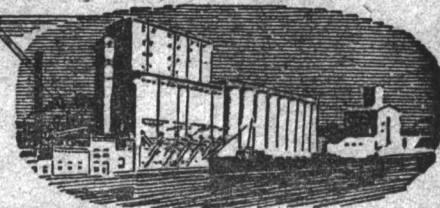


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Reforming County Government in Michigan

Commission of from Three to Nine Members Would Govern County Affairs and Appoint Officers

FROM HAVING one of the worst forms of county government in America, Michigan stands an even chance of setting a pace before all the states of the Union by adopting an optional form of commission government for counties which, with its distinctive short ballot feature, will place Michigan at the forefront of all states in the Union.

The only serious question now facing proponents of the constitutional amendment which has been a subject of study and discussion for the past two years, is that of getting the volunteer work done necessary to securing 105,000 signatures of Michigan voters to the petition for submission of the amendment to popular vote. This petition, according to program, must be filed at Lansing not later than July 1, 1922, if the question is to go on the state ballot the following November.

Representing the Citizens' State Committee chosen December 17, 1920, at a public meeting in the Senate Chamber at Lansing, and also serving as campaign manager chosen at a similar meeting June 17, last, in Grand Rapids, the writer has completed a survey of several weeks by personal visitation in Northern Michigan counties, including the upper peninsula, and is convinced that the people of Michigan will vote favorably on this question when it is submitted.

Whereas the amendment considered in the legislature provided for four or five possible types of county government with a degree of uniformity in the interests of state functions in counties, the plan now is to introduce a commission of not less than three nor more than nine members elected by the people and charged with absolute

By W. P. LOVETT
Secretary, Detroit Citizens' League

Proposed Amendment for County Commission Government

THE LEGISLATURE shall provide by a general law for the government of counties by an elected commission consisting of not less than three nor more than nine electors thereof, who shall be chosen from districts or at large as the legislature may provide; such commissions shall exercise the present constitutional powers of and perform the duties vested in the boards of supervisors, boards of county auditors and county poor commissioners, and such other powers as may be conferred by general law; the legislature shall provide therein for the appointment by such commissions of all county officers; but no such general law shall take effect in any county unless and until adopted by a majority of the electors thereof voting upon the question of its adoption.

and complete responsibility for administration of all county affairs. This plan will not take effect in any county unless a majority of the people voting on the question in such county approve its adoption.

Having spent about two years in investigation of the problem, it will be seen that at least two years more in time will be required before any Michigan county can avail itself of the new plan.

This long period of time, apparently a handicap on the program for those of radical temperament, will doubtless prove in the end an advantage in that it will give ample opportunity to all citizens, voters, taxpayers and public officials, both state

and county, to study the problem, inspect microscopically the proposed amendment, and determine its merit or demerit with reference to the state or to individual counties. In short, the whole program instead of being autocratic is thoroughly democratic in method. It is a plan distinctly out of line with the so-called spirit of reform which has been the curse of many a progressive movement in American government. Accompanying is the form of the amendment which heads the initiatory petitions.

It will be seen that this amendment provides certain important features and does not provide certain other important features. Wherever adopted, it will substitute in place of boards of supervisors, auditors, etc., a commission of three to nine members at adequate salary, either serving full time or whatever time may be necessary for the discharge of their duty. All present functions of the county boards of supervisors and auditors will be vested in this commission. The distinctive features of the amendment, making the Michigan plan unique among the states, provides that the commission shall have power to appoint all other county officers. The question of salary and many other details are left to the legislature to thrash out. We are not crossing several bridges until we reach them. Taken in its simplest form, the problem of the county is a national problem, filled with complexities and perplexities.

One of the necessary objectives has been to retain all possible uniformity in county government from the standpoint of the state functions in the county. We do not want a hodge-podge of county government in Michigan, therefore, although the county commission will

(Continued on page 13)

Sugar Supply for 1921 Two Million Tons Below Pre-War Normal

A BRIEF survey of the sugar situation at this time will be of value to both the producer and consumer of sugar. The minimum price guaranteed to the producer will not outside of exceptional cases return the producer a profit. Sugar must go considerably higher if the grower of beets is to secure a satisfactory return from his crops. The consumer, on the other hand, is quite pleased with the low price of sugar and hopes that it will not go higher.

The trend of events the last few months offers almost conclusive proof that the price of sugar will not be less than it is now for several years to come. And equally conclusive indications are that it will not be much higher. Reasons for these deductions are as follows:

Statistics recently compiled from authentic sources and published in "Facts About

Sugar", show that the 1921 supply is only slightly over 17 million tons or two million tons below 1914 and a million and a half tons below 1916. If all other conditions were normal, we might reasonably expect considerably higher prices as a result of the shortage. But the lessened consumption, and the unsettled exchange conditions make it impossible to forecast materially higher prices, and it is quite beyond the realm of reason to expect a recurrence of such prices as obtained during the war.

It was almost exactly a year ago that sugar prices reached the dizzyest point of their post-war climb. Then they stumbled and have been literally tumbling downward ever since until a little over a month ago when they seemed to have reached bottom. Since then the market has become stabilized and prices have reacted somewhat. The uncertainty of the market has been re-

flected in liquidation of sugar stocks, some of which have declined to less than one-half their par value. Nevertheless, it is significant to note that such large profit earning companies as the Michigan Sugar Company, have been able to pay dividends on their common stock during all this trying period, although in the case of that particular company the quarterly dividend payable in May and August was for only 1 per cent as compared to 3 per cent which it had been paying every quarter for several years.

Should congress act to stabilize foreign exchange, of which there is a chance, exports of sugar would increase and prices probably show a gain. But taking the situation by and large we expect to see wholesale sugar prices ranging somewhere between 6 and 9 cents per pound for the balance of the 1921 season.

U S

MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Farmer's Own Company

HORSE AND BUGGY CROWD AUTO FOR \$166 DAMAGE

The other fellow's carelessness caused it all. He was motor-ing through Grand Rapids last week on his way home from a two week's motor trip. On the right-of-way, and holding the right hand side of the street, this farmer never even dreamed of mishap. In fact, he had never had an accident before. But a horse, and buggy, coming from the opposite direction, wheeled around on a crossing di-rectly in front of him before he could half realize what was up. To avert crashing into the buggy, the farmer jerked his car to the right and in doing so, struck a telephone pole, damaging his machine to the extent of \$166 repairs. Fortunately, however, he had secured a U. S. Mutual Five Point Policy before starting on his trip and was reimbursed in Grand Rapids for the full amount of his claim. Re-paring finished, he proceeded on his way—none the worse for the experience.

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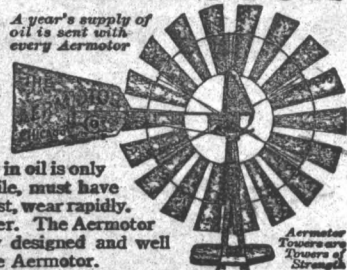
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Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. Every moving part is completely and fully oiled. A constant stream of oil flows on every bearing. The shafts run in oil. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Friction and wear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

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THIS LITTLE AD

R. L. RED HATCHING EGGS, TOMPKIN'S
strain, \$10 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,

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.)

HOW TO DRAW A WILL

Will you please tell me how to make a will? How should it be worded, should it be witnessed? Is it necessary to have a lawyer or notary draw it up? If there is no will who becomes the heirs of an unmarried woman with a mother and brothers and sisters living? Can a will be made that cannot be broken?—G. M. S., Redford, Mich.

All wills lawfully executed by persons competent to execute them and without being unduly influenced to do so are lawful wills and cannot be broken. A great many wills are contested but few are broken. The wording of a will in proper form is too long to be printed in these pages but a form can be purchased for a few cents at almost any book store. A will must be signed in the actual presence of two witnesses and the witnesses must sign in the presence of the testator and where the testator can see the signing and also in the presence of the other witness. It is not a legal require-ment that either a lawyer or notary public should draw a will; but, as wills are documents requiring cer-tain strict rules for drawing and ex-ecuting but few men are qualified to draw anything but the simplest form except lawyers who are fami-lar with the subject to be covered in the will. If an unmarried person die without having executed a will her property will descend to her parents in equal shares if both are living and to the survivor alone if one be dead.—Legal Editor.

ALL-RODDED STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

I would like to ask through your farmers service bureau if the All-Rodded State Mutual Fire Insurance Company Ltd., Lansing, Michigan, is a reliable insurance company.—W. J. W., Fred-eric, Michigan.

The All-Rodded State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited, is incorporated under the laws of this state as a mutual company. The following is a statement of the fi-nancial condition as of December 31, 1920: Total income, \$27,022.75; total disbursements, \$27,557.49; as-sets, actual, \$741.79; contingent, \$2,633.62; liabilities, \$17,195.00; insurance in force December 31, 1920, \$7,447,630.00. — Michigan State Department of Insurance.

SELLING PROPERTY OF AB- SENT PARENT

A widow owning a house and lot left for parts unknown. She has several children all whom are of age. She said when she went that if she didn't return in 3 years that they could consider she was dead. It has been nearly 8 years since she left. The children have ap-pointed an administrator who is trying to sell the property. In case he sells it can the widow if she returns, claim the property?—Reader, Butternut, Mich.

Ordinarily there is a presump-tion that after the absence of a person without any knowledge of hearing from him, the person is dead and that administration might proceed in the regular way. But this presumption may be affected by the facts in each particular case and local counsel should be consulted concerning all the facts to deter-mine as to the title to be conveyed, and the proceedings taken to affect the sale.—Legal Editor.

APPROACHES TO HIGHWAY

A state reward road is going by my farm under the Covert Act. The county commissioners have decided on an ap-proach for each 80 rods or fraction thereof. I have 120 rods frontage and three established drives. This allows me only 2 drives. Can I obtain a third?—A. P., Clinton County, Michigan.

This is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Board of County Road Commissioners or oth-er municipal body having charge of the construction of highways.

There is nothing contained in the law which specifies the number of approaches that shall be built to abutting property. In fact there is no provision of the law providing for any approach being built but as

a matter of fairness to abutting property owners practically all high-way authorities constructing roads have attempted to be fair and equit-able to all parties concerned by al-lowing such number of approaches as in their judgment seem reason-able in the particular case.

There is nothing to prevent any property owner owning property ad-jacent to any improved highway placing any number of culverts or approaches he may desire leading into his property. This of course at his own expense, and in accord-ance with plans furnished by the en-gineer in charge.—Frank F. Rog-ers, State Highway Commissioner, Lansing, Michigan.

NEED NOT HIRE SURVEYOR

I had 160 acres of land and I sold 80 acres of this land to a neighbor. Two other neighbors measured off 80 rods one way and 160 rods the other way with surveyor's chain but the party that bought isn't satisfied and wants me to hire a real surveyor. Do I have to do this? A woven wire fence runs thru the place but it is along the land I now own, now he claims half of that fence is his and there wasn't anything said about the fence in the sale and he knew that fence wasn't on the line.—A. L. B., Coleman, Michigan.

If he is dissatisfied with the line as determined by agreement he has the burden of showing that the line as fixed is not in accordance with the deed. You do not have to hire an-other surveyor. He is not entitled to one half of the fence unless it was on the line at the time of the deed.—Legal Editor.

BUCKWHEAT AS SOIL BUILDER

Have a crop of buckwheat to plow un-der for soil building. Will I get as good results to leave until spring or should it be plowed under now before it fills? Will sweet clover sown now be a suc-cess?—G. W. H., Stanton, Michigan.

Best results will be secured by plowing under the buckwheat in late summer or early fall allowing the ground to go thru the winter in the rough. The organic material sup-plied will have opportunity to be-come well incorporated with the soil before planting time the fol-lowing spring. If the crop is turn-ed under before the seed is formed a volunteer crop will be prevented. If the seed is allowed to develop a heavy volunteer crop usually re-sults.

If the land is very light and in-clined to blow the buckwheat crop should be left on until next spring plowing under at that time to a medium depth, not more than six inches and firming well with roll-er or cultipacker.

Seedings of sweet clover made in September is not as dependable as spring plantings. Owing to the ex-ceptionally favorable fall of last year many September seedings did unusually well, but under the aver-age fall conditions a spotted stand is likely to result. I would suggest seeding next spring using 15 pounds per acre of scarified Michigan grown seed with one bushel of bar-ley as a companion crops.—J. F. Fox, Farm Crops Department, M. A. C.

LAW REGARDING DISEASED BEES

I have 3 or 4 colonies of bees to sup-ply my family with honey. I keep my bees just as God created them to live, to swarm and increase. I never keep swarms to be over 2 years old, always keeping good hardy young colonies over for another year and I don't remember of myself or my father ever having a case of foul brood. I have my hives made open on top with covers so I can look into them or investigate for any-thing wrong. Two years ago there ap-peared an announcement in the county paper about a bee law having been passed that all beekeepers had to use these patent hives with patent grades and backs and all such. Was such a law passed?—F. F., Fowler, Mich.

The law in regard to inspection and treatment of diseased bees can be found in the compiled laws of 1915, sections 7353 and following.

(Continued on page 12)

The Farmers Take the "Con" Out of Congress

Agricultural "Bloc" Secures from Congress the Recognition Due to American Farmer

By EDWY B. REID

THE CARTOON farmer has shaved off his whiskers, discarded his wisp of straw, taken his trousers out of his boots and has made such a noise that Congress has passed this session more agricultural legislation than during any like period since the gavel first fell in the statehouse at Philadelphia. And this Congress is substantially the same human legislative machine that heretofore has declared how it loved the farmers, eulogized them, and did almost everything but legislate in a way which would afford relief.

Before it succumbed to the ever-present desire to return home for a month to mend political fences it passed the most drastic bill ever enacted to regulate business—the packer control bill, it put a ban on the sale of grain futures and opened to the public the books of concerns dealing on the grain exchanges, greatly extended the powers of the War Finance Corporation giving it authority to advance money for agricultural exports and to relieve banks carrying certain kinds of agricultural paper, made it possible to pay a higher rate of interest on Federal Farm Loan bonds so they might be sold more readily and the money lent to farmers on long term mortgages on farm real estate, and increased the capitalization of the Federal Farm Loan System by \$25,000,000 so it might function more effectively. Congress also passed an emergency tariff act which may be of some benefit to agriculture.

This legislation was not made lawful, however without a strenuous fight. At first only a comparatively small number of Congressmen were willing to sponsor the work for such legislation. These Congressmen met early in the session and formed what later was to become widely known as the agricultural Blocs in both Senate and House. So insistent did they become and so ardently did they espouse the cause of agriculture that the Blocs gradually grew in power and developed a program of agricultural legislation. The charter members of these Blocs were, in the Senate:

William S. Kenyon, Iowa, chairman; Ellison D. Smith, South Carolina; Frank R. Gooding, Idaho; John B. Kendrick, Wyoming; Geo. W. Norris, Nebraska; Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana; Arthur Capper, Kansas; Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin; Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida; Morris Sheppard, Texas; E. F. Ladd, North Dakota; J. Thomas Heflin, Alabama; and the House: L. J. Dickinson, Iowa, chairman; Homer Hoch, Kansas; Fred B. Genard, Pennsylvania; John W. Summers, Washington; John H. Smithwick, Florida; Philip D. Swing, California; C. B. Hudspeth, Texas; Robert E. Evans, Nebraska; Richard N. Elliott, Indiana; John D. Clarke, New York; Samuel M. Taylor, Arkansas; F. B. Swank, Oklahoma; A. P. Nelson, Wisconsin; Frank Clague, Minnesota; James G. Strong, Kansas; Edward T. Taylor, Colorado; William Williamson, South Dakota; O. B. Burtness, North Dakota; Edwin B. Brooks, Illinois; Marlon E. Rhodes, Missouri; William C. Lankford, Georgia; Burton L. French, Idaho; Chas. A. Christopherson, South Dakota; John C. Ketcham, Michigan; Roscoe C. Patterson, Missouri; Ladislav Lazaro, Louisiana; and Chas. I. Faust, Missouri.

To this group were drawn others as the need for the proposed legislation became apparent to them. The bills which the Blocs advocated advanced slowly until they had reached a place on the calendar where the most advanced bills must be passed. To block this move the old guard decided to take a recess. This precipitated a show-down. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was chosen to lead the fight to adjourn. Henry Cabot "spoke" to as many of the senators as he could muster, but

IT IS WITH considerable pleasure that we announce herewith the first of a series of exclusive articles on agricultural legislation adopted by the present congress, from the pen of Mr. Edwy B. Reid, formerly chief of publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The first of this series appears herewith. Other instalments will follow.

when the vote to adjourn was taken the answer was found in the familiar old toast:

"Here's to dear old Boston,
The land of the sacred cod,
Where the Cabots speak only to the Lowells
And the Lowells speak only to God."

After a three-hour fight the Senate decided not to adjourn; but the old guard was not content, so it sent no less strategian than Boise Penrose to stop agricultural legislation by adjournment. But he was wise. He counted noses again and found he could not command the required votes and therefore would not introduce the resolution. These tests of the strength of the agricultural Bloc and those outside of the Blocs favorable to legislation which would be of benefit in the present situation showed the administration that some new leaders have come to the front and must be reckoned with whenever there is legislation on the docket that is of interest to farmers. Of course, Congress is heavily Republican, but there never was so much insurgency since the days of the overthrow of "Uncle Joe" Cannon's iron-handed autocracy. This condition has given the agricultural Blocs, which have clung closely together, the opportunity to wield, even more power than their numbers would warrant.

The credit for the organization of the agricultural Blocs is freely given to Gray Silver, the Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and an extensive farmer of West Virginia. He presented the idea to a number of Congressmen during the last session and soon after Congress convened last April Senator W. S. Kenyon and

Representative L. J. Dickinson each requested about twenty members of both Senate and House to meet to lay out a program of legislation which would help to relieve agriculture from the condition in which it found itself when the slump in prices came which placed it at the bottom of the commodity column. Sub-committees were appointed in each Bloc to study the needs of agriculture, draft bills or report upon bills introduced by other members. These sub-committees deserve a great amount of credit for the manner in which they went about their assignments.

These Blocs to date have been solidly back of every measure passed to improve the condition of agriculture our basic industry and therefore of benefit to other producers and consumers as well.

The agricultural interests have been trying for a number of years to have legislation passed which would regulate the packers and stockyards. The goal was reached recently when the Haugen bill was finally passed placing both packers and stockyards under the regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is given authority to investigate complaints and correct abuses. He may do this upon his own initiative or at the request of any person or organization. He also may call upon the Federal Trade Commission to make special investigations. The Secretary is clothed with the power to prevent the charging of discriminatory rates and to discontinue unfair practices on the part of either the packers or stockyards operators. He can request the packers to adopt a uniform system of book-keeping and give publicity to their methods of doing business.

Livestock producers hope, through the information which will be made available by the Secretary's analysis of the packing industry taken from its books, to determine whether the packers are making too great a profit, whether they are combining to keep up the price of meats and hammering down the price of livestock or any other such practices.

(Continued next week)

Saginaw County Fair Opens September 12th

THE ANNUAL exposition of the Saginaw County Agricultural Society, claimed to be the "biggest county fair in the world", will be held at Saginaw, Sept. 12th to 17th. The Fair offers this year \$40,000 in cash premiums, \$10,000 for harness races and \$4,000 for automobile races, to say nothing of about \$20,000 which will be spent for the most spectacular and varied program of free entertainment features ever staged by the fair.

In anticipation of record-breaking exhibits the Society has this summer expended \$45,000 in new exhibition buildings and ground improvements, making its facilities complete and modern in every detail. The Saginaw County Fair is local in name only. Being in the center of the state's richest agricultural area, it attracts visitors from a radius of 100 miles. To better provide for the thousands of farmers who are expected to drive to the fair this year, the society has provided additional parking facilities to care for about 5,000 automobiles.

Some of the features of the exposition are announced by the fair managers as follows:

"There will be on the night program, the finest fireworks spectacle ever constructed, 'The Siege

of the Dardanelles," in which will be depicted the most startling naval engagements of the world war. Other features will be Michigan Short Ship Races, Roman relay, chariot and bare-back races, agricultural display, \$5,000 in premiums; daring aviation feats, the State Poultry and Rabbit Show, \$3,000 in premiums; Tractor Show (tractors in operation in the field and at belt work); Leonard and Mayme Stroud, the Rope King and Queen—star features of the Western "Cheyenne Days"; State speed demons in auto races for state records; University and Jackson Prison exhibits; Bulldogging—the most exciting act of the Wild West; Home economics and fine art exhibits; Prize Michigan livestock shows; Boys' Fair School for leading juniors from nine counties; Dairy Products show; Horticultural show; Great Farm Machinery show; School Department for city, town, village and rural schools; township exhibits; club work displays; art and needle work show; Colonial Days' Exhibit; Stock-Judging contests; Kite Tournament for boys, girls and seniors; and many other features which would all be heralded as head line attractions at the smaller fairs, but which are only a small part of the grand total of the Big Saginaw Fair.

"There will be special rates on all railroads entering Saginaw. Ask your ticket agent. M. U. R. cars stop at Fair Grounds main entrance. Six big days and six nights, all crowded with interest, entertainment, instruction and pleasure. Don't miss the Big Fair."

From Keel to Bridge on a Great Ocean Liner

Titanic in Construction, Luxurious in Appointment, Ocean Liner One of the Wonders of the Universe

By THE EDITOR

FIRST IMPRESSIONS of an ocean liner are somewhat akin to one's first impressions of a skyscraper. You think of it merely as a huge edition of something you have seen before. The size of a twenty or thirty thousand ton boat is always deceptive. To see her at anchor you would never dream that she could carry twice as many people as could be housed in the largest hotel that was ever built, a couple of trainloads of coal, as much machinery as is found in a fair-sized manufacturing plant, a complement of fifty to a hundred life boats each one capable of carrying fifty to seventy-five people, to say nothing of ten to twenty thousand pieces of luggage, hundreds of tons of cargo, and with room to spare for spacious dining saloons, parlors, smoking rooms, writing rooms, courts for games, gymnasium, swimming pool, etc., etc.

It is only after one spends a few days upon an ocean liner exploring her from keel to bridge that he is overcome with wonder and admiration at her leviathanic construction and her magnificent appointments.

The largest Atlantic liners have eight decks, the lower orlop deck, the orlop deck, lower, main, upper, shelter, promenade and boat decks. In the lower decks the giant machinery which drives the boat is housed. On the deck above the cargo is stored. On the other decks in the order named are the quarters of the crew, steerage passengers, second and first-class passengers, together with separate dining saloons for each different class passenger. Rigid lines are drawn between the quarters of the "proletariat" and the "bourgeois", and it is strictly against the rules of the boat for a steerage passenger to intrude upon the exalted presence of a second-class passenger, and equally prohibitive for a second-class passenger to wander into the hallowed quarters of the first-class. As a first-class passenger I was permitted the run of the boat, so to speak, and visited the steerage quarters. These were far better than I had expected. While there was no polish or luxury about them they were comfortable and the food served was ample and wholesome, but of far less variety and toothsome-

The Farm Bureau and the Future of Grain

IT LOOKS LIKE about 50 per cent of the Michigan wheat crop has already left the farms and it is our idea that the balance will be needed at good prices. Milling demand is the best that we have seen in the last eighteen months and most all of the wheat now is going to flour mills.

Export rates have been reduced, effective September 3rd, which means an extra four to five cents per bushel in the pocket book of the Michigan farmer.

The exports of wheat from North America during the month of August was the largest on record. Oats and corn are down to bed rock, and cannot possibly go much lower.

We believe it will be the wise farmer who looks ahead toward his seed oat requirements now, as it will be scarce and hard to get next spring.—Michigan State Farm Bureau.

than what was offered to us who had paid the higher fare.

Passengers are not as a general rule permitted to go down in the engine room of the ship, but on this particular occasion permission was given and guides furnished those who wished to see how the great ship was driven. Accordingly one day I went down with two of my table-companions. The reader may be interested in the description as taken from the pages of my diary:

"Down, down we go. One flight, two flights, three flights. Will we never arrive? Four flights, five flights,—we are there. It is a wonderful place quite difficult of description. I have seen a good deal of machinery in my time, but nothing like this. The engines are of the 'duplicating type'. On each side of the center of the ship there is a complete driving unit from boiler to propeller. The essential parts of these units consist of boilers, four huge cylinder heads from which giant piston arms churn up and down upon the driving shaft, two sets of eccentrics, the driving shaft itself and the screw. Should either one of these driving units be put out of commission the other can run independently and drive the ship on to its destination just as surely but not quite so swiftly. Nothing

is more fascinating than the great pieces of steel which form the driving shafts. These shafts are made up in sections, about thirty feet long and nearly two feet in diameter. Their combined lengths were nearly 200 feet. As we stand at the very stern of the ship watching the great pieces of steel rapidly revolving we learn that we are about thirty feet below the surface of the sea. The guide explains to us what a 'bulkhead' is, and I am interested because I recall the investigation of the Titanic disaster which revealed that the failure of the crew to close the bulkhead doors was held responsible for the complete destruction of the vessel. A bulkhead is any part of a ship adjacent to its side which can be shut off entirely by means of iron doors from the rest of the ship, so that in case any part of the ship suffers damage which lets in the sea the adjoining bulkhead can be closed and the water prevented from flooding the rest of the boat and sinking it.

"There are 18 separate boilers in the Caronia, capable of maintaining 30,000 pounds of steam. Each of these boilers has three distinct fire-boxes. At stated intervals a signal is given and the weary, soot-begrimed, perspiring stokers seize their shovels and replenish the fires. The coal consumed is quite beyond conception, one ton being used every four minutes or every mile. This means that over 360 tons are burned each day."

Impressions of the Sea

No one can possibly travel eight days upon the ocean without forming certain impressions which he will remember until the end of his days. The sea, rocked by a storm, is a fearful thing. Man is utterly at its mercy. The sea can be as gentle as a lamb; it can be as cruel as a monster. The particular voyage of which I write was made without mishap or encountering a single storm. Indeed, the captain of the boat said it was the smoothest voyage he had made in seventeen years. Not a soul on board was sea-sick, which is a very unusual omission. Of course, there were days when the waves rode a little higher and one became more conscious of the fact that he was on the sea instead of the land. On one of these occasions I wrote in my diary as follows:

"The sea seems to be petulant about something. For four days it has been as placid as a mill pond. True, it has been in motion, the motion of a mother's arms that rocks her little one to sleep. But Neptune (Continued on page 13)

Giving Old Buildings a New Lease of Life by the Application of Cement

Stucco Will Transform an Unsightly Shack Into a Thing of Modernness and Beauty

WHEN you tell a man today that someone has discovered a new use for cement or concrete he is not much surprised because he has heard of so many things done with this building material that he has gone beyond the state where he can be startled by such information. There is a likelihood, however, that in listening to the stories of new uses or the extension of the older uses some one very desirable application of the material may be overlooked or at least neglected.

Year after year the old farm houses and many of the farm buildings need more or less extensive maintenance. Painting and other repairs consume considerable time and money and such expenditure of effort is not thoroughly rewarded in that periodically it must again be made. If not given proper protection, weather boarding and eaves soon decay. It is only a question of time when porches, steps and other portions of the house or old buildings must be practically rebuilt.

Stucco Finish is Popular

Portland cement stucco has grown in favor with great rapidity, not only for the renovation of old buildings but for the exterior finish of new ones, whether these be of concrete or clay, block, tile, brick or frame construction. Portland cement stucco is now recognized almost as a distinct building material possessing merits peculiar to itself.

Results from its use have been structurally satisfactory and the appearance of the fin-

ished work all that could be desired. All sorts of frame buildings are being renovated and given a new lease on life and protected against the elements, not to mention the added ornament and attractiveness resulting from the use of cement. Its application gives a building desirable protection against fire from without; although of course, not making it fireproof, makes it easier to keep the structure warm in winter and cool in summer because of the greater effectiveness of insulation in the building walls.

Stucco has, therefore, many points to recommend it as an exterior finish for buildings that must be remodeled or renovated. If the frame of the structure is in good condition, proper application of stucco will make of the old frame a practically new building. It is watertight and largely protects the timber from those influences that tend to rapid decay.

Although a number of materials when applied to buildings in the form of a plaster are referred to as stucco, the term as intended in this particular discussion refers to a mixture

of portland cement, sand and thoroughly air-slaked lime, commercially known as hydrated lime. These three ingredients are combined with sufficient water so as to form a paste or mortar that can be easily laid on, or placed on the surface to be treated, by using a plastering trowel in exactly the same manner that interior wall plaster is applied.

Proper Mixture for Stucco

Although there are varied opinions as to the proportions of the several ingredients that should be used to make stucco plaster, good practice recommends a mixture consisting of 1 sack of portland cement, 2 or 2 1-2 cubic feet of sand and a quantity of hydrated lime equal to one-tenth of the cement used. The lime is not necessary but is added to make the plaster work easier under the trowel. It also serves, in case the sand is not well graded, to increase the watertightness of the stucco.

The lime should first be thoroughly mixed with the cement dry, then the required quantity of clean sand should be added and all mixed by turning with shovels until the mass has reached a uniform color. Sufficient water is then added to form a paste or mortar of the required consistency.

Hydrated lime is a commercial product that can be obtained practically anywhere building materials are sold and its use is advisable simply because lime in this form has been thoroughly slaked and thorough slaking of commercial lime is a difficult problem for the average worker. Ordinary lump lime must be slaked quite a while in advance of use in order that there may be no unslaked particles, and for that reason the commercial hydrated lime is better.

(Concluded next week.)



At the top of this page we show an alfalfa field which was treated with limestone. Note the tall, heavy and luxuriant growth. Below you see the opposite direction, but in the same field, a strip left without lime for a check. In this case the alfalfa is short, scraggly and yellow. It has been starved of the plant food it should have had to make the best growth, because of the acid and sourness of the soil.

An application of Solvay Pulverized Limestone, which is quickly available would neutralize all the acids and sourness and would liberate plant food, making the plant grow as it is in the picture above.

Pictures that Tell the Limestone Story

All over this country thousands of farmers are getting results from Limestone equal to those pictured above.

This is not an exceptional case. It is the natural result any farmer can confidently expect from an application of Solvay Pulverized Limestone on land that is not producing to capacity, due to a sour condition of the soil. And remember this—Limestone is particularly necessary to Michigan Farmers—because tests show that by far, the largest percentage of Michigan soil is sour.

Every farmer knows that the percentage of profits in next year's crops will be small—perhaps smaller than usual, due to the country's unsettled business conditions. The only safe way to make certain of a good profit next year is to increase production.

Solvay Limestone will increase your yield without adding to your labor or seed cost. It has turned hundreds of Michigan farms from losers into good good profit makers. We don't ask you to accept our word for this, we can give you the names of farmers near you, who will be glad to tell you what Solvay Limestone has done for them. Ask us to send you their names.

Now is the time to apply Limestone—this fall, so you will get the benefit from it on next year's crops.

Over half the farmers in Michigan have already received a copy of the remarkably interesting and instructive book we have published on Limestone and what it will do under every soil and crop condition. It is free.

Ask for it on the coupon.

Kindly send me your book on Limestone and the names of farmers near me, who have used Limestone

SOLVAY

PULVERIZED-AGRICULTURAL-LIMESTONE

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

Sales Agent
For

The Solvay Process Co.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

We will not knowingly accept the advertising of any person or firm who we do not believe to be thoroughly honest and reliable. Should any reader have any cause for complaint against any advertiser in these columns, the publisher would appreciate an immediate letter bringing all facts to light. In every case when writing say: "I saw your advertisement in The Michigan Business Farmer!" It will guarantee honest dealing.

Entered as second-class matter, at post-office, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Norway and Prohibition

RECENT PRESS dispatches tell of trouble which the little kingdom of Norway is having in enforcing her, prohibition laws. Bootleggers swarm the sea outside the three-mile limit and ply a considerable trade with shore residents. This is strange. Will some of our light wine and beer friends please explain.

They have told us that the solution of the liquor problem lies in legalizing the sale of light alcoholic drinks. Norway permits the manufacture and sale of wine and beer. Champagne containing 14 per cent alcohol is legally sold and freely consumed.

They have told us that illegal trafficking in whiskey would cease if people could have all the beer they wanted to drink. There are no limitations on the amount of beer which the people of Norway can drink, but the principal cities are infested with bootleggers who ply their trade the easier because the authorities are unable to detect the difference between a man drunk on whiskey and a man drunk on beer.

Upon my visit to Norway I saw frequent evidences of the bootlegger and the ease with which he carried on his business. At a table adjoining mine at the Hotel Bristol, Christiania, sat a group of men who quite openly mixed hard drinks with their softer drinks, and one of them sidled over to me and sought to interest me in his wares.

These few thoughts are recited here because of the fact that the wet forces are organizing a tremendous attack upon the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead enforcement act. Some of their arguments sound good and will deceive a lot of people, but investigation proves that the only kind of prohibition which will prohibit is absolute prohibition of all drinks capable of making men drunk. Anything less than that is a snare and a delusion. The authorities are having enough trouble to enforce the law as it is, but it will be enforced with increasing effectiveness, until some day a generation will be born which will never know the curse of alcoholic intemperance. Why let down the bars now and bid the enemy to enter and destroy the fruits of hard-won victory?

Marketing Milk

THE EASTERN Michigan Dairy and Produce Co. is the proposed name of a new marketing organization which dairymen of Wayne, Lapeer, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair and Livingston counties are promoting for the sale of dairy products, eggs, fruits and vegetables. The movement is a culmination of a long-standing dissatisfaction with the costly and inefficient methods of marketing milk in the city of Detroit. It is an admis-

sion that all attempts at arbitration and compromise with the monopoly which cares only for immediate profits have failed. The dairymen of the Detroit area are fast coming to the realization that they are no nearer to a settlement of the marketing issue today than they have ever been. They have seen that despite intensive organization, large membership and finances, they are unable to secure even as high prices as their brother farmers less highly organized in other sections of the country. They are as much at the mercy of the milk distributing monopoly of Detroit as though they had no organization at all.

Organization is no specie of genii, the very power of whose name will command respect. "Faith without words is dead," and organization without action is worthless. To secure the rewards which should logically crown the efforts of organization, those efforts should be directed at something which experience has proven is capable of yielding rewards. Marketing is a business in which farmers may engage with as good chances of success as anybody else.

These are things which farmers in general and the dairymen of the Detroit area in particular are learning. The day will come indeed it is not far distant, when the products of our farms will go fresh and straight to the hands of the consumer, when the farmer and not the middleman will set the price which the results of honest labor should receive and when there will be no monopoly which robs the farmer on the one hand and picks the pockets of the consumer on the other.

The Railroads' Case

THE ASSOCIATION of Railway Executives has instituted a campaign of advertising in the farm papers of the country for the purpose of setting forth certain alleged facts regarding the present status of the roads. An examination of the "copy" shows that it is intended to argue the impossibility of reducing railway rates at the present time.

The railroad mess has resolved itself finally into a controversy between shippers and rail heads over the question of rates. The chances of government control or ownership are as remote now as ever, possibly more so. The public has become quite reconciled to the enormous sums of money which the government has advanced to the roads under the Cummins-Esch law, and there is no important opposition either to the administration's scheme to help finance the roads with U. S. credit to the tune of a half billion dollars. The only point on which there is universal disagreement, as already stated, is the question of rates.

The public seems quite determined that rates shall come down, regardless of the effect upon the railroads. The railroads seem equally determined that rates shall stay up regardless of the effect upon the public. If there is a happy ground of compromise it has not yet discovered. And until it is discovered industry will go on marking time.

A Prayer

WE thank Thee for this place in which we dwell; for the love that unites us; for the peace accorded us; for the hope with which we expect the morrow; for the health, the work, the food and the bright skies, that make our lives delightful; for our friends in all parts of the earth, and our friendly helpers in this Isle. Help us to repay in service one to another the debt of Thine unmerited benefits and mercies. Grant that we may be set free from the fear of vicissitude and death, may finish what remains of our course without dishonor to ourselves or hurt to others, and give rest to the weary.

—Robert Louis Stevenson

Disarmament Approaching

THE DAY is fast approaching when the President's disarmament conference will sit in Washington. It is hardly to be supposed that the average individual will fully appreciate the full significance and importance of this event. He is likely to put it down as "just another conference." But it will be different than any conference ever held before in the world's history, for it will represent man's first honest attempt to bring an end to war. If the conference accomplishes nothing it will nevertheless have a noteworthy place in history because of the vast importance of the end desired. But if the people of the countries who will be represented have their say, the conference will accomplish what it sets its hands to. The people generally are tired of the secret diplomacy which involves them unknowingly in future wars. They are so tired of it that they are like a man in despair who will go to any lengths to gain his ends. They will have something to say on how this conference is to be run. It behooves the people of the United States to follow events leading up to the conference and the proceedings of the gathering itself and be prepared at a given signal to bring the pressure to their views to bear when critical decisions are in the making.

Interest Grows in M. A. C.

THERE HAS been a well-grounded fear that the crimp which the farmers' income has suffered as a result of low prices might be reflected in the attendance at agricultural colleges. But this is not true in Michigan, for whatever the financial status of the farmer, the enrollment at the college promises to be the largest in its history. One of the reasons undoubtedly for the increased interest in the M. A. C. is the better reputation acquired by the college in recent months, brought about by a radical revision of the college's policies, and the appointment of a progressive president. All institutions sooner or later wear a rut in a too oft-trod pathway, and the M. A. C. offers no exception. But it is out of the rut now. Its lesson has been well learned, and it promises to become increasingly popular with the farmers and valuable to their industry.

An issue is something that walks right down the middle of the road, while all the politicians are anxiously hiding out in the tall timbers observing the direction it takes.—Columbia (S. C.) Record.

Reading that adding twenty-five members to the House of Representatives, as proposed, will cost the country \$500,000 a year, Uncle Sam is certain to remark, "Taint wuth it!"—Boston Globe.

The man who writes a lengthy article to show how beer saved the Briton has not finished his job until he goes ahead and tells us how it didn't save the Germans.—Raleigh News and Observer.

President of the Dairymen's League was a trifle indiscreet when he announced that the price of milk would be advanced on account of drought.—Wall Street Journal.

The world is becoming safer in some respects: you never hear now of a lady catching her heel in the ruffle of her dress and falling downstairs.—Columbus Dispatch.

A head-line in The Literary Digest declares "America the Most Religious Country on Earth." That's rather rough on the others.—Greenville, (S. C.) Piedmont.

Some farmers are beginning to remark that they are receiving less rain under the Republican Administration than they did under Wilson.—Chicago News.

Samson wasn't so unfortunate, after all. De-Iliah let him sleep while she was cutting his hair and didn't try to sell him everything in the shop.—Nashville Tennessean.

The man who never lends money never has many friends. Also, he doesn't need them.—Kansas City Star.

Judging from present-day dancing familiarity doesn't breed as much contempt as it ought to.—Life (New York).

"OUR MOST 'UMBLE SERVANT'"

CAN ONE imagine such a 'umble an obedient servant as our modern Uriah Heap, the Railroads, dejected and morose, yet clothed in the mantle of charity and purity? It seems preposterous that such a colossal system should be wanting, even begging, alms from our overburdened government.

Not one of our government officials seem to be interested with the amount this modern Uriah owes to (it's master?) our government, but these same officials seem and are intensely interested in buying 500,000,000 dollars worth of "aqua securities" to bolster this 'umble servant of the people.

It might be well that our government find out just why elevators, stockmen and shippers of all commodities have a difficult time in obtaining cars for shipments and at the same time there are thousands of cars hidden away in brush and side tracked in unfrequented places, many in need of repairs, which would give employment to hundreds of needy workmen and in the meantime they howl, "no business."

Why don't these railroads obtain laws as you and I do, as every other business organization does? It looks to the average citizen as tho the railroads' tangible assets wouldn't make gilt edge security and the public may be quite right in their assumption.

Should this impostor quit wringing its hands and expounding the "sob stuff," and get busy, there would be ample business and ample profits without robbing the government.

Compare the valuation of the railroads and equipment in the United States with the valuation of the farms and equipment therein; compare the loans the government contemplates giving to the railroads with those to the farmers of this country. Do they compare favorably? Do their net earnings on capital invested compare favorably? The railroads contend that the government owes them this aforementioned money. So, so? Did the government reimburse the breweries it put out of business by the eighteenth amendment? It has been admitted by the public that agriculture and railroads are in a bad way, yet our government seems to be more interested in transportation than in production of those commodities which keep body and soul together. Why? Because she knows she can depend on the farmer. If the farmer must buy meal tickets for a bunch of nefarious buttonhole lobbyists, so must it be.

Should the government throw the calcium on the railroad situation they would no doubt discover quite a bit of propaganda in the closing of railroad shops and not being able to supply sufficient cars for shipping facilities.

Our modern Uriah may yet be exposed as of old and both public and government get a square deal.—J. G. Sprong, Calhoun County, Mich.

If it is true that the railroads are sinners posing in the role of saints they are mighty clever actors, because they seem to have won both Congress and the Administration over to their point of view. Whether or not the roads win their point the public will never be satisfied with the outcome until an exhaustive and illuminative federal investigation either substantiates or disproves the claims of the roads.—Editor.

FARM ORGANIZATION IN BAY COUNTY

IT IS SO interesting to read of the State Farm Bureau and other farmers' organization, pure-bred live stock breeders' and everything that progressive American farmers are doing, but here in Bay county we are living, or might as well be, in the Dark Ages. Can you tell me what's wrong with old Bay county? I dare say 90 per cent of our farmers don't even know who our county agent is. A. M. Harrison was agent three years ago, but I don't know who is holding down this soft job (Bay county) at present. I don't know of one farmers' club. We had a co-operative union here last year, but when the sugar company beat us it fell through. It is disgusting and discouraging to live on, day after



What the Neighbors Say



day the same old thing, the same suggestions, but don't you think the cost of hiring school teachers qualified to visit homes and co-operate with parents along health lines would be much greater than the cost of maintaining a nurse for the entire county?—Editor.

Could you suggest something that I, or rather we, could do to get the farmers coming together, something to interest them and slowly but surely getting them in the harness to pull together? This is a pretty big question, isn't it? Let us try something local first, please, i. e., for Pinconning. The long winter is coming sure as death and think what a lot could be accomplished before next spring. I have long ago thought of organizing my farmer friends into something but can't decide just what. Even a social club would be better than nothing at all. There are a good many of us young farmers fairly well educated and it is rather galling to be told "A man with your education on the farm." I hope I may never have to give up the ghost and beat it back to the city, simply, because I like the country best.

I hope you will excuse me taking up so much of your time. I wish the M. B. F. continued success and beg to remain, a friend—E. B., Bay County, Michigan.

Hark to the voice crying in the wilderness! What has happened to the Farmers' Union? Two years ago it was a lusty youngster and gave promise of developing into a husky farm organization of state-wide proportions. It had some good men at the head of it, who should be able to revive the Union or perhaps better still take the lead in organizing a Farm Bureau or a branch of some other existing farmers' organization. Don't organize just for the sake of organizing. Look around and see if there is some specific problem to solve. Then go to it. Any state organization should be glad to give you a start.—Editor.

CONSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM OF COUNTY NURSE

IN YOUR paper of July 30th, I read the article in regard to the county nurses. I for one do not approve of them for different reasons. First: Why not give our district teacher the right to look after each family in his or her district for I think a school teacher could easily tell after a few days or have an idea at least, what a home is like. They could visit the home and if need be, report to the Board of Health and let them get the extra money a county nurse receives. I am sure the school teacher would not think of asking the county or district to furnish her an automobile to ride around with.

Second: If the mind of a child is kept clean, the health of the child will be better. Let the district officers look to the morality of the teacher and not hire just to save a few dollars, any kind of a human being to teach our children, such things are being done in our county districts right along. I say, enforce the laws we have and dispense with the county nurse and the needless expense.

I read your paper every week and enjoy it very much. I have often thought I would write and tell my ideas about certain things, but I did not want to intrude too much.—M. R., R 1, Bad Axe, Mich.

Never hesitate to write your opinions to this department. They are always welcome. You have made some good

SWIFT & CO.'S PROFITS

I WONDER how many who see the Swift & Co. ads showing the prices of beef on foot and hook in May, 1920 and May, 1921 figure out exactly what it means. A casual reading makes it appear that Swift & Co. are taking their losses with the rest of us.

As given in the American magazine the cost in 1920 was \$117.90; in 1921 it was \$76.30 or a loss of \$41.60 to the producers or more than 35 per cent.

By-products, May, 1920\$25.41
Carcass100.70
.....\$126.11
Cost117.90

Profit\$ 8.21
By-products, May, 1921 ...\$17.48
Carcass 76.09
.....\$83.57
Cost 76.30

Profit\$ 7.27
Profit in 1920 was \$8.21 and in 1921, \$7.27 or a decline of only 94 cents to Swift & Co., or less than 11 per cent.

It took the profit on 14 plus head of cattle to buy another in 1920. Now 10 plus head will buy Swift & Co. another. As other prices have fallen \$7.27 will buy a good deal more than the \$8.21.—Reader.

Thank you for calling our attention to these figures. Few of us seldom take the time to analyze statements of this kind. When we do we often find that "things are not as they seem." We need not worry about the packers losing any money. They have not formed their gigantic combine for nothing.—Editor.

NEWS FROM KALAMAZOO

I AM A new subscriber of but a few weeks of the Michigan Business Farmer and I want to say that each and every copy of this paper I read I like it better because it publishes nothing but facts; second, it gives news of how crops and everything is doing in other counties. I think that if every farmer of this great country would take this paper, they would be better off in their financial affairs.

I have corn that I just finished cutting that yielded from 85 to 100 baskets per acre. This corn was planted on the 10th day of May; the soil is a sandy loam. I think it pays to plant corn early.

My oats were a failure and so were my potatoes. I got 3 loads of hay from 8 acres. I also seeded 22 acres to alsike and timothy but the dry weather we have had hurt it badly. I have about a third of a catch. We got about one shower a month here.—A. S., Kalamazoo County.

That's a good yield of corn. We'd like to have our readers tell us if they think they have secured an exceptional yield of any crop this year. Next week we are going to tell you about a Business Farmer reader who produced over 500 bushels of wheat from nine acres. Can anybody beat it?—Editor.

Musings of a Plain Farmer

FARMERS go threshing now in the high powered cars and watch the tally closely. When the belt is thrown after each job and the grimy thrasher makes his report there is a chorus of moans.

"Poorest crop I ever had," says one. "Too dry when the oats were filling," says another. "The hail ruined mine," says the third. "Mighty glad I have some old oats left," piped up the fourth.

Low thresh bills and high taxes are an ill matched pair, says I, and so we go on with the post mortem. We only sweep one bin and a wheel barrow load of coal does the trick. Straw stacks sit gracefully behind

the barns in an oversized stock pen. Providence in its wisdom has decreed that we have a light crop.

Watch for the trained orators next May! Shouting from the house tops about the surplus grain help in the farmers' bins. Don't call them liars! That would be discourteous. Just take it for granted they have not examined every bin and their report is not accurate.

Since our crop is small we must market it efficiently. Let us peruse carefully our constant companion, the M. B. F. Mr. Lord has promised to report his finding abroad. Read it out loud to the wife and kids.—Arthur P. Ballard, Ubly, Mich.

APPROVES AUTO TAX

WHILE READING the M. B. F. I noticed the article opposing auto license. I for one would like to see this tax put onto the autos so heavy that some of the auto drivers could not drive their cars and would have to come back to the horse, then have some one drive up behind them and turn out and then back into the track too soon, hit his horse, knock him down and drive on, which was my experience.

They do not all do so but a good many think because they have a car they own the whole road. We farmers who can not own a car have to pay taxes to keep up the road and then give the whole road to the autos or have a horse hurt. If they keep on we will have to have separate roads for the horses or we can not go to town with our produce. I for one never refuse to turn out for an auto if they give the signal unless I have a heavy load and they have a good chance to get by. Of course, there are some men who drive teams who will not turn out for the autos when they should but the auto driver should not take their spite out on the horses. I like the M. B. F.; would not be without it. Keep it coming.—T. T.-D., Wexford County, Mich.

Road hogs were known long before the automobile was invented. I have seen two farmers meet on a highway drifted full of snow and stop and swear at each other because neither would give the other the whole road. The courteous automobile driver suffers as much as the farmer who drives a horse from the selfishness of the road hog. But there doesn't seem to be any help for such a situation. The best you and I can do is to treat the other fellow as courteously as we can in the hopes of setting him an example.—Editor.

ROAD BUILDING

IN LOOKING over the M. B. F. of August 20th, I was interested in the article headed "National Road Building Policy," referring to the Townsend Bill for trunk line roads built by federal and state aid and can endorse the comments made by the editor.

It can be truthfully said that our state highway department is working very much on the lines objected to by the Farm Bureau and the editor. They are expending large amounts of money to connect up unimportant villages which already have ample railroad connections and turning down rural communities that have required a life time to develop to their present state, especially in the northern portion.

Up here we have good school houses, many good substantial farm buildings, rural mail delivery and telephones, and yet we must get along with the very poor roads although as said before, there are thousands of dollars being paid out for the purpose of building improved roads for those of leisure through miles and miles of worthless pine and oak openings to give easy access to trout streams and summer resorts. These roads are usually built paralleling railroads and afford very little accommodation to the farmer to get his products to market and if the settler remonstrated he is advised to wait, wait, until the main roads are built, although he may have been waiting in some cases over 40 years, while paying his road tax annually at the rate of 1 per cent on his valuation. This is one reason why fairly good farms are being abandoned and also why Michigan is shunned by men looking for new homes and a lack of prosperity is so noticeable.—J. A. B., Wexford County, Michigan.

The principle stated in the editorial to which you refer does not apply with equal force to inter-county roads. There is comparatively little inter-state use of highways for other than pleasure purposes. There is a great deal of need for inter-county highways for commercial purposes. It is probable that some local road building projects are sacrificed to the demands for state-wide roads, but we should remember that the major cost of the trunk line roads,—in the case of Wexford county probably 75 per cent of the cost,—is borne by non-residents who would otherwise contribute nothing to the construction of your roads. It is entirely within the province of your township and county road building authorities to construct local roads, if they wish, but the cost of all except those approved by the state department will have to be borne by the local taxpayers.—Editor.

FOREWORD—

THE FOLLOWING letter will cause some criticism. There is no subject on which people hold more diversified opinions than on religion. It has always seemed to me that beliefs do not matter half so much as conduct. Religion is fast getting away from dogmas and creeds and becoming a thing of deeds.

And yet what we do depends largely on what we think and there we are back at the beginning.

Theology is dogma while religion is life and more allied to economics than creeds and the church is becoming more and more institutional and can no more stand still than can science which day by day discards the old and reaches out for the new.

Progression is the beacon light.

On the resurrection of the body I have a thing or two to say and do not expect many to agree with me. —Editor.

MORE LIGHT

IN ACCORDANCE with your request to "hear from readers who contend that we have strong reason to believe in a separate and conscious existence for each individual in the hereafter," I submit the following lines.

If we believe the bible, we must believe in conscious existence.

My first thoughts when I read your request was of Christ's statement to the thief, as they hung on the cross: "Today shalt thou be with me in paradise." Now from my Scofield Reference Bible I take the reference to paradise. It refers back to the 16th chapter, 23rd verse, which reads, "and in hell he (meaning the rich man) lieth up his eyes, being in torments and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom." Of course the previous story is understood by all Bible readers.

Now I take Dr. Scofield's note on "hell" derived from the Greek "hades," the unseen world, is revealed as the place of departed human spirits between death and resurrection.

The passages in which the word occurs makes it clear that hades was formerly in two divisions, the abodes respectively of the saved and the lost. The former was called "paradise" and "Abraham's bosom." The blessed dead were with Abraham, they were conscious and were "comforted." The believing malefactor was to be, that day, with Christ in "paradise."

The representative man of the lost was the rich man of Luke 16:19—31. He was alive, conscious, in the full exercise of his faculties, memory, and in torment.

In the contributed editorial of Aug. 20th, I think the writer unconsciously, perhaps, made one misleading statement, where she said: "The Sacrament of Baptism was instituted for the express purpose of cleansing man from sin." * * * This makes it appear that unless a person was baptized with water he could not be saved. We are "born again" before we are baptized, and baptism is only an outward sign of what has already taken place within the heart. "For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." Rom. 10:13. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved and thy house." Acts 16:31.

I have been led to emphasize this point, for the very reason that so much is said nowadays about works and surely nothing we can do for ourselves can save us. We are all sinful by nature; there was never anyone who lived a perfect life except the Christ, that was why He came to the earth and took upon Himself the form of man and gave His lifeblood for us.

But I realize that I must cut this letter short, though I do not know where to stop. I would like to explain about the certainty of our bodies finally coming out of their graves, the spirit entering again into them, in a glorified state, in which there can be no suffering. Those who are alive, "to be caught up with them to meet the Lord in

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

DEAR FRIENDS: What a busy time has come upon us! Getting everything ready for winter, the canning and pickling, the children's school clothes and our own apparel and then the fall renovating and cleaning. Our work is full of variety and interesting detail and it is also healthful so we should be happy. We are building for our family and ourselves. It is good work. I expect to spend a day in Detroit very often getting information for "Our Page" that we may know what is being shown in the city shops. It may help us to dress tastefully and cheaply and have that up-to-date look we all like to have and enjoy seeing in others.

Frost Tonight

APPLE-GREEN west and an orange green bar;
And the crystal eye of a lone, one star.

And, "Child, take the shears and cut what you will,
Frost tonight, so clear and dead still."

Then I sally forth, half sad, half proud
And I come to the velvet imperial crowd.

The wine-red, the gold, the crimson, the pied—
The dahlias that reign by the garden side.

The dahlias I might not touch 'till tonight!

A gleam of shears in the fading light,

And I gathered them all, the splendid throng

And in one great sheaf I bore them along.

In my garden of Life with it's all late flowers

I heard a voice in the shrinking hours:

"Frost tonight, so clear and dead still,"

Half sad, half proud, my arms I fill.
—Edith M. Thomas

the air, and thus shall we ever be with the Lord." Read I, Thessalonians 4:18—18. And this may happen at any moment.

Just one more statement. Eternal life is a free gift not earned by us. "The gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." The moment we take God's gift thru believing in Jesus Christ, we become sons of God, forever His.

When we reach our final destination we will be rewarded according to our works.—A Lenawee County Reader.

THE DAY OF BIG RED SCHOOL-HOUSES

THE "LITTLE red school house" is doomed. Experience has shown that it costs more to educate a child in one of these little rural schools than in a village high school. This is largely due to the division of townships into six

or eight school districts, each with its own board of school commissioners and its own little school.

Some of these school districts have only five or six children, but for their benefit a school must be maintained and a teacher employed. Naturally the school board grudges paying such a teacher more than the lowest possible salary and so it gets only those who have had no experience or those who have failed elsewhere.

It can hardly be wondered at that the children grow up with only the merest rudiments of an education. Wayne county has taken the lead in this matter, and is not only consolidating her rural schools, but is co-ordinating them with the schools of Detroit, and when the plan works out to its logical conclusion the whole county will form a single school district; the smaller schools will go out of existence and the children will be taught in roomy, modern buildings with competent staffs of teachers. It has been found cheaper to bring in the children to the schools than to take the schools to the children. It has also been found more effective from an educational point of view.—Detroit Free Press.

Aids to Good Dressing

for
Comfort, Appearance and Economy

DO YOU WANT IT?

SEND 15 CENTS in silver for our up-to-date fall and winter 1921-1922 catalogue, containing over 500 designs of Ladies', Misses and Children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable to the home dressmaker.

Just a word about patterns. Our designs are the very latest and are made in the east, this necessitates a delay of a few days. We are as prompt as possible and you are getting advanced styles so can easily afford to wait a day or two. Be sure to give me your size as well as the number of the pattern and look over your remittance; sometimes no stamps are enclosed, the silver has always been correct. A personal word in your orders is like receiving a smile from a friend—very welcome.



An order from Atlanta, Mich., for No. 2939-38 and no name.

HERE, WE are! Ready for any occasion. There could be nothing prettier, they have all the correct touches of the up-to-date dress for our daughters.

Black sateen is very much used and would be particularly good for number 3602. Use bright wools or silks for decoration and a red or blue patent leather belt. Black bloomers should be worn with it. Bloomers to match the dress are the most practical and good looking under garment worn.

The number 3665 could also be made up in black sateen, while serge would be very good for number 3593.

3621 and 3598 will look best made of lighter weight preferably wash goods.

The slip-on for school girls will be much worn this winter. We will publish two pretty styles next week.

Fringes are seen on dressy garments and are put on almost anywhere, on skirts, waists and ends of sashes, even on hats.

The little scarlet toque of velvet, feathers or duvetyne is very popular for young women and girls in their teens.

A tam of scarlet velvet or duvetyne with a long tassel hanging over one ear will be very comfortable and warm and can be easily made for school wear and at home.

CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

M. B.:—We have the pattern you wish. The price of each pattern is 12c. Please give number and size.

Mrs. A. M.:—The recipes you ask for will be published a few each week. We have so many requests that several recipes will be required to publish all that have been asked for.

B. W.:—I do not know anything about the school of music mentioned. I will try to find out about it. One can always depend on the Chautauqua School of Correspondence for good and efficient instruction. I do not believe that any music can be taught satisfactorily in any way but personally and individually. I am a teacher of piano and associated at different times with big schools and have never known good results from a correspondence course.

Enclosed you will find the rye bread recipe so much desired by a subscriber. I have always had the very best of luck with this recipe. I am also sending a corn relish which we think is fine. When the Business Farmer comes we cannot await our turn at reading it but read over one another's shoulders. We all read every word on its pages.

Rye Bread

Make a sponge the same as for wheat bread out of wheat flour. Mix stiff with rye flour when light. Let it rise, then mix again. Let it rise again then put in well greased tins. Let rise, when very light bake in oven same as wheat bread.

Corn Relish

24 good sized ears of corn, 1 head of cabbage, 4 red peppers (hot), 4 good sized onions, 2 pounds sugar, 1 bottle prepared mustard, 1 1-2 ounces salt, 1 1-2 quarts of vinegar. Boil corn to set milk in it about 10 minutes, cut from ears. Chop cabbage, peppers and onions and then put everything on to boil one hour. Put up in jars while hot. It is not necessary to seal.—Mrs. C. A.

Am a constant reader of your paper and will send two recipes which the ladies will find handy in preparing for winter.

Pumpkin Butter

4 cups peeled and cooked pumpkin add 3 cups of sugar, salt and spice to taste. Boil 15 minutes, stir to prevent scorching, seal the cans while hot. For pies add eggs and milk.

Rye Bread

1 cake compressed yeast, 1 cup scalded and cooled milk, 2 cups lukewarm water, 5 cups rye flour, 1 1-2 cups white flour, 1 tablespoon lard or butter, 1 tablespoon salt. Handle same as any compressed yeast bread.—Mrs. N. R.

Please send recipe for apple butter.

Mrs. H. C. H.:—Recipe for canning pumpkin, cold pack, will be given next week.

RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE
(Contributed by the Editor)

Sour Cream Cookies

3 cups flour, 2 cups sugar, 1-2 cup shortening, 1-4 teaspoon cloves, 1-2 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 cup raisins, nuts if liked, 1 cup sour cream, 1 level teaspoon soda, a little baking powder. Dissolve soda in a little warm water, beat in the cream, add salt.

Spiced Sour Cream Cake

2 cups brown sugar, 1-2 cup butter, 1 cup thick sour cream, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, a little baking powder, salt. Bake slowly. This makes a large cake. It keeps moist a long time if iced.

Orange and Peach Marmalade

12 peaches, 6 oranges peeled. Cut up and cook with equal weight of sugar. When nearly done add 15c worth of walnut meats.

Catsup

1 peck of ripe tomatoes, 6 large onions, boil and strain, then add 1 quart of vinegar, 1 pound brown sugar, 1 small teacup of salt, 1 teaspoon each of the following spices: cloves, cinnamon, allspice, dry mustard, ginger, cayenne. Use whole cloves, put the cloves and allspice in a cloth bag to prevent the catsup from being dark.

Johnny Cake, Sour Cream

1 cup cornmeal, 1 cup white flour, 1-2 cup sugar, stir well together, 1 1-2 cups thick sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda in cream. Stir into meal. Add 1 egg well beaten, salt. This makes a rich, soft corn bread.

CLEANING CLOTHING

People were just beginning to learn that ether was very useful in removing grease spots from clothing and other textiles when the war created a shortage of it and gasoline again had to be resorted to notwithstanding it had doubled in price, and left a residual odor on the goods that wasn't pleasant.

For a long time ether has been used in cotton and woolen mills for removing spots from new cloth.

Ether can be purchased in drug stores in half pound cans. It is not expensive, but is very volatile. After taking the required amount from the can, the container must be tightly closed as soon as possible, otherwise our cleaner dissolves into thin air.

Ether is inflammable and should not be used anywhere near open flame or open fire, nor in a closed room where the ventilation is not good. The same care should be exercised in its use as in the use of gasoline, benzene and like products.

ALWAYS ADDRESS ALL LETTERS

UNCLE NED,
MT. CLEMENS,
MICHIGAN

Care of
Michigan Business Farmer

DEAR CHILDREN: School began for most of you this week and I expect you are glad to get back to your books again, aren't you? I know I used to feel that way and the first morning I always arrived about two hours before school was called so that I could have my pick of the seats. And I was anxious to learn from my new books. I hope all of you find your work most interesting, study well and pass your grades in every subject.

Who said the boys couldn't write letters? Girls, just read the ones on this page and I am sure you will all say that they are as interesting as any written by girls. Take warning girls! If the boys once get started to writing you will have to hurry to keep up with them when it comes to writing interesting letters. Now boys, I have told the girls what you can do, maybe I boasted too much, but won't you help me make good? All of you take a few moments and write the most interesting letter you can to me.

I forgot to tell you last week that from time to time the editor would write more interesting stories for the Children's Hour about the boys and girls in the European countries he visited. And maybe there will be pictures to illustrate the stories.

—UNCLE NED.

The Children's Hour

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 10 years of age and in the 5th grade. We have only 14 acres of land. For pets I have 2 kittens, a hen and eleven chickens. What do we do in your club? We just started taking the M. B. F. and like it very well. Will someone please write to me?—Eugene Hawkins, Inkster, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a little boy seven years old and in the third grade at school. We live on a seventy acre farm. We have fourteen head of cattle and four calves. For pets we have a dog and three cats. We get the M. B. F. and like it fine. I remain as ever your nephew, Philip A. Bell, R 1, Freeland, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have just finished reading the children's page and I did not see one letter in it from a boy. I guess the girls have more time to write, don't you think so? The next time I would like to see more letters from the boys than from the girls but I don't suppose that could happen.—Jack VanAllen, R 1, Fairgrove, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl seven years old and in the third grade at school. We live on a 30 acre farm. We have nine milch cows, two horses, eight pigs, chickens and turkeys. I have two sisters. For pets I have a white bunny and three kittens and a dog. I enjoy reading the boys and girls letters in the M. B. F.—Hannah Ballard, R 1, Ubly, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have read the children's page and I thought I would write. I am a girl 14 years old and in the 7th grade. I have 7 brothers and 5 sisters. We live on a farm and have 2 horses, 1 pig and about 50 chickens. I go to Harbor Springs school. Wish some of the boys and girls would write, I will answer all letters.—Nellie Davis, Good Hart, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Here is another little boy who wants to join your merry circle. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like to see the pictures of the Doo Dads. They are funny little fellows. I am 6 years old and can

spell all the words that have three letters in, such as cat, dog, pig, pen, can, box, apple and horse. I have one brother and one sister. We live on a 40 acre farm and have 11 head of cattle and two horses. For pets I have four cats and one dog. I shall be glad when our school starts as I am going to go to school this year. My mamma is writing this letter for me.—Everett Garnet Sheffer, R 1, Twining, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have been reading the Children's Hour for a long time and thought I would write a letter to try and get acquainted with the other girls and boys of the M. B. F. I enjoy reading their letters very much. I am a girl sixteen years of age. My father takes the M. B. F. and thinks no paper is it's equal. I have five sisters and five brothers but my oldest brother works in Saginaw. I am the oldest girl in our family. We have two horses, five calves. We live on a rented farm of eighty acres but we also own a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, we work both of them. They are only a quarter of a mile apart. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I would answer all letters. I am your niece—Pearl Weederhold, R 2, Turner, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—Although I am very busy I have decided to write, seeing the girls think boys are not ambitious. I have been planning on writing for a long time but I have no time, or scarcely any. I am 14 years of age and in the 12th grade at Kingsley High School. Please let me criticize the Children's Hour in one thing. Every time someone originates a phrase everyone else picks it up; for instance "Here is another boy (or girl) who wants to join your merry circle." In regard to Margaret Coxville's suggestion I must say that I agree with Ethel Fay Sharp, for if I should write to any of the cousins I should prefer to write to one of about my age. Let us hear from other cousins on this subject. I shall be glad to hear from any boys or girls of my age. Your friend—Loren Burch, Kingsley, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—We got your good old paper yesterday and we always look forward to its coming. I was reading

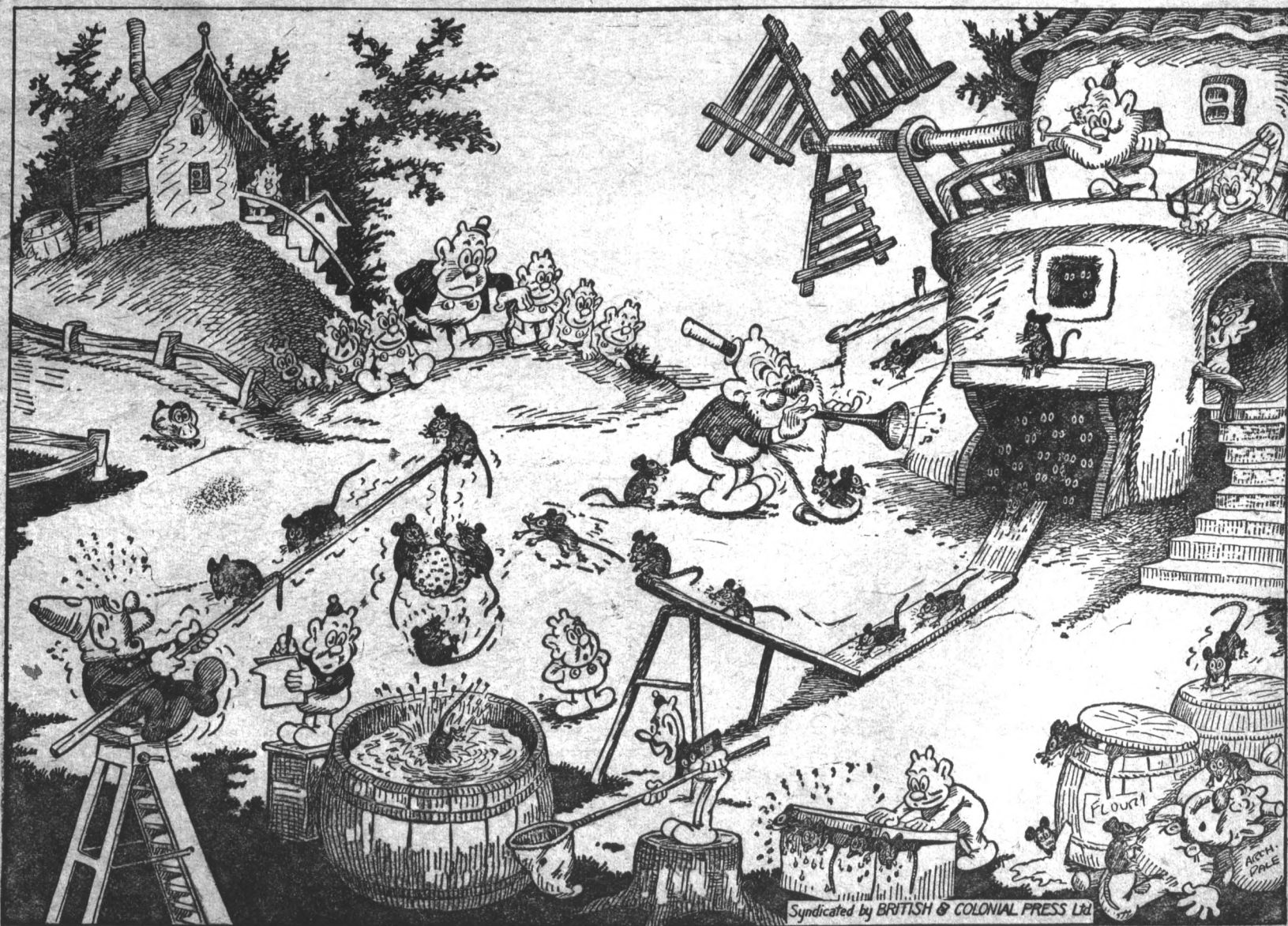
the letters from other boys and girls and I thought I would try my luck. I notice the girls have more letters in than the boys but we boys are on earth but working hard. I am a boy of 16 living on an 80 acre farm in Mecosta county. We have 18 acres of potatoes which look good. We got our electric storm last night just as Mr. Foster said; he always tells the truth. I don't think the rain is all over yet because it is very hot today. I will be glad to answer all letters the boys or girls may write. Hoping to hear from them soon, I remain a true friend to the M. B. F.—Clarence E. Wise, R 1, Rodney, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy twelve years old and in the sixth grade at school. My height is five feet, I have brown hair and dark brown eyes, my weight is ninety pounds. For pets I have a cat, two calves, rabbits and a dog which I would not trade for anything. I use him as a little horse; he can pull me in my wagon. I can do anything with him. Besides this we have four work horses, three cows, thirty sheep and ten pigs. We live two miles from town on a one hundred and sixty acre farm. We like the M. B. F. very well.—Roscoe Wolford, R 4, Saline, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—This is my second letter to the M. B. F. although I am a constant reader, my father has taken the paper for about ten years now. I wonder if any of the cousins have received the picture and letter of Gladys Miller, as she promised to do. I was one of the first to write to her but haven't heard from her yet, and it was about six weeks ago that I wrote. We live on an 80 acre farm, have a team of horses, 5 cows, 5 pigs, 10 sheep and best of all a Chevrolet. For a pet I have a little lamb. My brother brought him home underneath his coat one day he was so small, from a neighbor. I am 12 years old and have a brother 14 years old.—Eloise Krause, R 1, St. Charles, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I wonder if some of my cousins or perhaps you Uncle Ned know some games that would be good for parties? If you do will you please tell me? All that we know here are stale. Your cousin and niece.—Mary Klink, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

Can any of you help this cousin out? I have a book containing many interesting games but we haven't space for their publication at present.



DOO SAWBONES this week is Pied Piper of Dooville. The old mill has become infested with rats. There were small rats, big rats, lean rats, and fat rats, in fact, every kind of a rat. Doo played his bugle, the rats simply could not resist the music and flocked out. Some of them were so charmed with the music that they nestled in Doo's long beard quite con-

tent to stay there. The trap was for catching the rats was a walk built leading to a barrel full of water. Flannelfeet sat at the far side of the barrel holding a pole from which hung a large piece of cheese. The rats of course wanted the cheese quite badly

The Pied Piper of Dooville

so they jumped for it. Some of them lit on the cheese but most of them fell into the barrel. Roly with a pad and pencil kept count of the number of rats that tumbled into the water. Flannelfeet was very excited at some of the rats who jumped on his pole and kept

coming closer to him. Flannelfeet couldn't decide what was the best thing for him to do. Roly stood on one side of the barrel and fished them out and put them into a box in which the rats were to be shipped far away from Dooville. Sleepy Sam was supposed to mind the flour barrels and see that no rats came near them but as usual Sam went to sleep.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Sept. 15. Cattle and Hogs. Gladwin County Pure Bred Livestock Ass'n, Gladwin, Michigan.
Oct. 21. Holsteins. Howell Sales Co., Howell, Mich.
Oct. 25. Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel and Sons, Ithaca, Mich.
Oct. 26. Poland Chinas. F. W. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 27. Poland Chinas. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.
Oct. 28. Poland Chinas. P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Nov. 2. Wesley Hill, Ionia, Mich.
Nov. 9. William Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.
Nov. 10. Young Bros., Niles, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

Shred 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. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

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

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL

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

TUEBOR STOCK FARM

Breeder of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

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

7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segis Korndyke De Nilander, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan ribbon winner, her dam, 23 1/2 lb. Dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 37 lb. son of King Segis. Records 16 lbs. to 30 lbs. Priced at half value. \$100 up. Federally tested June 10. Write for list.
ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

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

Gladwin County Pure-Bred Livestock Association

ANNOUNCES AN

AUCTION SALE

of REGISTERED CATTLE & HOGS

at the Gladwin County Fair

Thursday, Sept. 15, 1921

CONSISTING OF

HEREFORDS

4 COWS and HEIFERS—1 to 4 years old, of Prime Lad, Beau Donald, and Beau Mischief breeding. 3 of them in calf to DON PERFECTION 628567, winner at the 1919 International Quality Stock, bred to a high class bull.

1 YEARLING BULL—Beau Donald-Perfection breeding.
Consigned by Harold Detweller, Gladwin, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

1 BULL—8 months old, Roan, Scotch breeding.
1 BULL—11 months old, red, milking strain. Consigned by B. F. Woods, Gladwin, Mich.
W. S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES

1 SOW—with litter.
4 SPRING GILTS.
1 BOAR.
Consigned by Elson Welch, Gladwin, Mich.

DUROCS

8 SOWS and gilts, bred for fall litter.
2 SPRING GILTS.
2 BOARS—March litter.
Consigned by Harley Poor & Sons, Gladwin, Mich., David B. Mote, Beaverton, Mich.

All cattle tuberculin tested.
Gladwin County has never had a case of hog cholera.

For catalog and particulars address

C. E. Atwater, Sec'y.

GLADWIN MICH.

BRANDONHILL FARM

Home of Peldora DeKol, King of the Pontiacs. See his calves at Michigan State Fair exhibit.

JOHN P. HEHL

1205 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Mire Sire, Embaggard 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 Plebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 20,599.4 pounds of milk in a year. World's 2nd highest milk record when made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only one Michigan cow with higher milk record today. His two nearest dams average:

Butter, one year 1,199.22
Milk 28,515.9
Champ's sons from choice A. R. O. dams will add prestige to your herd and money to your purse.

J. F. RIEMAN

Owner
Flint, Mich.

A PROVEN BLOOD LINE

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

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

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOL-
stein and Durham about 3 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—KING
R 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 S. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehrbolt, Herdsman,
MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE

We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good Herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Gilts, Sows and Boars.
Write us, tell us what you want and get our prices.
La FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind.
J. Crouch & Son, Prop.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS JUST TWO

They are good ones. High class females, all aged. Best of blood. Come and see.
E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

REVIEW HEREFORDS FOR SALE

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

HARDING FOR CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

PRESIDENT Harding is with the organized farmer who believes in co-operative marketing of his products and in handling his own business affairs. The President's attitude is contained in the following excerpts taken from Chapter IV of his book, "Our Common Country," just off the presses. The President's thought represents largely his attitude toward the farmers' movement in America, as represented by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. President Harding says:

"I believe that the American people, through their government and otherwise, not only in behalf of the farmer but in behalf of their own welfare and the pocket books of the consumers of America, will encourage, make lawful, and stimulate co-operative buying, co-operative distribution, and co-operative selling of farm products.

"But of late years there have sprung up farmer organizations of a quite different sort—organizations with a very large membership, with an aggressive and intelligent leadership, and with a way of raising whatever funds they may find necessary to promote the interest of their members. The leaders of these organizations are learning rapidly how to adapt to their work the methods which business men and working men have found successful in furthering their own interests. The fruit growers of the western coast have become so strong that they are now able not only to do away with many of the expenses heretofore paid to others, but also to influence the price of their products. The grain-growers of the west and northwest have become strong enough to bring about many changes they desired in the marketing of their crops. The farmers of the corn belt states are rapidly perfecting the most powerful organization of farmers ever known in this country. All of these are natural developments in the evolving change of relationship and the modern complexities of productivity and exchange.

"It is more than conceivable, it is apparent, that we are able to deal more wisely and more justly with our agriculture than we have in the past. Unless we do deal more fairly there may come a conflict between the organized farmers in the surplus producing states and those who insist on buying their crops below production costs. We have witnessed the restricted production of manufactures and of labor, but we have not yet experienced the intentionally restricted production of foodstuffs. Let us hope we never may. It is our business to produce and conserve, not to deny, deprive or destroy.

"The need of farm representation in larger governmental affairs is recognized. During the past seven years the right of agriculture to a voice in government administration has been practically ignored, and at times the farmer has suffered grievously as a result. The farmer has a vital interest in our trade relations with other countries, in the administration of our financial policies, and in many of the larger activities of the government. His interests must be safeguarded by men who understand his needs, he must be actually and practically represented.

RISE OF CO-OPERATIVE LIVE STOCK SHIPPING MOVEMENT

UNDER THE auspices of the sub-committee of co-operative marketing at the Farmers' Live Stock Marketing Committee of 15, a conference on the organization and management of co-operative live stock shipping associations was held in Chicago on Sept. 2. The live stock producers of each state sent representatives to outline spec-

ifications for the ideal shipping association.

The basis of the co-operative live stock marketing plan of the Committee of 15 is the local shipping association. More than 2,600 co-operative live stock shipping associations are now operating. The state farm bureaus will foster and develop these organizations in all the states. The farmer-owned and controlled co-operative commission company at the terminal market is the logical agency to handle the shipments from the local associations. H. W. Mumford, secretary of the Committee of 15, explains the rise of the co-operative live stock shipping movement as follows:

"There are some 90 out of 103 counties in my state (Illinois) organized with co-operative shipping associations. The aggregate business of the shipping associations in those counties varies from \$20,000 worth of business a year up to \$1,500,000 worth of business a year. We had one county last year that shipped into the Chicago market \$1,500,000 worth of live stock. This movement has grown to such an extent in the middle west that receipts on the Chicago market now approximate from 25 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent comparative business.

"The establishment of these co-operative shipping associations and this new movement in the marketing of live stock created new problems in marketing. The present selling agencies have been antagonistic to the movement of co-operative shipments. There was a time when they did their best to strangle them, kill them, put them aside; but the child was too strong and vigorous. The result is now that the volume of business has gained to such an extent that every so-called old line commission company in the business in our terminal markets is going out after this co-operative business.

"We maintain that the proper clearing house for these co-operative shipments is a terminal co-operative commission house on the leading markets, where the live stock producer will be in touch with the marketing of his own product. We do not believe that the live stock producer will ever know as much as he ought to know about the marketing of his products, until these commission companies are organized and controlled by the live stock producers of the country. We maintain that it is the really logical channel through which the co-operatively handled shipments from the farms of this country should go."

PROTEST DUTY ON FERTILIZER INGREDIENT

DISCOVERING that a duty of \$12 a ton on ammonium sulphate, a fertilizer ingredient, had been placed in the Fordney bill without a public hearing the American Farm Bureau Federation has made a strong protest to the Senate Finance Committee. Ammonium sulphate is produced as a by-product in the coking of coal, and is sold almost exclusively by one company, The Barrett Company, which handles nearly 90 per cent of the domestic production. It has been on the free list since the McKinley tariff.

SEED DEPARTMENT NOTES

THE SEED department makes its influence felt in the Farm Bureau circles outside of the state. Mr. Nicholson has just returned from a trip throughout some of the central states and reports they are anxious to co-operate in a very special business way with this department. This is an added evidence of the increasing strength of the co-operative seed marketing movement. The big problem is how to handle the business.

Reports coming from timothy seed producing districts indicate that the crop will not be over 75 per cent of that of 1920. Hot, dry weather was very detrimental to the seed and the yields have been

decreased by unfavorable conditions from 5 to 15 per cent below last year. Reports on the yield of clover seed throughout Michigan are varied. Some of the heaviest producing sections of Mammoth and alsike crop for last year report a very light crop. The usual yield in the better fields run from two to three and a half bushels per acre.

Hubam growers over the state are turning in their contracts to the seed department and inspection is well under way by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. It is reported that a fair yield will be realized on a good majority of the fields.

TO AID GRAIN GROWERS

BERNARD M. BARUCH, nationally known as one of the keenest-minded financiers in the world, will be financial adviser in the \$100,000,000 Farmers' Finance Corporation, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Baruch will not be actively connected with the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. However, relations between this giant in money matters and those who are responsible for the Farmers' Finance Corporation will be sufficiently close as to give the farmers' grain sales agency full benefit of his experience and ability. "I am a sincere believer in the rightfulness of the plan," said Mr. Baruch, after the Executive Committee of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., had spent two days with him, "and it has my best wishes for its success. But, while I shall give it my best assistance, I am unable to take up an actual connection with it. The organization, as I understand it, will not attempt to destroy the present methods of marketing the crop, but will endeavor to move it in a more orderly manner. The co-operative selling agency is to be handled by specialized talent.

"The leaders of the movement have no desire to establish a monopoly in restraint of trade, to fix prices or to ask for any special privilege. They are not promising unlimited credit to any one. They are endeavoring, further, to open up the avenues of credit only to those who have the best of collateral—actual marketable grain. They are not offering a substitute for hard work, but desire to get the fruits of it. "They are endeavoring to modernize their business. Their success will depend upon the co-operation which they maintain among themselves, on the ability of the managers and on the wisdom with which they operate. Success will bring prosperity not alone to the farmers but to the country as a whole."

Directors of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to whom Mr. Baruch has given positive assurance that he will help them to the limit of his ability, consider that they have formed connections with one of the most able financial giants in American history. Mr. Baruch is a comparatively young man and for many years prior to the outbreak of the war held a seat on the New York Stock Exchange. It is a matter of common knowledge that he dealt largely in actual securities and much of his success was due to the fact that he had at all times a perfect understanding of the industrial and economic situations.

When war clouds gathered, Mr. Baruch sold his seat on the New York Stock Exchange and accepted an appointment by former President Wilson to become a member of the Council for National Defense. Soon after, he became chairman of the committee on raw materials, minerals and metals. He also headed the committee having in charge the purchases of war materials, and later was a member of the commission in charge of all purchases for the Allies.

On March 5, 1918, he was appointed chairman of the War Industries Board and served until January 1, 1919. Since that time he has been connected with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace as a member of the drafting committee of the economic section. He was also a member of the Supreme Economic Council and chairman of its Raw Material Division.

He distinguished himself especially as the American delegate on economic and reparations clauses, two phases of the peace treaty that have been subjected to little criticism. Later he served on President Wilson's Capital and Labor Board. Since selling his seat on the Stock Exchange he has engaged in no speculation of any kind.

In Mr. Baruch's varied experience as a financier and student of economy, he was brought into close contact with the agricultural problem and fully realizes that co-operative sales agencies must be soundly and adequately financed. His first step in behalf of farmers was taken several months ago when he assisted producers in South Carolina, his native state, and North Carolina, in their efforts to finance the movement of cotton.

He was first brought into contact with the grain marketing program when the Committee of Seventeen requested him to appear before that body to answer several questions on finance problems that were causing the committee no little anxiety. He displayed such an intellectual understanding of the rural finance problem that it was inevitable that the Executive Committee of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., should seek his further counsel when the question of forming the Farmers' Finance Corporation was under consideration.

OHIO NOT TO BE CLOSED TO U. S. GRAIN GROWERS

ALL COMPLICATIONS which for a time threatened to make it impossible for the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to operate in Ohio without going to the time, trouble and expense of organizing a separate company in that state, have been removed, according to Clifford Thorne, general counsel for the corporation.

ONLY THREE STATES WITHOUT FEDERATIONS

Secretary J. W. Coverdale, Director of the Organization Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation reports that only three states—Pennsylvania, Mississippi and South Carolina—do not have State Farm Bureau Federations. The Federation of the County Farm Bureaus in Mississippi will be effective about November 1.

DAIRYMEN MAY STOP CHICAGO MILK SUPPLY

Fears of a milk famine were expressed by 150 dairymen of the Milk Producers' Co-operative Marketing Company, in session at Dundee, Ill. Farmers threaten to ship milk to butter and cheese factories for better prices. A cut of 80 cents a hundred pounds during this month will be made in the price of milk. The dairymen appointed a committee to confer with Russell J. Poole, head of the Chicago council high cost of living committee, to insure distribution in Chicago to infants and the sick in the event the threat was carried out.

5,000,000 POUNDS OF WOOL SOLD

Approximately 5,000,000 pounds of wool was offered for sale at auction by the war department at Boston, Sept. 8th. The lot consisted of about a million pounds of pulled wool, about two million pounds of South American combing wool, more than a million pounds of South American carding wool, 60,000 pounds of west coast wool, and a million pounds of scoured wool.

Loves Michigan and M. B. F. Best I am enclosing two dollars for subscription. I am sure I appreciate your patience you have had with me. My subscription was out in April. I have been here and there for the past year so have not had much chance to read the M. B. F., but I assure you I value the paper very highly. My home is in Michigan. I love Michigan; think it the best of all. I believe your paper is doing a lot of good among the farmers. All of the different departments are of real value in every way. Let the good work go on.—Mrs. M. E. H., Dayton, Ohio.

As you will see by your books I started with the "pink sheet"—there should be a crown over those two words, but I am too tired to make them tonight. Don't stop the paper until you receive a notice to do so, for I intend to take it as long as I am able to get the price. I am on the watch for it every Friday.—L. L., Saginaw County, Michigan.

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

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

As I have sold my Cattle Ranch near Reed City, Michigan, I am offering for sale my herd of 50 registered Shorthorns headed by one of the best Scotch bulls in the State, Master Model 576147. This herd of cattle are principally roans. Terms can be arranged. Time will be given on approved notes. E. M. PARKHURST, Reed City, Mich.

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

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

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

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN 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 Collynie Cullen 5th. Both roan five year olds and tried sires. Best of blood lines and show prospects. Best quiet to handle. A real bargain. Write for particulars.

C. H. Prescott & Sons
Tawas City, 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 Worlds' 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.G. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited. **CARL BARTLETT**, Lawton, Mich.

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

JERSEYS

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

REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD—Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shirelock 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolic's Master Pogie 177,688. A grandson of Pogie 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree. **GUY C. WILBUR**, R. 1, Selding, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE: ONE VERY NICE LARGE REG- istered Jersey Bull will weigh about 1400 lbs. Right in every respect. 3 years old. Or would exchange for one younger of equal value. **E. G. FERRIS**, 84, Alma, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

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

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL CALF 7 MONTHS OLD SIRE, Langwater Prince Charmante, A. R. 4 A. R. daughters average 418 lbs. fat 2 1-2 yrs. Dam: Lawton's Lady Ld., A. R. 418 lbs. 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.

GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE— 1 two-year old; 1 yearling; 1 five months old; 1 three months old, all the May Rose strain, advanced registry. Write **G. T. BRYCE**, Romeo, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

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

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

HERE IS SOMETHING GOOD. BIG TYPE Poland Chinas. One extra good large long big boned smooth gilt bred to Howley's Clansman. Price \$100. Also younger gilts \$50 to \$50.00. **HOWLEY BROS.**, Merrill, Mich.

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

FOR SALE, LARGE TYPE

POLAND CHINA
boar pigs. Sired by F's Clansman 891211, Michigan's 1920 Gr. Champion boar, and by Smooth Buster 395823, Michigan's 1920 1st Jr. Yearling Boar. Immune by double treatment. Priced to sell. Write or see them. Free livery to visitors. **A. A. FELDKAMP**, Manchester, R. R. No. 2, Mich.

BIG BOB MASTODON

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

B. T. P. C. A FEW TOP GILTS BRED TO Highland Giant, the \$500 boar. Others bred to Wiley's Perfection. Weight, 700 at 18 months. **JOHN D. WILEY**, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. BOAR PIGS at weaning time, from Mich. Champion herd \$25 with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write **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 growing. Best of blood lines represented. Write or call. **W. Caldwell & Son**, Springport, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX from large grower 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. O. 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.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS AND REG. OX- ford Sheep. To start with I will offer a male pig born March 26th, 1921, weighing over 200 lbs. for \$30; also sows of the same litter from \$20 to \$40. **GEORGE MIDDLETON**, Wheeler, Mich.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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 SENSATION (a great son of Great Orion's Sensation) and Michigan Demonstration (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 BOARS SPRING FARROW, Mostly Colonel, Long Wonder and Sensation breeding.
CHASLEN FARMS, Northville, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS. Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.
F. J. DROTT, R 1, Monroe, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Bred Stock all Sold. Orders taken for wanting pigs, 1,000 pound hard boar.
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FOR SALE—DUROC FALL GILTS AND BRED SOWS. One Duroc Boar from Brookwater breeding. Choice spring pigs.
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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.
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OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219
1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling
BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
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DUROCS ANYTHING YOU WANT AT Farmer's prices.
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FOR SALE: ONE Duroc Boar from Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.
JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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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
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O. I. C.'s SERVICE BOARS, SPRING PIGS at Farmer's prices.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, 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 2.

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

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 Lethrop, Mich.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE REDUCED PRICES FOR 30 DAYS
DAN BOOHER, R 4, Ewart, Mich.

OXFORDS - 20 YRS. BREEDING

from the best blood lines. Both sexes for sale. One choice 2 yr old Herd Header registered and delivered to your station.
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FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS THAT have sire and type. Call or write.
Armstrong Bros., R.R. No. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

MERINO RAMS FOR SALE. GOOD BIG-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-S 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, BUCK LAMBS AND YEARLING LAMBS.
Make your selection now for later shipment. Will spare a few good ewes.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

MAPLE LAWN FARM, Shropshires, rams and ram lambs of choice breeding. Woolled from nose to toes. A. E. Bacon & Son, Sheridan, Mich.

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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.
R. G. Kirby, R 1, East Lansing, Mich.

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

Every Breeder

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WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER ?**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!

LAW REGARDING DISEASED BEES

(Continued from page 5)

as amended by Act 87 of the Public Acts of 1917 and Act 174 of the Public Acts of 1919. I think you could get a copy by addressing the State Board of Agriculture. There is no provision that requires you to use a "patent hive" but there is a provision that requires one to use movable frames so far as practicable so any frame may be removed by the inspector's examination to discover if there is any disease or foul brood. Great damage may be done if the disease is allowed to spread, hence the law provides for inspection and a practical quarantine against disease the same as a quarantine against diseases among animals. The provision is right and should be faithfully observed by all and the inspector should be rendered all the assistance possible. One who interferes with the inspector in the performance of his duty is liable to a fine and imprisonment.—Legal Editor.

FEEDING SKIMMILK TO CALVES

I have two pure-bred Holstein calves which are about ten months old. I am feeding them about 7 quarts of skimmed milk twice per day. I did intend to keep it up until spring. Is there any damage of these heifers sucking themselves when they get to be cows. They weigh 415 and 385 each at 5 1-2 months old and have been doing fine since with the cows in the pasture. Kindly advise me what to do to make the best cows possible. Will a 7-day test hurt a cow in any way? What is the best way to fit them up and test them.—J. M., Shiawassee County, Michigan.

If you have plenty of skimmed milk I would advise you to keep on feeding the heifers in question until they are a year and a half old. I have known many heifers to be fed milk to this age without their sucking themselves when they come into milk. It is usually a question of plenty of milk and time and trouble to feed the heifers which causes them to be turned on to dry feed at an early age.

The seven day test will not injure a cow, providing she is handled properly. In nearly every instance a cow is improved by being tested rather than harmed as testing develops the cow very markedly. I am sending you under separate cover, a copy of a pamphlet giving suggestions of the care of cows on official and long time tests.—J. E. Burnett, Associate Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

"HOME BREWERS" LIABLE TO FINE AND IMPRISONMENT

What can the law do if you have beer for home use. Can you put yeast in beer? What can the law do if they find whiskey in your house and you never made and never sold it or gave it away?—E. F., Bad Axe, Mich.

Those who make "home brew" violate the provisions of the prohibition law and upon conviction would be liable to a fine or imprisonment or both. The possession of liquor that came lawfully into your possession in the first instance and retained for your own use is not unlawful under the prohibition law. The unlawful use of it would be a violation of the criminal law.—Legal Editor.

WHERE TO HAVE CATTLE HIDES TANNED

Where can I get cattle hides tanned into harness leather?—E. M. O., Thompsonville, Michigan.

The only firm we know of that tans cattle hides for leather is the Woelfel Leather Co., Morris, Illinois. Write them for prices and any other information you desire.—Managing Editor.

IGNORING CHILDREN IN WILL

Will you please inform me thru your columns if a man or a man and wife holding property jointly can so will their property so as to exclude any one of their children from inheriting same or any part of it at their death, there being several children in the family? What is the smallest allowance they could leave to them?—L. W., Emmett, Mich.

Instead of making joint wills each could make separate wills but have them just alike. If husband and wife own real estate in their joint names upon the death of either

the whole real estate belongs absolutely to the survivor and the will of the survivor takes the property where it is provided in the will. Parents may will their property to any or all of their children as their best judgment may determine. There is no amount that a parent may give a child to have it lawful. It has been frequently provided in wills that small amounts have been named in the will to each child not given the larger portion of the estate to show that testator had not overlooked them by inadvertence or had not sufficient mental ability to remember them. However that was not a legal requirement that they be named in the will if sufficient evidence exists to show that the will expresses the intention of the testator and that he was mentally capable of making it. The old fashioned way of naming all of the children in the will is a splendid way of showing that they were not forgotten and a contest could not be sustained on that ground.—Legal Editor.

FOOD VALUE OF OAT HULLS

Are there any food value in oats hulls? Would running them into my silo with the silage corn be a good idea?—E. E. S., Chilmix, Michigan.

I presume that you mean the ordinary oak acorn with the kernel taken out. The only analysis that I find of the shell is in combination with the kernel. I also found the analysis of the kernel itself. Below is the digestive nutrients in 100 pounds of each: Acorn, kernel and shell, Crude protein, 2.3; carbohydrates, 36.2; fat, 3.8; Acorn, kernel, crude protein, 2.9; carbohydrates; fat, 4.7. From the exhibit made in this table I would say that there is very little food value in the oak hull and consequently I would say that it would not be advisable to put them into a silo with corn. It looks from the analysis that there is very little crude protein and probably only a small amount of this is available as digestive protein.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

LETTING SHEEP ON SHARES

Please inform me through the columns of M. B. F. the proper terms of letting sheep out on shares. All are young ewes two years old, except one, which is one year old.—Reader, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Proper terms for letting sheep would be what the parties agree upon. It varies with different localities, different breeds and different individuals. The law does not fix the terms of such letting.—Legal Editor.

FARM RENT DISPUTE

I rented a farm for one year with the privilege of years. I left after the first year, had wheat in and was to pay rent for field when I took the wheat, but sold the field of wheat to man I rented the farm of. He seeded the wheat without my consent to clover. Has he the right to do so? He hasn't paid me for wheat yet. What can I do?—O. F., Newport, Mich.

He had the right to seed the wheat after you turned the premises over to him. You can sue him for the price of the wheat you sold him if he is not willing to pay without suit.—Legal Editor.

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 AUTO KNITTER

In reply to your article I saw in the Michigan Business Farmer in the Experience Pool in regards to the Auto Knitter would say I purchased an Auto Knitter last fall. So far I have found the company reliable, and have received prompt returns. I considered it quite a complicated machine, at least it was for me and it took quite a lot of practice to make an acceptable sock. Now I can make a good sock in twenty-five minutes.—Mrs. S., Ionia County, Michigan.

REFORMING COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 1)

appoint other county officers, such as sheriff, prosecutor, clerk and treasurer, yet in name, character and function these officers will continue as now.

It is particularly to be noted that no change will be made in the spheres of the judiciary or taxation and equalization. The judicial system in Michigan is a state system. Judges, clerks, prosecutor, sheriff and other minor officers are not only county but state officers, and must be so considered from the standpoint of the state. The whole statewide system of taxation and equalization, which has been decades in developing, and which is imbedded in the whole system of state law, is to remain without molestation. If there are problems demanding improved methods in taxation or equalization, whether in the county or the state, those problems cannot in the nature of things be attacked at this time in the interests of this particular movement. It is also in evidence that township, village and other local officials will not be changed in any way, as the amendment affects only the organization of county government as such, hence it will be necessary for local supervisors to continue to function locally with responsibility devolving on them in the work of taxation and equalization.

If there is any admitted weak spot in the entire program it appears in the lack of definition of authority as between the taxing and expending bodies in the county. Since the taxing and equalizing system is not to be disturbed while the expending and administering system is to be radically changed by substituting a commission for the county board of supervisors, it will be necessary for the legislature to prescribe some method whereby a budget commission or committee, representing the local supervisors as a county taxing body, and the county commission, shall confer with a view to agreement as to the amounts of money needed in order to handle county affairs during each current year.

From the popular standpoint, the most difficult hurdle to be passed evidently is the question of relations between urban and rural areas in about half of the counties of Michigan. It may be admitted that the demand for this reform has come most vigorously from urban counties. With the development of modern business methods in our growing cities, the black and white contrast between modern city government and ancient county government has become so glaring that it is not surprising to find government has become so glaring that it is not surprising to find centers of population particularly aggressive in the reform of county government. On the other hand, representatives of the state committee deliberately refused during the last legislative session to accept victory as it was offered them on condition that the amendment be made applicable only to counties of 150,000 and upward. This feature would have limited the reform to Wayne and Kent counties alone. Proponents of the plan believed that there were other counties in Michigan from which serious demand had been made for relief from present county conditions, and they preferred to co-operate with all other counties in the state desiring to better their situation rather than to help themselves at the expense of the rest of the state. It is a fact, as proved by masses of correspondence in the office of the committee that citizens, voters and taxpayers in large numbers of rural counties are eager for a test of the plan.

Already, however, it is evident that the petty county politicians including especially the supervisory element in certain rural areas who made themselves felt at Lansing last winter, are organizing vigorously to defeat the whole program. The state committee is in possession of information bearing on this phase of the campaign which it is not yet ready to divulge, but it can promise

the people of Michigan a thorough campaign in which all possible light will be turned upon conditions, regardless of who may be affected thereby. Yet the committee has no desire or intention of waging a personal or political campaign against any present office-holder. We are leaving the question of personnel entirely to the people of each county to determine. We are deliberately attacking the ancient system of county business which in the words of Governor Groesbeck last summer, is generally regarded as "a joke."

Under the leadership of attorney Parm C. Gilbert of Traverse City, chairman of the state committee, and such other stalwart citizens as W. E. Davidson of Sault Ste. Marie, F. L. Baldwin of Escanaba, Mich., Elvin Swarthout of Grand Rapids and Clarence E. Wilcox of Detroit, serving on the state committee, it can be assured that nothing dangerous or foolish will be attempted. When the history of this program is written, as some day it may be, instead of being radical or revolutionary, it will be shown that this is one of the most conservative proposals in the interests of financial economy and governmental efficiency that the people of Michigan ever considered.

FROM KEEL TO BRIDGE ON A GREAT OCEAN LINER

(Continued from page 4)

is a restless god. Calm seas bore him. He is happiest when the white-caps break and the waves lash themselves into boiling foam. So today he bade the sea to get a move on, and it obeyed. Shortly after luncheon the waves began to chase each other. High and higher they rise. Faster and faster they come. No longer do they glide gently along the side of the liner as if loath to leave her, but they come at her prow as if bent upon destroying it. They slap the vessel on her nose and break angrily but impotently over the fore deck. It is fascinating to watch the boiling and swirling of the water as the back-lash from the swells thrown out by the boat engage in combat with the oncoming waves. They meet, they grapple, they rear high in the air forming a turret of water that breaks into a fine spray which is thrown in every direction like lava from a volcano, then foaming with rage at its own impotency it finally comes to rest white and exhausted upon the bosom of the sea.

"Ships at sea. Like the weary wanderer of the desert who looks with eager eyes for the oases where he may quench his thirst and rest his weary bones, so do the passengers on board ship strain their eyes eagerly for a glimpse of a sister boat laden with other human beings. Quite frequently upon our journey it has been reported that a ship was in sight. Then all hands to the deck rail, field glasses in focus, eyes scanning the horizon. 'There she is,' someone excitedly proclaims. Then follows small and excited conversation during which everyone including members of the crew make a thousand guesses as to the stranger's identity, size, cargo, distance away, whether bound and whence cometh. It is a great moment and never fails to furnish an interesting time so long as the stranger is in sight. A ship passing in the night with all lights ablaze is a beautiful sight. As man sees her in the distance, watches her move silently by until once again she is shrouded in the mysteries of the night, he is moved to reflect upon the marvels of the universe and the goodness of God who watches o'er His frail people when they tempt the dangers of the deep. * * *"

(Well, folks, we're still in mid-Atlantic. We'll either have to jump overboard or go on. So next week I'll tell you about a man I met who attended the Paris Peace Conference, the work of the Eastern States Co-operative Farmers' Exchange, the secretary of which was on the Caronia, and the sailor with the crooked nose who saved sixty lives when the Lusitania went down.)

POULTRY BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

POULTRY

YEARLING HENS

White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes; also 3 weeks Leghorn and Rhode Island Red Pullets. First class practical stock Cockerels—White Wyandottes and Rocks; R. C. Brown Leghorns. Pair two year old Gray Toulouse Geese. We will send you description and prices. STATE FARM ASSOCIATION, Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

MUD WAY AUSH-KA FARM

offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. I. G. spring chicks. 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.

TOP QUALITY COCKERELS—MINORCAS, Houdans, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Spanish. 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 \$8 and \$4. Hatching eggs, \$6 per setting of 15. GRABOWSKA 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. CHAS. 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

163-ACRE FARM \$3000 WITH HORSES, furniture, 17 cows and young stock, bull, crops, vehicles, tools, machinery, etc. included; assuring good income and bright future; near village, convenient live RR town; broad fields rich loamy tillage, 30-cow pasture; lots wood, about 100,000 ft. timber, 100 apple trees; 9-room house, 14-cow basement barn, silo. To settle affairs only \$3000 part cash, easy terms. Details page 10 our Big New Catalog. Just Out. Copy FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

80 ACRES ON IMPROVED ROAD, SPLENDID section; Horses, 3 cows, 9 pigs, calves, poultry, machinery, tools, vehicles; 150 bu. oats, 100 bu. corn, hay, straw, fodder; easy auto drive Saginaw; 70 acres rich tillage; 10-cow wire-fenced pasture; 50 apple trees; pears, plums, cherries, etc.; Substantial 7-room house, delightful view; basement barn, silo, granary, garage, poultry houses. Farming profitable. Owner's other interests compel sacrifice \$8000, only \$2000 cash. Immediate possession. Catalog free. A. O. HEINE, 118 S. Franklin St., Saginaw, Mich.

WESTERN MICHIGAN FARMS—IMPROVED and unimproved; ranches, grazing areas, colonization tracts. Nod fruit region, general farming, dairying, etc. Exceptional marketing, social and transportation facilities. Illustrated booklets free. WESTERN MICHIGAN DEVELOPMENT BUREAU, Dept. 88, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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

FOR SALE—FINE 100 ACRE FARM, well fenced with good buildings. FRANK GLAWE, Oquocoe P. O., Mich., Presque Isle County.

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

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

120 ACRE RANCH, WOVEN FENCES, spring creek, 2 spring ponds; cheap for quick sale. CLIFTON ROBINSON, Hersey, Mich., R. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY

USED AUTO PARTS, SAVE 50 PER CENT on guaranteed parts. We have used parts for Fords, Dodge, Buicks, Chevrolet, Overland, Studebaker, Maxwell, Oakland, E. M. F., Flanders, Jackson, Metz, Detroit and most any make of car. We have springs, wheels, front and rear axles, gears, motor parts, high and low tension magnets, magneto parts, generators, starters, tires, odd size tires, reliners, radiators, tops. Some good used motors in excellent condition. If its auto parts you need, write us today. E. BERMAN & SONS, Ithaca, Michigan.

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

WYANDOTTE

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES

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

C. W. HEIMBACH
Big Rapids, Mich.

LEGHORNS

Grabowski's S. O. White Leghorns, Cockerels, cocks and yearling hens for sale. LEO GRABOWSKA, 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.

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

HATCHING EGGS

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.

WILL HAVE A FEW CHOICE COCKS AND hens, cockerels and pullets for sale. Must act quickly if wanted. Wm. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, R. 1, Mich.

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

FENCE POSTS

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

GENERAL

OLD KENTUCKY SMOKING TOBACCO—3 year old leaf, aged in bulk, 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., Marshfield, Wis.

USE LEATHER TANNED FROM YOUR own hides. New price list just published.—MUSKEGON LEATHER CO., Box 303, 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.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY GELDINGS age 5 and 7 years, weight 3,200 pounds. Price \$300. MIKE DERKACH, Standish, Mich.

LATEST SONG: WHEN SILVER THREADS are Gold Again. Instrumental: Isle of Beautiful Dreams. 15c each. THE DE STEIGER MUSIC CO., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

\$1,000 FOR A NAME—YOU CAN WIN IT. The undersigned is a song-writer who also sells songs and desires some new catchy titles for more songs he is about to write. You submit a suitable name or title and I will use it for my next song. I have a new song hit just off the press which I am now selling, but you need not buy more than one single copy in order to enter this prize contest. If you wish to order by the dozens and resell same to your friends, you can do so and thus be eligible to compete in Class 1 or 2 for the big prizes. To the persons, who, in the judges' estimation, submit the best titles, will be awarded cash prizes as follows:

	Class 3	Class 2	Class 1
	1 copy	12 copies	24 copies
ordered		ordered	ordered
1st prize	\$20.00	\$300.00	\$1,000.00
2nd prize	10.00	50.00	250.00
3rd prize	5.00	25.00	125.00
4th prize	2.50	12.50	62.50
5th prize	1.25	6.25	31.25

Remember: All these prizes are to be given. Your friends will be delighted to buy each a copy of the song from you at 25c each, so you can easily dispose of all except your own copy, and thus get your money back, and yet be eligible to compete for the grand cash prize of \$1,000. Submit your titles early. Each contestant has the privilege to submit from 1 to 5 titles, giving you 5 chances for each prize according to class. Judges: F. B. Carlblom, Cashier Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Dr. L. M. Hendricks, Dental Surgeon, J. R. Howe, Cashier Citizens State Bank. Contest closes October 31st, 1921. Mail your titles and remit by Bank Draft to G. A. STENSON, Songwriter, Chas. Minn., L. Box 132. Notice: In case of a tie the early reply rules. Class 3, remit 25c; Class 2, \$5.00; Class 1, \$6.00.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

"EVERYBODY'S doing it." Doing what? Declaring that the slump is over and that we are on the high road to another era of prosperity. Indicative of the sentiment is the following from the last issue of the Trade Review issued by the Detroit Board of Commerce:

"Business conditions are reported to be improving. A safe foundation is now being laid on which will be built an era of prosperity. The prevailing period of uncertainty will pass away with its gloomy shadows just as soon as people begin to realize that the United States cannot long continue in a depressed condition. When people begin to view the future with optimism then a rising merchandise market inevitably asserts itself. President conditions are brought about very largely by 'a state of mind.' We have the greatest home market for our products of any nation and the largest stock of gold with the added incentive of easier monetary conditions. The man who is bearish on the future of the United States is making a serious mistake."

The demand for farm products from both home and foreign markets continues to be good, and prices are holding up fairly well on nearly all food commodities. A stabilization of prices on farm products which can reasonably be expected because of the lack of a large surplus will be the best thing that can happen to the country and help to restore the farmers' purchasing power.

Improvement in business conditions is bound to have a profound effect upon the farmers' prices. This improvement is now becoming marked, but may show some recession before spring. However, the worst seems to be over, and after the long pull through the winter, we may expect better times for everybody concerned.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., SEPT. 6, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.32	1.28		
No. 2 White	1.29			
No. 3 Mixed	1.28	1.27%		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Red	2.57	2.55	2.55	

The wheat market continued to work upward last week and the Detroit market gained 6c during the week while at Chicago prices were 3c higher on Saturday, September 3, than they were at the opening on Monday of that week.

Wheat was under bullish conditions most of the week. Not that there was much change in the news, it was the same kind of market, with plenty to indicate higher prices later on and a great deal to depress the price at present. The most bullish piece of news received during the week related to the effect the short crop of cotton seed will have on the consumption of corn. Cotton seed is very far from a normal crop and the feeding of corn will be materially increased to take the place of meal. This will take care of a great deal of the corn crop and remove much weight from the market. A large production of corn is promised and this was expected to have a depressing influence on wheat. With this removed and the wheat production decreased according to figures by a reliable examiner, the bulls feel that prices should go their way with a little more pep. This bullish news had its first effect Thursday, but all the gain was not held, largely because export buyers quit on the advance and the bulls lacked confidence enough to hold when the bears made an attack. The bear ammunition is the same as it has been all season, large receipts and an expectation that the movement is

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Wheat and oats firm. Corn easy. Rye, beans and potatoes steady. Hay inactive.

CHICAGO—Corn steady. Wheat and oats in demand. Beans firm. Potatoes easy. Hogs and cattle active and higher.

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

to continue large for another couple of weeks at least. Weakness comes from the markets of the northwest because the dealers in that direction are impressed by the selling of spring wheat. The Canadian movement of wheat to market is a bearish condition also. Another bullish piece of news at work on the market is that the United States has over-exported its wheat and will have to import from Canada. Some statisticians figure that 50,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat will be required to tide this country over to the 1922 crop.

Export buying decreased late in the week, but was pretty heavy earlier. The total taken was large and dealers expect another decrease in the visible supply.

CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., SEPT. 6, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.60	.55		
No. 3 Yellow	.59			
No. 4 Yellow	.56			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Yell.	1.61	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.	

The early part of last week the corn market was easy and lower prices were quoted at Chicago but there was no change at Detroit until Thursday at which time the price declined a cent and a half. On Friday the prices held steady at Detroit in face of a 3c advance in wheat. The market opened easier in both Chicago and Detroit Saturday but strengthened later in sympathy with a substantial advance in wheat and higher prices were made at Chicago. Trading was quite ac-

tive and it was thought that a considerable amount of the grain was for export. Chicago received 8,798,000 bushels last week. Tuesday of the current week marks the opening of the market after a double holiday and there is much speculation as to how the market will turn. If export business continues strong in wheat corn prices should advance.

OATS

OAT PRICES (new) BU., SEPT. 6, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.39 1/4	.38		
No. 3 White	.37	.35 1/4		
No. 4 White	.34			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 White	.68	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detroit		.66 1/2	.64	

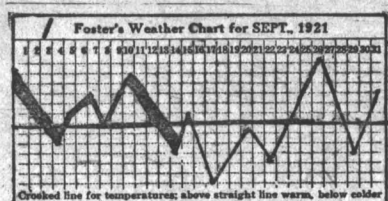
Oat prices being in sympathy with the advances in prices of wheat averaged higher at the close of last week than at the beginning. Trade was not brisk at any time during entire period and was confined almost entirely to local business; however any setback in prices was promptly followed by investment demand which strengthens our belief that oat prices have seen their low level and average higher prices are due from now on. Farmers have begun to hold their oats and receipts dropped off sharply last week at all markets. Chicago received only 673 cars last week against 1,209 the corresponding week a year ago.

RYE

Rye was quiet and little attention was paid to it the fore part of last week at Detroit but on Friday de-

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10, 1921.—Near Sept. 10 the front of an important disturbance will appear in the Alaskan and western Canadian Rockies and it will be advisable for all having business away from shelter to have a care for that period of severe storms. They are expected to occupy all the country west of Michigan up to Sept. 11 or 12, moving rather slowly, and from that time until after Sept. 15 almost anything in the weather line may be expected. The warm wave, storm wave and cool wave will have crossed Michigan by end of Sept. 13 and will occupy the next three or four days in reaching the Atlantic coast. The forces of these storms will increase till after Sept. 16 and probabilities favor dangerous storms from Sept. 9 to 17. These storms will be general in America and Canada.

Rains from these storms will prepare the soil for a good growth of winter grain, both for the 1922 crops and for 1921 fall pastures. Not much change in the location of rainfall; it will break drouth in some places but generally be located about as for the past four months. The great change in location of precipitation will not begin till late in October. Following the great storms killing frosts will be general in our northern states and the Canadian provinces east of Rockies during the week centering on Sept. 17.

I did not relate the whole story

about the disastrous drouth expected to visit the East Indies and Australia during their 1922 crop season. That destructive drouth is expected to include India, the Malayan peninsula, southern China, the Philippines, Ceylon, New Zealand, Tasmania, New Guinea, Borneo and will begin in a moderate way in April, 1922, continuing to March, 1923. Not a severe drouth all the time but during that twelve months those countries will not get rid of drouth conditions and the worst of it will be during their crop season of 1922. I have a record of the causes of the drouths that occurred in the past seventy-five years and I warn those countries to be prepared for famine conditions. If such a drouth was indicated for this country I would give out the information only in a private way.

For 1922 certain crops will be almost a total failure in America and Canada but other crops will be a great and general success. I cannot publish which crops will fail because the newspapers that do not get my forecasts for publication would say that I was making such predictions for the purpose of speculating in grain or cotton. But subscribers to this paper always hear from me, privately, when I receive stamp for reply.

For six months I have advised farmers to hold grain and for dealers to buy as the markets went down. The markets are now telling why I did so. All who have followed my advice will profit thereby. I will not publish that kind of advice in the newspapers any more this year.

The first half of the great Australian drouth beginning in April, 1922, will come from the same cause that brought the 1901 drouth to America and destroyed our corn crop.

W. T. Foster

mand sprang up and the price went up 2c. This demand was in evidence on Saturday and the price again advanced 2c bringing No. 2 up to \$1.04.

BARLEY

The barley market closed last week at Chicago with the tone easy and buyers were not inclined to pay much attention to this grain. Receipts are heavier than a year ago and export sales are smaller. No. 1 barley is 64c per bushel at Chicago.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., SEPT. 6, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
O. H. P.	4.65	5.25	5.70	
Red Kidneys		10.50		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Detroit			6.00	

Beans are higher in price by 15c on the Detroit market than they were at the time our last issue went to press and the market is firm. Prices have not changed at Chicago and New York but demand is good and the market steady.

POTATOES

Receipts were heavy again last week in New York and while there was some increase in demand from the summer resorts, the local demand was quite light and prices eased off fully 50c per bag on all grades. Some sales were reported up to \$5.25 @ 5.50 early in the week on Long Islands, but \$4.50 @ 5 covered most sales on 185-lb. barrels. Later in the week prices were off \$1.

Despite abnormally heavy arrivals of the week before the Chicago market cleaned up fairly well last week. Some dealers were at a loss to know where all the potatoes went to. Shipping orders were of good proportions, especially to the sections where early potatoes were scarce. Smaller receipts beginning last week had a tendency to steady the market although on Tuesday prices ruled steady to 10c lower. Warm weather helped to slow up the movement and buyers were interested only in a limited way. Receipts were in excess of the demand. Farmers quit digging when the market broke, and receipts, although heavier than last year at this time, were nothing like those of the week previous. Some Colorados topped the market at \$2.50 @ 2.75.

The Detroit market also suffered from large receipts and prices dropped from \$6 @ 6.50 per 150-lb. sack to \$4.25 @ 4.50 for this amount.

HAY

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	20.00 @ 21.00	18.00 @ 19.00		
Chicago	20.00 @ 21.00	18.00 @ 19.00		
New York	22.00 @ 23.00	20.00 @ 21.00		
Pittsburg	22.00 @ 23.00	20.00 @ 21.00		

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1		
Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover		
Detroit	19.00 @ 20.00	16.00 @ 17.00		
Chicago	19.00 @ 20.00	16.00 @ 17.00		
New York	22.00 @ 23.00	20.00 @ 21.00		
Pittsburg	18.00 @ 19.00	16.00 @ 17.00		

Reports from the principal hay markets of this country show there has been little change during the past week and prices remain the same. Eastern markets are steady and inactive with receipts under expectations; this is due to the shippers and producers taking a dislike to present level of prices. Receipts at large markets show considerable poor hay in the country and indicate good hay will be worth considerable more money a few months later.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Dry-fed cattle are the only thing on the entire live stock list that can be called active; yearling steers of good quality and breeding,

are badly wanted everywhere but all other grades of cattle including heavy steers are dull and featureless with a sagging tendency. In Chicago, of late, yearling steers have been selling on a range from \$9.50 to \$10.85 with nothing but high-grade steers selling for the outside figure. All grades of grass-fed stock are dull and slow with the common canner grades bringing hardly enough to pay freight charges to market. Veal calves are active with the best kinds selling in Chicago for \$13.50 per cwt.

Cattle have been dull and quiet in the Detroit market of late, but the sale of 140 head of fat steers on Tuesday, September 6, at the Michigan State Fair was the event of the season in the local field; not often, in the past, has so large an offering of extremely fat cattle been available and Detroit buyers did their share toward making the sale a success. With large numbers of grass-fed cattle in feeders hands, ready to come forward, the outlook for killing cattle is not encouraging.

The sheep and lamb trade is dull and slow with prime lambs doing mighty well if they bring \$8.50. The top for prime sheep is \$5 but thousands of the thin, grassy kind sell every week below \$3 per cwt.

The speculative provision market is strong and active with lard leading the procession. The cause of the strength in lard values is said to be large sales on foreign account and a large decrease in the visible supply of this commodity, but good judges are inclined to the opinion that the shorts in September product are bidding up the market in the effort to even up before the end of the month. Light hogs are still selling at a premium but the improved demand for lard is helping out the heavy hog trade.

WOOL MARKETS

The wool market continued about unchanged, with a very good movement, especially on the fine grades, and with a steady to firm tone throughout. Practically all kinds of wool are moving in fair volume, and at the prices established when this improvement began a few weeks ago.

Quotations on mid-western so-called "native" wools, in large lots—such prices as are obtained by the farmers' pools—are as follows: Fine staple, 31@33c; 1-2 blood staple, 31@32c; 1-2 blood clothing, 26@28c; 3-8 blood wools, 25@26c; 1-4 blood, 23@24c; low 1-4 blood, 18@20c; braid, 13@15c. Western territory wools bring 3@4c less than corresponding grades of native wools in most cases.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Eggs and butter are in fair demand and the markets are steady. Fresh current receipts of eggs are worth 31c a dozen. No. 1 creamery butter is quoted at 35 1-2 cents per pound.

Peaches are in demand at from \$2.25 to \$3.25 per bushel. Other fruits continue steady. Apples are worth from \$2.50 to \$3 per bu.; plums, \$2.50@2.75 and pears, \$2@2.50 per bu. Grapes are 6c a pound and blackberries \$7.50@\$8 a bu.

Dressed calves are scarce with choice at 15@16c, medium, 13c and large coarse 5@10c per pound.

Receipts of live poultry are liberal and the market is easy and demand slow. Spring chickens are 25@26c; Leghorns, springs, 20@22c; large hens, 25c; small hens, 18@20c; old roosters, 14@15c; ducks, 20@22c; geese, 15c and turkeys 30c per pound.

Dressed hogs, light, are 10c and heavy 6@8c a pound.

SCANDINAVIA GOOD MARKET FOR AMERICAN APPLES

Scandinavian countries offer a good, although limited market for American apples, and prospects for a successful year in this trade are encouraging, reports the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, who recently completed an investigation in these countries. The Scandinavian markets indicate a preference for the medium and small-sized apple.

Special care must be taken in the packing and selection of fruit for these markets. Freight is high and exchange is against the American shipper. American apples are therefore extremely high and only first-class fruit can be disposed of profitably.

CANADA HOPES TO MARKET WOOL IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Canadian wool interests with 7,500,000 pounds of wool, or half of the whole clip, still on hand to sell abroad are keenly interested in the efforts now being made to find larger markets in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, especially since the emergency tariff law of the United States went into effect, reports the American consul at Kingston.

The United States hitherto has been the principal customer for the Canadian wool, taking approximately half the annual clip. But the United States does not offer a good market this year for many reasons and Canadian wool interests have established a selling agency in England and are making arrangements generally for the development of European markets.

Last year Canadian growers shipped co-operatively to England 130,000 pounds of wool. English woolen companies which purchased the wool submitted favorable reports on the grading and quality of the shipments. The grading system, which from year to year has been improved, has created a satisfactory standing for Canadian wool.

BEANS ARE "COMING BACK"

"Prohibition has affected the restaurant business and beans are 'coming back,' according to Harry Doherty of New York, National President of the International Stewards' Association, and other food purveyors meeting in Pittsburgh last week in their twenty-first annual convention. 'You can't fool the cafe patron any more,' said Doherty. 'When he orders ham and eggs he wants ham and eggs. The 'a la' business is a dead issue. There was a time when a few cocktails could legally precede a dinner, when the diner did not care what he ate, but not now. Dress ham and eggs up in a title 'Ham and Eggs a la Portugese' and the public is skeptical.' Reiterating the contention that prices would not drop in restaurants Mr. Doherty said that cafeterias, where the masses were fed

would feel the lowering prices first when they did come. Beans are 'coming back,' sweeping over the country like an advancing army, according to stewards, who say it has taken the World War Veterans three years to forget the taste of the standing diet in the fighting service, but the old craving for 'a thousand on a plate' is coming back. The demand is growing stronger each day."

STATE GUERNSEY BREEDERS TO HOLD BIG SALE

MICHIGAN State Guernsey Breeders have decided to stage their First Annual Consignment Sale of Registered Guernsey males and females on October 19, 1921. The sale will take place in the sale pavilion of the Michigan Agricultural College, at East Lansing.

Thus far forty-six consignments have been received by the sales manager, F. E. Fox of Waukesha, Wisconsin, who will have complete charge of the sale.

In the offering thus far listed, are some very exceptionally well bred animals, including some excellent advanced registry cows and heifers out of tested dams, also a few fine sires. The heaviest consignor is Wm. S. Ormston & Son of St. Johns, Michigan, who are putting in their entire herd of twenty-six purebreds. C. G. Parnell of Jackson, Michigan, is another heavy consignor, having twelve listed in the sale.

Below is a short description of some of the offerings that deserve special attention. Imp. Christine of St. Sampsons is a beautiful A. R. cow, that has a record of 8,527.1 pounds milk, 498.9 pounds butterfat as a two year old, and a re-entry record of 11,645.1 pounds milk and 608.0 pounds butterfat. Two very fine daughters of this high producing cow will be offered. Another fine A. R. cow is Venus of Nelcroft who has an official butterfat record of 10,061.35 pounds milk, 496.2 pounds butterfat at two years, with a re-entry record of 11,446.1 pounds milk and 594.69 pounds butterfat at three years. Tan Tivy of Maplecrest, A. R. 5961, a daughter of Imp. Spotswood Sequel, is listed. She has an official record of 10,139.7 pounds milk and 507.25 pounds butterfat as a three year old.

Mr. Ormston offers five daughters and six sons of his herd sire, Bellwood Dimple Bass No. 48941, who is a son of Jethro Boss, A. R. sire of 22 A. R. daughters, and out of Lily of Grasslands who has a record of 11,512.7 pounds milk and 40.75 pounds butterfat as a four year old. Mr. Parnell offers St. Austell Direct No. 5701, also two of his daughters and one son. This bull is sired by the famous bull, Don Diavolo of Linda Vista, A. R., that sold for \$10,000. The dam is Richesse of Linda Vista who has an official record of 10,567.9 pounds milk and 502.2 pounds butterfat.

Other fine individuals will be offered including daughters of such well-bred sires as Governor of the Chene, A. R.; Imp. Galaxy's Sequel A. R.; Modena's Yeoman of Langwater A. R.; and Langwater Crusader.

An invitation is extended to every breeder in Michigan to attend this sale and help boost the Guernsey breed in the state.

Preparing Ground for Fall Grains

Farmers are Cutting Corn and Filling Silos

Tuscola—Corn is good. Quite a lot of wheat ground being plowed. Bean harvest is on; they are a poor crop in this part of the country. Late potatoes are looking better since the late rains. The late beans seem to be podded the best.—W. H. Currie.

Kalamazoo—The threshing in this part of the county is about completed. Corn is ripening fast and being cut in some places. Some rye planted. Plowing not half done. There has been plenty of rain.—H. A. B.

Oscoda—Farmers are cutting corn, sowing winter wheat and rye and some are filling silos. Rain is needed. Apples are falling on account of it being too dry. Potatoes are doing better than was expected earlier in the summer.—O. K.

Genesee—The fine heavy rains of last week have put the ground in very good shape to prepare for wheat and a great deal of land is ready to sow now. No apples or any fruit in county; had good berry crop and peaches are coming from Ohio and from northern Michigan.—A. R. Graham.

Saginaw—Hot and sultry with a few showers. The ground is in fine shape for seeding fall grain. There will be more than usual put in this fall in this section. The farmers are busy filling silos cutting corn and pulling beans. The rains have helped pastures so they are good again.—G. L.

Shiawassee—Very warm. Early beans partly harvested; crop will pick owing to heavy rain. Corn half harvested. Silo filling just began. Ground for seeding contains sufficient moisture so farmers can plow and work. Pastures are better. Quite a large acreage of cucumbers harvested in southern half of the county.—Verne G. Woodbury.

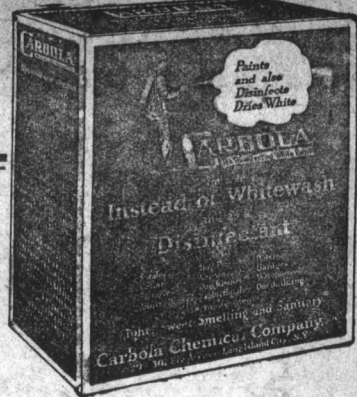
Presque Isle—Have had sufficient rain here lately. Crops poor on account of the early drouth. Potatoes in fair condition. Farmers are through threshing and are plowing for fall grain. Apples are quite scarce, especially the winter

varieties. No plums at all. The farmers in this vicinity are cutting their corn which is a good stand.—Mrs. E. T.

Montcalm—Corn looks good. Potatoes 50 per cent of a stand and look good but fear blight these hot days. Farmers plowing for fall grain. Some rye sown. Beans fair crop, earliest crop poor, later ones good. New clover seeding fair to good.—B. E. Shaffer, Co. Agricultural Agent.

Hillsdale—Farmers cutting corn in some sections of the county and it is a very good crop. Having quite warm weather this week; thermometer registered 90 degrees as the warmest. The soil is full of moisture as we had a good rain Tuesday. Old fowls and springers are being sold in good numbers. Butter and eggs are not so plentiful as they have been and the price is somewhat higher. More fertilizer is being bought than last fall as it is cheaper.—Reno J. Fast.

Shiawassee—The rains of the past week have saved the late potato crop and have been of great benefit to pasture lands and new seeding. Wheat was a good crop but the oat crop was far below the average and of poor quality. Corn is a heavy stand and is well cared. Farmers are beginning to fill their silos. A destructive storm passed over the northern part of the county Tuesday of last week; hard wind with heavy rain and hail; many orchards were almost ruined and many fields of corn were laid flat. A large acreage of winter wheat will be sown in this vicinity and nearly all farmers have their land nearly ready for the seed. Beans are being harvested and are of good quality. Tractors are being extensively used and a great many have been purchased in this section this season. Auction sales are beginning to be extensively advertised; the reason seems to be that many farmers bought on the high markets and when the reaction came they were forced to meet their obligations in this way.—D. H. M.



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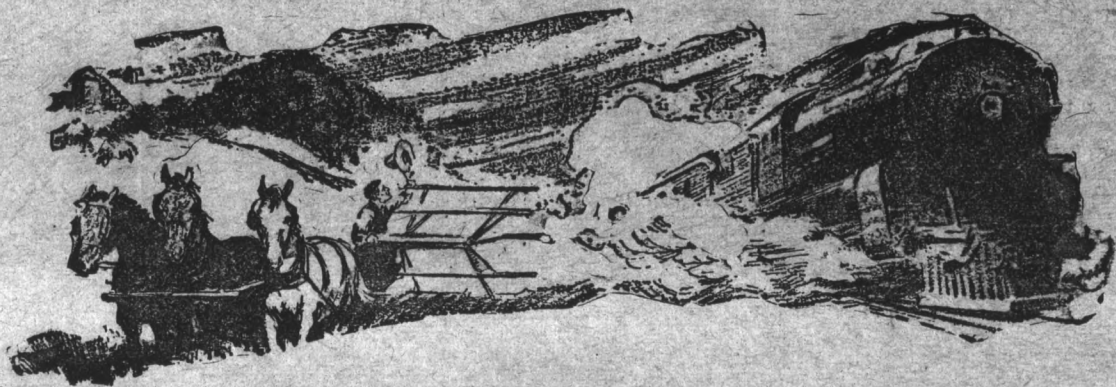
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Running Farms and Running Railroads

I

The Farm Under Private Ownership

Back in January, 1917, there was a farmer who had a **GOOD FARM**, which was worth \$20,000. He had good horses and live stock, with fences, buildings, wagons, plows and other implements in **GOOD REPAIR**.

In the three previous years the farmer had made a **LIVING** on this farm, and after all expenses were paid found that he had made a **PROFIT** of a little over a thousand dollars a year—a little over 5 per cent on the **VALUE** of his farm.

He had applied **SUFFICIENT FERTILIZER** each year, and his land was in good condition for **FUTURE PRODUCTION**.

II

The Farm Under Government Control

But, because it was necessary to help win the war, the **GOVERNMENT TOOK POSSESSION** of this farm, held it for 26 months and promised to pay the farmer **A RENTAL** equal to what he had made in the three previous years.

[The Government **DOUBLED** the wages of the farm hands and **SHORTENED** their working hours.

It established working conditions under which it took **MANY MORE MEN** to do the **SAME WORK**, and under which, oftentimes, men were paid for work **NOT DONE**.]

But the Government **DID NOT** put on the farm the amount of fertilizer necessary. It let the fences get into **BAD REPAIR**; the roofs of some of the buildings leaked. The farm implements fell into bad repair. Nor did the Government **REPLACE** all the tools that were worn out.

The Government promised to **PAY FOR THE DAMAGES**, but up to date the farmer hasn't got all of his money, though he needs it badly to **KEEP GOING**.

III

Back to Private Ownership Again

At the end of the 26 months the Government turned the farm back to its owner.

All the farmer's tools and wagons had been put indiscriminately in a pool and used on one farm or another regardless of ownership. Naturally no one had taken as good care of them as the farmer would have taken of his own implements.

At the same time the Government required the farmer to **CONTINUE WAR-TIME WAGES** and working conditions.

It would not permit him to decrease wages nor to require a better day's work without exhaustive hearings before a Government board.

The prices of his farm products had increased somewhat, but **NOT NEARLY ENOUGH** to cover increased wages and the increases in the cost of all his supplies—so that in 1920 he made just \$62 net profit on the farm which before the war was good for \$1,000 net profit.

At the same time the demand for his products began to **FALL**, and for some of them there was hardly a market at any price. Then many people began to tell the farmer that he could make money if he would **REDUCE** the prices of all his products, although on account of high wages he was already selling some of his stuff without profit, and even **BELOW COST**.

IV

Parallel Case of the Railroads

This farm is **IMAGINARY**, But compare item by item and you have a true picture of the railroad situation.

Although the railroads could not earn their operating expenses and taxes in January and February, it was July 1st of this year before they could get any relief from high wages. And then there was deducted from their payroll only \$375,000,000—say **ONE-SIXTH**—of the increase of the past four years.

Association of Railway Executives

Transportation Building
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Those desiring further information on the railroad situation can secure it by addressing the offices of the Association