. Ostrander, had been the miller there for over 50 years, now he is in a critical condition having had a bad stroke of paralysis and his many friends are hoping for his recovery and are mourning over his faithful wife for their life has been well spent.—G. B. W.

WHEN UNCLE RUBE MISSED A COPY OF M. B. F.

Dear Ol' M. B. F.: Why didn't you visit my home last week? I looked for you Friday an' Saturday—kept open house for you Monday, Tuesday an' Wednesday an' still you didn't come. Wouldn't yer folks let you come or how is it? I miss you so much when you fail to appear. Please tell your manager about it an' see if he will not send you along with this week's issue. Dear ol' friend, I want you!—Uncle Rube.

You may send M. B. F. to Mr. B. Rockford, Mich., one year free. I am enclosing payment. I want to see as many farmers reading your paper as possible. It has stood and fought for a square deal for the farmer in the past and I hope it will continue to use its heavy artillery in their behalf.—D. C. E., Kent County, Michigan.

Your paper is a real farmer's paper and should be taken by every wide-awake farmer. It is the only farm paper I have ever seen that did anything but give the farmers a line of needless advice every year. Your paper not only gives the most practical advice but helps the farmer to carry it out.—H. C. S., Osceola County, Mich.

The Experience Pool

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

THE EVER SET SPARROW TRAP

I saw a letter of inquiry about Ever Set sparrow traps. I bought one last May and started it on May 26, and the first day caught eight and the most I caught in one day was thirteen, but the least I caught was five in one day. We kept it out until the grain in the fields began to ripen then the birds went to the fields to feed but we caught more than 150 while using it and are going to start it now again. We are satisfied with it.—Mrs. G. F., Alto, Michigan.

HAVE YOU USED THE AUTO KNITTER

Can you send me the address of someone who has used the Auto-Knitter and made a success of it? I wish to buy one but would first like to correspond with someone who has used one.—Mrs. M. Hillsdale County, Michigan.

(Editor's note: Wise woman! We have had so many inquiries about the Auto-Knitter we wish with our subscriber that everyone who has used one will write us their experience with it, to be published in the "Experience Pool.")

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

REMOVE CAUSE OF ABSCESS

I have a horse 4 years old. Two years ago she cut a gash in her foreleg just below the shoulder on a barbed wire. It swells up in a big hard bunch, like a bone, is very sore, gathers and breaks, runs very badly and then heals up and leg looks very natural. In about four months it will begin gathering again for about 3 weeks before it breaks. I have greased it good all along. Tell me what I can do to cure it. She is a valuable mare.—E. E. F., South Haven, Michigan.

The cause of the abscess formation will necessarily have to be removed before a cure will be perfected; when abscess gathers again make a large opening two or three inches in length, after draining puss cut thoroughly, probe to the bottom with finger and you will find a piece of wire or some foreign substance; this removed the wound will probably heal and you will have no more trouble with the abscess gathering and breaking.

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.

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

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

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

ANGUS

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

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS Orion, Mich.

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

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

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

JERSEYS

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

REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD—
Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyluck 156,692 also young bulls sired by 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 pedigrees and prices on bull calves from this bull and Sophie Tormentor cows.
FRED HAYWARD
Belding, Mich.

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

GUERNSEYS

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

FOR SALE GUERNSEY 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

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.

THIS LITTLE AD

R. I. RED HATCHING EGGS, TOMPKINS'
B. strain, \$19 per 100; baby chicks, 25c each.
Wm. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich.

BROUGHT THE BUSINESS

New Baltimore, Mich., Aug. 17, 1921
Michigan Business Farmer:—
Your ads have been bringing me good results this year. Am more than pleased with what M. B. F. has done for me.
Wm. H. Frohm.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

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

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

FOR SALE, LARGE TYPE

POLAND CHINA

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

BIG BOB MASTODON

Is sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world. His dam's sire is A's Mastodon, grand champion at Iowa State Fair, same breeding. I have 3 sows bred for Sept. A fall boar and spring boars that are corkers. 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 \$300 boar. Others bred to Wiley's Perfection. Weight, 700 at 18 months.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schenckraft, Mich.

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

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

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

LSPC—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.

IT PAYS BIG TO RAISE POLAND CHINA
HOGS. You can get the best at the lowest price at Butler's Stock Farms. We can furnish just what you want; over 100 head on hand.
JNO. C. BUTLER, Prop.
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.
HARLEY FOOR & SONS, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

SOWS BRED TO MICHIGANA ORION SEN-
sation (a great son of Great Orion's Sensation) and Michigana 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 BOARS. Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.
F. J. DRODT, R 1, Monroe, Mich.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 25 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!) BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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

FOR SALE—DUROC FALL GILTS AND BRED sows. One Duroc Boar from Brookwater breeding. Choice spring pigs. **Louis R. Eisentrager, R 1, Linden, Mich.**

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

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.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF
Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219
1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling
BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
BLANK & POTTER
Pottsville, Mich.

DUROCS ANYTHING YOU WANT AT Farmer's prices.
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 pigs.
JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 22949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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

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

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

O. I. C.

O I C AND CHESTER WHITE swine. Spring boars at reasonable prices. Choice Aug. & Sept. Pigs to be shipped at 8-10 weeks old. 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, Derr, 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
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

SHEEP
SHROPSHIRE REDUCED Prices for 30 days.
DAN BOOHER, R 4, Ewart, 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
Phone 54-3 or 240 Lowell, Mich.

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

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.
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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 herders 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 Orang strain. Make fine watchdogs for poultry and farm homes. Pedigree furnished. Males \$25. Females \$15.
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SILVERCREST KENNELS OFFER FOR SALE a choice little of Reg. Scotch Collie Puppies, Sable and white.
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8%—if your money is
bringing less write

the publisher for full particulars regarding the 8 per cent preferred stock in The Rural Publishing Company, which pays 4 per cent twice-a-year. You can invest as little as \$100 for ten shares! If you have some spare money earning less than 8 per cent write, *Publisher, Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens Mich.*

EUROPE THRU THE EYES OF A FARM PAPER EDITOR

(Continued from page 7)

farmers have failed?" and "What are the tangible permanent results which European farmers have obtained through co-operative effort?" It was quite beyond my wildest dreams to suppose that the time would soon come when I might have the opportunity to visit these countries and discover the answers to those questions by personal investigation. When I was elected delegate to the International Rotary convention it was decided that the opportunity thus afforded to secure for the benefit of M. B. F. readers first-hand knowledge of European co-operation should be taken advantage of despite the uncertainty of the times.

And so I went. During my travels I visited such towns and rural sections as my limited time would permit in the countries of Scotland, Norway, Denmark, Germany, France and England. During my seven weeks' absence I travelled a total of nearly ten thousand miles. Three of these weeks were spent upon the water; a fourth in Edinburgh, and the other three in traveling by rail or automobile to the principal points of interest where I might secure the best information for M. B. F. readers. Everywhere I went I met with uniform courtesy and hospitality, which was particularly marked in Norway and Denmark.

As stated before I saw no rain from the time I left Michigan until I was on my way home again. A hundred miles or so off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland we passed through a rain storm and three nights later, we docked at Quebec during a terrific thunderstorm. All but perhaps a week of my entire trip it was quite too cold for comfort without an overcoat or other heavy wrap. This is nearly always true on the ocean whether there are storms or not as the passage of the boat through the water at a high rate of speed sets up air currents which find their way into every nook and crevice of the boat if doors and port holes are left open. But during all of my stay in Scotland and Norway and most of my stay in Denmark and Germany, I found it necessary to wear an overcoat out of doors. Remember, please, that this was during a time when the United States were sweltering in heat. In England the people were complaining a good deal over the heat although the temperature was rarely above 80 degrees Fahrenheit. As for myself I found the English climate at that particular time quite to my liking and comfort.

It is a prevailing opinion in this country among people who have never visited Europe that the people over there are radically different in their appearance, beliefs, habits, aspirations, etc. But it is not so. Language, as some great philosopher has said, and as I have discovered by experience, is the only great barrier between nations. In most of the countries I visited the people look, dress and act much like Americans. Certain classes of the people enjoy virtually the same comforts and conveniences as we do. They are confronted by much the same problems, domestic, financial, social, political. They have the same hopes; they meet with the same failures. So far as I could see they have the same love for their children; their business ethics are quite as high as ours; and in many cases they have a far more settled and harmonious home life than the average American.

My time in each country was so short, unfortunately, that I did not have an opportunity to secure an exhaustive knowledge of the methods of farming employed, but I judged that in many of these countries agriculture was quite as advanced as in ours and that scientific methods of production are followed. I was not so much interested in the methods of production as I was in the methods of marketing and accordingly spent most of my time with the heads of the farmers' marketing organizations

and in visiting the plants in which their activities were carried on. These I found in many cases to be conducted along quite different lines than in this country and often upon a scale of considerable magnitude.

In succeeding issues I want to give M. B. F. readers a fairly comprehensive account of my trip from the time I left New York until I reached Montreal on my way home. Not all of this account will have to do with things agricultural as I believe the average M. B. F. reader will be interested in other things as well. If not, and you find the articles tiresome, do not hesitate to say so, and they will accordingly be changed to suit your specifications. Any questions which you desire to ask during the course of these articles, feel free to present them, and I will be glad to answer all I can.

The Publisher's Desk

SHALL I INVEST?

What is known of the Automatic Music Company? I was asked to buy some stock in the above company a few weeks ago, by a salesman who said the company paid 1 per cent dividend per month. I cannot understand why there should be any need for them to go to the country to sell stock. If their company is paying as high an interest as that, they would find all the buyers they need in their home city. It is needless to say that I did not buy.—A. H., Gratiot County, Michigan.

We have never heard of the Automatic Music Company, but we have heard the same story their glib stock salesman was telling our friend up at Elm Hall so many times that we already feel well acquainted. "One per cent a month" sounds so much better than "four per cent a year" that we would not be at all surprised to learn that this game is being worked successfully, even here in Michigan, "the land of the motor-wise!" When they start talking about big dividends it is a pretty good time to get the door open and see that nothing you care much about is on the porch, so when you shove, you won't damage anything valuable.

STAY ON THE FARM

I am writing wanting to know if you know of any small business that one could trade a good farm for. We have a farm which we hold at \$5,000 and would like to get in some small, good paying business in some good place. I am losing my eyesight, also have other afflictions which causes me to quit farming. If you know of any place, would you be kind enough to write me.—S. L. C., Iosco County, Michigan.

There are probably hundreds of men who would be guilty of trading our friend a questionable business for the good, sound acres of fertile Michigan land, and the home and equipment which he values at five thousand dollars. Everyday the drama which begins with this prologue is reacted in this and every other farming state. A farm for a "paying" business in town! A handful of precious pearls for a mess of porridge!

Here we have a man who has, we take it, given the best years of his life to the business of farming and who has accumulated, at least, a farm, buildings and equipment, perhaps, and we hope, more. He is now too old and infirm for farming, (so he says!) and yet he expects to take up a new business and make money out of it! And we have no doubt but what if his letter had fallen into some hands, he would already have effected the trade and be sitting in the false glow of a light that all too soon would burn out and leave him with no earthly prospects.

Friend and neighbor, stay right by the old farm and it will stay by you. You cannot go hungry or without a place to lay your head and we doubt if you will ever be without funds so long as you stick by the farm, but when at your time of life you try to change business, environment and all, you are only placing a noose around your own neck and stepping off into oblivion.

Think it over again, talk it over with the folks you love and who love you and see if our advice is not sound, then we'll be mighty glad to hear from you again.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

WHO WANTS TO BE A MILLIONAIRE?

HOW OFTEN we hear the remark, "Oh, if I could only be a millionaire, how happy I would be." Well, let's kinda look into the matter an' see if we can't arrange it so's every man that wants to be one can be a millionaire—that is, most everybody, 'cause it's jest as easy as can be if you only go at it in the right way.

'Course the first thing to do is to git a million dollars. It don't seem to make much difference how this is done—the money is the main squeeze—git that and foller my directions, which I am about to give, an' you will be in the millionaire class almost at once.

After you git the million dollars, the next step is to forget the wife that has helped you to make or get the million—just treat her as tho she didn't exist—she ain't good enough for you now that you've got a million an' you'll need somebody to take her place. This can be fixed all right by doin' like Jake Hamon, of Oklahoma, an' like hundreds of other millionaires are doin' every day—git a "vamp"—of course we all know what a "vamp" is—If you don't I'll tell you right here an' now—a "vamp" is a female bird of the human species that lives an' gits their clothes an' fine jewels an' such off'n men that accumulated lots of money an' 'cause of a soft spot in their heads or loose wheels in the inside of their craniums—the thing you know that is supposed to hold their brains which they ain't got. Well, when such men gits a million dollars or so, they think they got to discard the faithful wife an' so "vamps" has easy pickin's. They step right in an' make sev'ral kinds of fools out of such men an' come out of it as movie actresses or with enough money an' the likes, so's they don't have to do anything for the rest of their lives. Of course there's some danger connected with the vamp business, 'cause some times in order to gain a little more notoriety an' git a bigger salary as a movie star, a "vamp" takes it into her head to shoot the poor fish that has been keepin' her in lux'ry an' of course when a man's shot, if the job has been properly done, he ain't much good afterwards, 'cause he's most gen'rally numbered with the dead.

But don't let this discourage you in the least—the shootin' don't usually take place 'til your money is 'bout all gone an' not 'til you've absorbed so much booze that, as a man, you ain't much account any way.

Well, after you've got the million an' got the "vamp," you got to have a place to keep her. A first class apartment house or a high priced hotel—nothin' cheap, will do for vamps 'cause they're sellin' themselves for cash or its equiv'lent an' they most gen'rally come middlin' high.

The reason for the high class apartments is that your own home ain't good enough for a vamp, it's all right for the wife you've sworn to love and cherish, but not good enough for a vamp, an' then you've got to keep the wife—she is a necessity 'cause she gives you a sort of an air of respectability an' she might object to havin' your affinity—vamps always become affinities after they git thoroughly established an' can lead you by the nose or any other way they choose, an' good true, wholesome wives ain't got much use for affinities—not in their own homes leastwise, so the apartments is a necessity right from the start.

Well now, you've got the affinity an' the apartments, you can begin to bestow your wealth where it is most wanted—expensive jewels, furs, automobiles, checks for large amounts and plenty of good real licker—no affinity of the vamp class is ever satisfied unless there is lots of hootch in sight an' she will urge you to drink for she knows if she can keep you half drunk most of the time you'll be freer with your money and she'll be more free to entertain other men. Don't ever git the idea

that your affinity cares for you—it's your money she's after an' your own lawful wife, that married you when you didn't have a dollar, is the only woman that really cares for you, or ever will, of course there are some minor details to be looked after in connection with bein' a full-fledged millionaire of the vamp infested sort—you've got to lose all your self respect—self respect an' vamps don't mix no more than oil an' water or politics an' religion. Lose your self respect, discard your wife, children an' self respectin' friends, keep well boozed up most of the time, spend money freely on your affinity, disgrace yourself an' your home—do all the damnable things you can think of an' at the end of five years, if you ain't been shot an' have sense enough left to think, stop an' ask yourself if bein' a millionaire of the 1921 type pays? Just ask yourself if a million dollars or a hundred million dollars or any other sum, counted in millions, can buy one day of real happiness? Money does not mean happiness an' a million dollars to the majority of men, is a million dollars too much.

I am not sayin' that all millionaires are bad—I know quite a few who are good citizens—law abidin', self respectin' an' desirable men to have in any community, but I am sayin' that more often money, or wealth, in large amounts, is a curse to the owner, to his family an' to the country at large. An' this is more especially true where wealth has come suddenly or a fortune been accumulated in a short time.

To prove this just scan the daily papers, read of the divorce cases brought by men an' women of the millionaire class, read the charges put forth in the majority of cases an' then set right down an' ask yourself if you really want to be a millionaire an' take a chance on what goes with a million dollars.

At the present time there is small chance of farmers ever becomin' millionaires an' while I would like to see them makin' more money than they are makin' now—makin' money 'stead of workin' at a loss, still an' all, I am not sure but they would be less happy if things should change an' money should come to them so freely they would be tempted to cut too wide a swath an' go out after vamps an' such themselves.

A happy home an' a contented spirit is more to be sought than great wealth, an' money enough to bring the comforts of life is all we can use except as we save a little ag'in the time when age shall tell us to take things easy for the rest of our days. An' so I ask in all sincerity—who wants to be a millionaire? Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.



Can't Blame the Farmer

Mrs. Smith—Really, Mr. Giles, your prices are getting exorbitant.
Farmer Giles—Well, mum, it's this way: When a chap 'as to know the botanical names of what 'e grows an' the zoological name of the insect wot eats it, an' the chemical name of wot kills the insect someone's got to pay for it.—London Passing Show.

Fishing

A returned vacationist tells us that he was fishing in a pond one day when a country boy who had been watching him from a distance approached him and asked, "How many fish yer got, mister?"
"None yet," he was told.
"Well, yer ain't doin' so bad," said the youngster. "I know a feller what fished here for two weeks an' he didn't get any more than you got in half an hour."—Boston Transcript.

Panting for Breath

Ex-Secretary Lansing said at a dinner: "Our taxes are too high. The only way to get them lowered is to protest against them strenuously. This is being done.
"I heard a chap went to a masquerade ball wearing a long tailed shirt, socks and shoes—but no trousers.
"George," said his host rather severely, "what the dickens do you represent—Venus preparing for the bath?"
"No," said George complacently. "This is an original idea of my own. I represent a taxpayer."—Los Angeles Times.

POULTRY BREEDERS DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 15 lines 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. White Wyandottes, S. C. Red, S. C. and B. 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, Michigan

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and also a few also. Also O. I. C. spring gills. 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 18 cents each.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, 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.

ORPINGTONS

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

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

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. OAS, W. SIMPSON

Webberville, 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

PRODUCTIVE 190-ACRE FARM WITH horse, crops, 10 cows and calves, machinery, tools, vehicles, harnesses, etc., everything walking yield big returns, near R. R. town, advantages; dark loamy fields; spring watered pasture 20 head; 500 cords wood, 50,000 feet timber; 50 apple trees; pears, cherries; good 2-story house with running spring water, desirable view; fine 16-cow barn, garage, tenant house; owner retiring \$3,500 takes everything, easy terms. Details page 17 Illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

174 ACRES WITH NEW BUILDINGS, 3 horses, poultry, 15 dairy cows, crops, brood sow, tools, vehicles, machinery, equipment, etc. included. If you seek quickly, in famous dairy and general farming section, mile thriving R. R. and high school town, advantages, easy drive Syracuse; 135 acres rich loamy tillage, 22 acres alfalfa; 35-cow spring watered, wire fenced pasture, woodland, apples, plums, sugar maples, fine 2-story 8-room house overlooking sparkling lake, delightful maple shade; 16-cow concrete basement barn, A-1 condition, silo, sheds, etc. To settle affairs all \$12,000, less than half cash, easy terms. Substantial income and increasing independence await you here. Don't delay. Catalog Free. A. H. WOLCOTT, 201 Merchants Bank Bldg., Syracuse, New York.

FARM FOR SALE—330 ACRES, GOOD soil, good house and barn, 160 acres clear. Will sell for \$35 per acre. For particulars write to E. M. BRIDGER, Oquocoo, Presque Isle County, Mich.

FOR SALE—FINE 160 ACRE FARM, well fenced with good buildings. FRANK CLAUDE, Oquocoo P. O., Mich., Presque Isle County.

DANDY 60 ACRE FARM IN MONROE County. Timber fruit, everything. Falling health, must sell. Write CLARENCE L. HOWARD, Petersburg, Mich.

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

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

125 ACRE FARM, 85 ACRES CLEARED, well fenced, house and barn, fine orchard, 1-2 mile off stone road. Will sell easy terms. For prices and particulars write owners, SCHAEFERBERG 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.

WYANDOTTE

SILVER LACED GOLDEN AND WHITE WY. andottas. 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.

O. W. HEIMBACH

Big Rapids, Mich.

LEGHORNS

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

LEO GRABOWSKIE, R. 4, Merrill, 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.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, April and May hatched. Heavy laying strain.

J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

ANCONA COCKERELS, 4 MONTHS OLD, \$25 2 for \$38; 8 weeks, \$1.00.

EVA TRYON, Jerome, Mich.

R. C. BR. LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 15. Pekin duck \$1.50 for 8. W. Chinese goose 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. FROMM, New Baltimore, 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.

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

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, Danville, 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

MACHINERY

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

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

SEEDS

VETCH SEED—BY GROWER, \$7.00 PER bushel. Bags free. A. A. LAMBERTSON, Sand Lake, Michigan.

FENCE POSTS

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

GENERAL

OLD KENTUCKY SMOKING TOBACCO—8 year old leaf, aged in build, nature cured, 10 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid. S. ROSENBLATT, Hawesville, Ky.

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES, WHY PAY two middlemen profits? Buy from factory direct. Send for free catalog. GEM TRUNK & BAG FACTORY, Spring Valley, Ill.

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

USE LEATHER TANNED FROM YOUR own hides. New price list just published. MUSKOGEE LEATHER CO., Box 305, Muskegon, Michigan.

WANTED AT ONCE, MARRIED MAN with small family, to work on farm by month or year. Must be able to go ahead with all kinds of work. Furnish references. L. PRITCHARD & SON, Elwell, Mich.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

DURING the past week the "slap-stick" crowd of manipulators have been doing their level best to produce a dark-blue atmosphere in the business world in order to cut the foundation from under the legitimate investor in stocks, grains and provisions. These ghouls, in human form, have made much out of the report, sent out recently from the office of U. S. Labor Secretary, Davis, estimating the number of the unemployed, in America, at 5,750,000. The gang of news mongers, that hash up the dope for the Big 5 and the leading grain manipulators, made it their business to ascribe every little fluctuation in stocks or grain to the discouraging business outlook, when really, that outlook was not discouraging but, according to the best authorities, was improving every day. It is the unscrupulous work of men, who are willing to ruin the country to make a dollar for themselves, that is holding back prosperity and bringing about a feeling of uncertainty that makes for business stagnation when exactly the opposite condition should prevail. If the United States government desires to do something worth while, to stabilize business conditions, it could not do better than to suppress the professional crepe hanger who operates on the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

An increasing activity in the wholesale buying of staple lines of manufactured goods, that are suitable for the fall and winter retail trade, is noted on every hand. The articles included in the list for which there is a more active demand than at any preceding time since this date, last fall, are cotton and woolen cloth, ready-made clothing, silk goods, shoes, boots and other foot wear, canned goods of all kinds, pig iron and scrap iron, raw wool, common black iron and structural steel. The feeling in connection with all of these various lines, is not only much more optimistic and hopeful than it was at this time last month but recent sales have been made in larger quantities and at higher prices than on any preceding date during the current year. Salesmen are beginning to feel more confidence in the strength of their position, being convinced that stocks on the shelves of the retail trade are smaller than on any preceding date in twenty years. The general downward slant of the commodity list seems to be checked for the present although slight decreases, in some lines, have been noted during the past week; these have been adequately offset by slight gains in other lines, proving that the process of readjustment has about run its course.

The foreign exchange market continues to harden, showing that the periodical crisis which, during the past year, has been of regular recurrence, has about run its course. The inter-allied finance congress will undertake the job of permanently stabilizing exchange values but it looks like a big undertaking. The New York stock market has passed through another neutral and colorless week, the bulk of the business transacted being of a strictly professional nature, with the bear clique, for the most part, getting the best of the bargain. Call money has ranged from 3 1-2 to 6 per cent and long and short time borrowers have found it somewhat easier to get money. The weekly bank clearings were \$5,809,905,000.

WHEAT

The present position of wheat is far from satisfactory to either the dealer or the farmer. Up to ten days ago this market gave every indication of sustained values if not an advancing tendency but since then prices have dropped five to eight cents per bushel depending

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Potatoes, beans and grains firm. Hogs and cattle weak and prices again lower.

CHICAGO—Potatoes and beans firm and higher. Grains are stronger after last week's decline. Live stock market more or less demoralized.

(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.)

upon the market, and there is little in the situation which gives promise of improvement in the immediate future. Last week's declines in the wheat market, were partially recovered at the opening of the current week. Farmers per-

Grade	Det.	Chgo.	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.21	1.18	1.20 1/2
No. 2 White	1.17		
No. 2 Mixed	1.18		1.30

sist in their marketing at prices which in some cases are below the dollar mark, and even though the financial situation in general were such as to encourage higher prices. It would be difficult to put them up in the face of such heavy receipts. It appears as though the farmers, having been caught once, have made up their minds not to get caught again but in marketing their wheat now in such huge quantities they are but springing the trap which will enmesh them in still lower prices. The world situation has not changed since our last report. Threshing returns continue to show large quantities of shrunken grain and the drought in Europe has virtually ruined the crops of many countries. Germany and Russia which have never before been buyers of American wheat are in the market along with our big customers, the United Kingdom and France. Basing our opinion on the present outlook, we can see no hope for an early advance of any consequence in wheat, although we cannot possibly see how prices can sink much lower in the face of positive information that every bushel of our crop will be needed.

CORN

Corn is holding up fairly well considering the improvement in the condition and the promise of another huge crop. Of course, this grain is going to be needed in many European countries where the drought wiped out the feeding grains, and in some instances, will

be preferred to wheat as a bread-stuff because of its lower cost. Investigation of corn fields in the

Grade	Det.	Chgo.	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.59	.54	.77
No. 2 White	.58		
No. 4 Yellow	.55		

central corn belt are reported to have shown much undeveloped grain. How widespread the damage has been is not known but it is certain that no one is worrying now over the future of the crop. Here in Michigan late August rains came in time to insure one of the finest corn crops in the history of the state.

OATS

Grade	Det.	Chgo.	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.37	.34 1/2	.48 1/2
No. 3 White	.34 1/2	.31	
No. 4 White	.32		

Oats have been showing independent strength of late, and some markets report an advance of a cent or two a bushel. The reader will recall that the Business Farmer has been especially bullish on oats, basing our opinion entirely upon the shortness of the new crop which is nearly a half billion bushels less than the 1920 crop. While we did not expect this market to revive so soon because of the weakness of other grains, the advance speaks eloquently of the potential strength in this market and gives promise of much better prices later on. We would by all means advise readers who must buy oats to make their purchases now, as we do not expect to see them return to their former low. Again, we caution, however, not to expect any radical price gains in this market. The general financial situation will not permit of it, but the reader may safely look forward to a steady up-

ward pull which should raise oat prices to near the fifty cent mark at least by the turn of the year.

RYE

Rye is down to \$1 per bushel in Detroit where there has been comparatively little demand of late for the grain. Such demand as has shown itself has been quickly satisfied and with a tendency on the part of the farmers to part with their rye at prevailing prices, little hope is held forth for an immediate improvement. However, we must repeat that the crop being short, and Europe being in need of bread-stuffs, rye must surely come into its own as the season advances.

BEANS

Grade	Det.	Chgo.	N. Y.
O. H. P.	4.75	4.75	5.25
Red Kidneys		9.15	

Having been a firm believer in eventually higher bean prices we would like to hail the recent strength in this market as sound and permanent but we are frankly afraid to do so. Beans are up to \$4.75 per cwt. on the Detroit market, an advance of ten cents over last week. This market would look more encouraging if other primary markets would follow suit, but they don't. The Chicago market has recorded some advances the past few weeks but nothing in keeping with the Detroit market.

Ordinarily the Chicago market will show a margin over the Detroit market of from 25 to 50 cents per cwt., but as we go to press the two markets are exactly on a par. New York prices ordinarily are from 75 cents to \$1 over the Detroit market, but today the spread is only about 50 cents. This looks as if the Detroit market were in the hands of the manipulators and might do almost anything the next few weeks. So watch it closely! Keep in touch with this market through your co-operative elevator. If you must sell this fall you will want to guess as nearly as possible to the high peak when you make the deal. Reports from New York and California verify previous estimates of the condition of beans. Both states show the crop in rather poor condition, particularly New York. The present estimate of the total U. S. yield is over the eight and a half million mark, but we would not be surprised if actual threshing should reduce this to below eight million bushels.

POTATOES

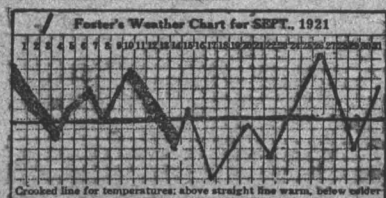
After substantial gains the latter half of last week the potato market eased up a bit only to strengthen again at higher prices. The Bureau of Markets looks upon the recent strength as discounting the promise of a short yield of the fall crop. We see nothing discouraging in the potato deal. Final estimates are likely to bring the crop below the 300 million bushel mark, and if they do nothing can prevent potatoes going much higher by spring. In some of the potato sections where harvesting is already under way, prices are being offered ranging from \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. We should not expect that the fall deal will open that high. It will do well if it opens around a dollar, but if enough farmers refuse to unload their entire crop at that range of prices, the dealers will soon have to come higher. Detroit jobbing prices on potatoes are better than \$6 per 150-lb. bag, an advance over the previous week.

HAY

Hay declined a little better than a dollar a ton on the Detroit market since last week, but on other markets, it has remained firm and

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25th, 1921.—During early part of the week centering on Sept. 1 a high temperature wave will cover Alaska, all the northern Pacific slope, northern Rockies and northern plains sections, including British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, carrying with it the warmest weather of September. Following it will come one of the two most severe storms of the month with more than the average rainfall. The other severe storms of the month will hover around Sept. 13. That first storm of September will pass eastward in about four days, crossing meridian 90 near Sept. 1 and reaching Atlantic states about Sept. 4. I expect frosts near Sept. 4 east of Rockies in Canada and they may reach some of our northern middle states.

A week of severe storms and at least an average rainfall will begin near Sept. 8 and continue to at least include 15. These conditions promise good cropweather to large parts of this continent and will be favorable to at least two-thirds of the best winter grain sections of America and Canada. No great change of rain locations is expected, but a minor change will take effect not far from September 2 that will be most favorable to the Pacific slope and will increase the rainfall to a less extent east of Rockies.

Dangerous storms are expected during the week centering on Sept. 13 and not far from Aug. 31. It will be well to be on the lookout for bad storms during the first half of September and plan your outdoors work for last half of the month. Canada probably will get killing frosts during the week centering on Sept. 17 and our northern states during the week centering on Sept. 22. Severe storms and bad weather are also indicated for weeks centering on Oct. 3 and 24, Nov. 14 and 28, Dec. 29.

W. T. Foster

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	21.00 @ 22.50	20.00 @ 21.15	20.50
Chicago	23.00 @ 25.00	21.00 @ 22.19	21.00
New York	29.00 @ 32.00	27.00 @ 29.00	29.00
Pittsburg	22.00 @ 23.00	21.00 @ 22.19	20.00

	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	20.00 @ 21.19	19.00 @ 17.14	15.00
Chicago	21.00 @ 22.19	19.00 @ 21.13	18.00
New York	20.00 @ 23.00	24.00 @ 27.00	27.00
Pittsburg	18.00 @ 19.50	18.00 @ 19.18	18.00

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	34.50 @ 33.10	34.32.50 @ 34.00	

	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	33.50 @ 34.12.50	33.29.00 @ 30.00	

steady. Harvesting of the second crop is in progress in many western states, but this fact has seemed to have no effect upon the market. The majority of the receipts at many markets is of very poor quality and the small amount of high quality stuff is in good demand. The Aug. 1st estimate forecasts a crop of 97 million tons, which is 11 million less than last year and 6 million less than the five year average. This is just one of the reasons why hay values should rule steady to higher.

CATTLE VALUES DECLINE

Many untoward conditions are working against price levels in the live stock markets of the country; in connection with the commoner grades of sheep and cattle there is very little encouragement to offer the shipper and feeder. Excessive receipts of common cattle and a restricted demand for dressed beef in seaboard markets have at last resulted in causing an accumulation that hangs like a pall over the market and makes it impossible for shippers of dressed beef, from western points, to find a place to unload. Chicago packers are loaded to the muzzle with common and medium quality carcasses which they are offering, locally and in the east, at values far below cost and with absolutely no takers. The Chicago Live Stock Exchange is sending out an appeal to cattle shippers to cut down consignments until the glut of common stuff can be moved and the situation clarified.

Cattle receipts for last week showed a gain over those for the week before, of 3,700, a trifling increase for a strong market, but a stunner when a universal over-supply is reported from every point on the map. Early last week, a goodly number of long-fed steers came to hand and sold for the high point of the season; toward the end of the week, the demand, even for the best, weakened and the close was dull and lifeless. Eastern dressed beef markets were dull and weak and, toward the close of the week, showed declines of from \$1 to \$3 per cwt. High-grade yearlings sold well, all the week, with a high top of \$10.85, paid on Monday and Wednesday; all grades of yearling cattle, below the best, were dull and sharply lower, in Chicago, last week, butchers stock and common she stuff leading in the decline while cows, selling above \$7 per cwt., showed very little change in price. Stockers and feeders started off, last week, on decidedly higher levels but only 25 cents per cwt. was left of the gain when the week was over.

Sheep and Lamb Trade

In spite of the fact that Chicago got 6,500 more sheep and lambs than during the week before, values were well sustained and the close was fully steady with that of the week before for everything, except feeding lambs which were 25 to 35 cents per cwt. higher. Breeding ewes were in more active demand than on any preceding date, this year, the call coming mainly from below Mason Dixon's line.

The Hog Market

Live hogs had a bad time of it, last week, the average for the entire period being only \$8.70. From the standpoint of prices paid, hogs are \$2 lower than the recent high point and \$1 per cwt. higher than the low point of the current season which was registered, early last May. While fresh pork trade is said to be rather quiet, the demand for smoked and cured meats is especially active. The export trade holds up well as far as the continent is concerned but England is not quite

so good a buyer as she was early in the month. With pork loins quoted at 30 cents per pound, leaf lard at 11 3-4 cents and pickled hams at 27 cents per pound, a further break in live hogs does not look probable. The weakest element in the hog market situation and outlook is the tremendous glut of cheap beef which is developing. The speculative provision market is reflecting the desire of weak holders to even up with the September option which is rapidly approaching maturity.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET NOTES

The butter market after ruling fairly steady the last of July and fore part of August, has become rather unsettled the past two weeks. Production has dropped off some due to poor pasturage, and as a consequence we have been obliged to dip into reserve stocks. Butter in storage on Aug. 1st was 19 million pounds less than on the same date last year, and 13 million pounds below the five-year average. The Detroit market quotes creamery butter this week at 33 cents per pound.

Eggs are holding their own, the market having been firm and steady for a number of weeks. Egg exports are holding up well in comparison with last year's, but the importation has increased tremendously, the imports for the first six months of this year exceeding those for the same period last year by 185 per cent. Judging from storage reports most of these imported eggs are going into warehouses to supply the winter trade, as storage supplies are nearly three quarters of a million cases larger than last year at this time. This fact does not augur well for fancy egg prices the coming winter. Detroit jobbers are offering 30 cents per dozen for strictly fresh eggs.

Demand for plums is good and growers have been getting as high as \$2.75 per bushel for the best varieties.

The honey crop will be far below that of last year's, according to present estimates. Michigan is one of the leading states in honey production. Comb honey has been selling recently on the Chicago market at better than \$6.50 per 24-section case.

The poultry market is looking up a little as the result of cool weather and prices on the Detroit market are slightly higher than a week ago, as follows: Spring chickens, 23 @ 30c; Leghorn springs, 23 @ 25c; large hens, 23 @ 30c; medium hens, 26 @ 27c; small hens, 22 @ 23c; old roosters, 17c; ducks, 22 @ 24c geese 15c; turkeys, 30c lb.

Advices from Chicago state that there is little activity in peaches, the trade waiting for the bulk of Michigan shipments to arrive when lower prices are expected. Michigan Carman's brought \$4 per bushel last week on the Chicago market; Elbertas, \$3.00 and \$4 and St. John freestones, \$4. Detroit prices are somewhat lower, best grades going for \$3.75 per bushel.

Apples are not in much greater demand just now than peaches, and prices have eased up a bit. Chicago quotes Michigan Duchess at \$7 per bbl; Wealthies, \$7 @ \$7.50; Michigan Alexander, \$2 @ \$2.50 per bushel.

The Weller Company of Richmond, Michigan, against whom the Business Farmer received some complaints last year for alleged violation of contracts, has gone into the hands of a receiver.

Michigan leads most of the eastern and central states in the condition of tomatoes. Present prices are considerably better than they were last year, ranging between \$1 and \$1.25 per bushel in Detroit.

GOOD ENGLISH MARKET FOR AMERICAN APPLES

The storage of the English apple crop last year caused the English markets to look to the United States and Canada for needed supplies and

there will probably be a good market in England again this year for apples from these sources. English apples begin to be marketed during the last two weeks of July. From the middle to the end of September early varieties arrive from Nova Scotia, followed a little later by early varieties from the Pacific coast. Next, Ontario and eastern States of America send consignments, and finally the main crops of the United States and Canada are drawn upon until April.

The apple crop of the United States was excellent last year; but this year's crop has been cut to less than one-half of last year's. The states of New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio, as well as others in the South and Middle West, have suffered severely in consequence of freezes last spring. The Pacific Coast states, however, will have a normal crop and heavy consignments will probably leave for European markets in the late autumn.

DEPENDS ON THE KIND OF OATS

Saturday, August 13th, sample grade oats sold on the Chicago Board of Trade at 19 cents per bushel. It is calculated that the grower received a net of 3 cents per bushel for his oats after freight and other charges were paid. Contrast that with the news of the Chicago Stock Exchange for the same week as quoted from a Chicago daily: "Quaker Oats advanced 5 points and offset most of the decline elsewhere, as the general list has shown a slightly easier tendency."

FROM THE M. B. F.'S MAINE CORRESPONDENT

Conditions throughout the season have been as unfavorable for potato crop as I ever saw. The early planted potatoes are very poor, and those who are digging now report about 75 (165 pound bbls.) per acre and that is a very poor crop for early digging. Ordinarily the yield is over 100 bbls. Those who planted the middle of May and later are rather more promising. However they won't yield over 90 bbls. when they are mature, taking the county as a whole. The dry weather that extended to about 10 days ago, is the probable cause of conditions that exist. Now that it has started to rain we have had plenty and no doubt there will be plenty late blight appear and cut the yield.

Farmers through the county are confident the price will be good. The buyers are paying \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl., at leading points now, and many are digging. However, the yield is small, about 40 to 70 bbls. per acre. There is reported that very little disease is showing up this season.

The Michigan Business Farmer is keeping the farmer informed and I enjoy reading the splendid articles. —Roy D. Hews, Master Pomona Grange, Aroostook County, Maine.

SHIPPERS who are making every effort to get their freight shipments under way as rapidly as possible are pursuing a wise policy according to the Michigan State Farm Bureau traffic department. That office declares that there is increasing evidence that there will be an insufficient number of freight cars to meet the heavy demands for grain shipment out of the northwest. It is also deemed certain that with the return of normal conditions in other lines the carriers are going to find it extremely difficult to meet all demands promptly.

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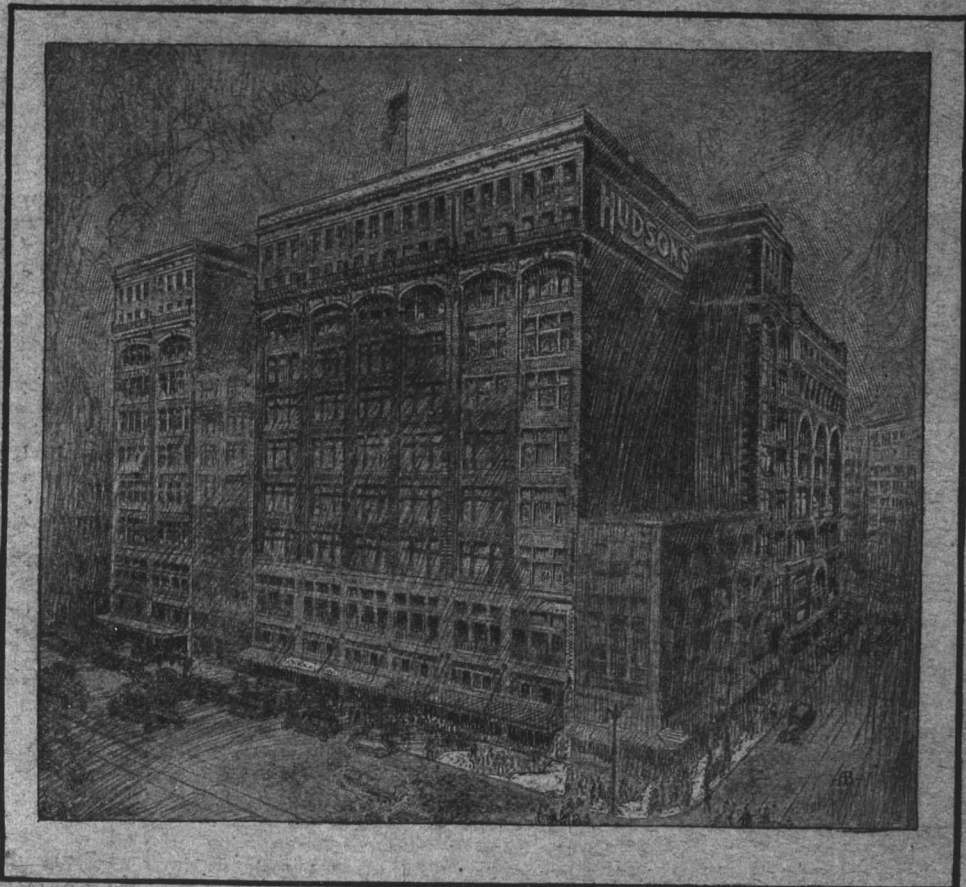
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