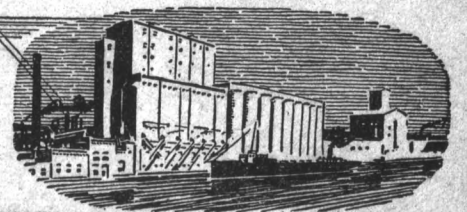


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. IX, No. 3

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR

Business Farmer Raises Record Wheat Crop

Threshes Five Hundred Bushels of Red Rock from a Little Over Nine Acres

WHAT IS believed to be the record crop of wheat produced in Michigan this year is reported by Harry Seddon & Son, Business Farmer readers, of Mayville, Sanilac county.

From nine and one-fourth acres, Seddon threshed 503 bushels of Red Rock wheat, and has the affidavits of the thresherman and nine reputable farmers to prove it. Can anyone beat it?

Mr. J. F. Cox, professor of farm crops at M. A. C., believes this to be the record 1921 yield for the state. Asked to express his opinion upon the matter Prof. Cox said:

"The reported yields of your Mayville subscriber of 500 bushels of Red Rock wheat from nine acres, is the highest of the season for Michigan. In fact, the yield of practically fifty-six bushels of Red Rock per acre on a field scale, is the largest yield I have ever heard of for any season.

"This year's crop is below average and no yields comparable to this one have been reported.

"Within the past three years several yields of over fifty bushels per acre have come to my knowledge. Mr. E. K. Warren of Berrien county, on a fifty acre field, secured fifty-five bushels of Red Rock; Leonardson and Spreitzer of Allegan County, fifty-two bushels. Mr. J. W. Vietengruber of Frankenthuth secured over forty bushels on several occasions."

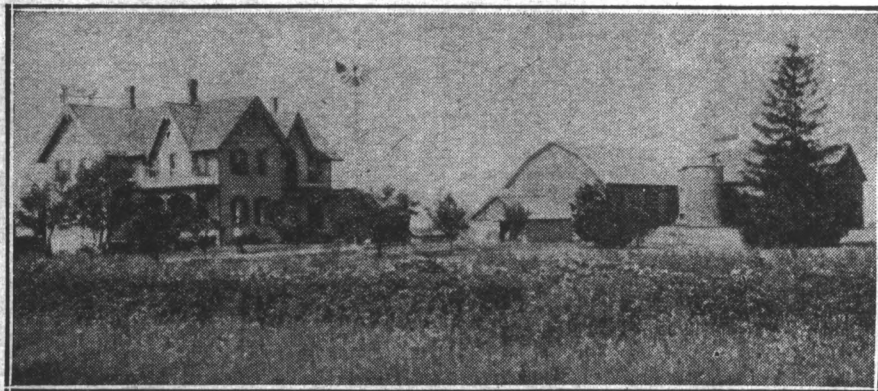
How it was Done

The field from which this crop was harvested, advises Mr. Seddon, was sown to barley in 1919, seeded to June clover and

pastured the following summer. Later it was summer-fallowed and last fall sown to the pure Red Rock wheat at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. Mr. Seddon also sowed 130 pounds to the acre of 16 per cent acid phosphate which was purchased through the county farm bureau. "We usually go on the three-year rotation," says Mr. Seddon, "clover, corn, oats and wheat."

The Seddon farm is located six miles south and west of the village of Mayville and is one of the oldest and best farms in the region.

If other readers of the Business Farmer have succeeded in securing yields of wheat or other crops as good or nearly as good as that reported by Mr. Seddon, the Business Farmer should like to hear of it. Reports should include full details, such as soil preparation, rotation, fertilizer used, date of sowing, and if possible a picture of the farm on which grown.



Home of Harry Seddon & Son, business farmers.

Making the Federal Farm Loan System of More Value to Farmers

(Continued from last week)

By EDWY B. REID

THE ACUTE financial condition in which the farmers have found themselves during last year, since the price of agricultural commodities declined out of all proportion to the sales price of manufactured and other commodities, has called for relief from many sources. In Federal legislation it has taken the form of increasing the rate of interest to 5 1-2 per cent on Federal Farm Loan bonds which also are tax-free. The Federal Farm Loan Board found it so difficult to float their last issue of \$40,000,000 of bonds that it was necessary to raise the interest rate at least 1-2 of 1 per cent. However, this does not mean that the money derived from these bonds will be lent at a higher rate than heretofore, 6 per cent.

In order further to facilitate the functioning of the Federal Farm Loan System a revolving fund of \$25,000,000 was created in the Treasury Department which will be used as working capital by the Federal Farm Loan Board and will enable it to float larger issues of bonds and to continue lending money while the bonds are being floated.

Under the present law the Federal Farm Loan System cannot place a mortgage of more than \$10,000 on any farm. An effort is being made, through a bill introduced by Representative M. O. McLaughlin of Nebraska to increase this amount to

\$25,000. The reason for this is that in the middle west particularly where farms are very valuable and the price is high, a small first mortgage is more of a deterrent than an assistance in the financing of the farm, for it necessitates the placing of a larger second mortgage,—frequently difficult to accomplish,—at a higher rate of interest.

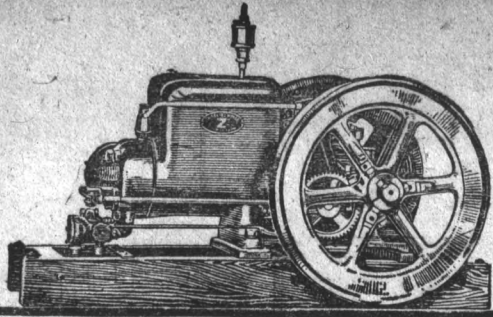
At the beginning of the present session a whole flock of bills were introduced for the avowed purpose of assisting in the financing of agriculture. Almost every scheme which could be devised by the ingenuity of the human mind was represented in the methods of financing the farmers, advocated by congressmen or accomodatingly introduced by him for some constituent. When one or two of these bills advanced so far, or the sentiment became so keen that it was plain to everybody that some legislation would have to be enacted, the bankers were tipped off to the fact that if they did not wish the government to function to the relief of the livestock producers of the west that the banking interests would have to come to their rescue.

As usual, interest rates in the far west were exceedingly high and yet currency continued to gravitate to the eastern banks. Conferences between bankers and government officials in Washington were followed later by similar meetings among bankers

in New York and Chicago, with the result that a \$50,000,000 pool was formed, much of the capital being contributed from the east. Its function has been to purchase cattle paper from banks which were congested with this sort of credit and thus assist them to carry credit of the cattle men and possibly to extend further credit. To date a few million dollars have been lent from this pool. The move on the part of the bankers successfully checked the proposed legislation and assisted in a small measure of relief to the "cow men" of the west.

The farming interests, however, do not consider the present method of financing loans running from 6 months to 2 years to be adequate and a move undoubtedly will be made by the Agricultural Blocs in the Senate and House directly after recess to erect a new form of machinery based somewhat upon the plan of the Federal Farm Loan System which will give farmers a longer term credit than seems to be possible under the present method of banking where the money is taken from the commercial pool formed largely from short time deposits.

The disruption of the ordinary channels of export trade due to the financial condition of many European countries, their reduced buying power, the differential in money exchange and the altered position of the United States in (Continued on page 10)



Helping Farm Women

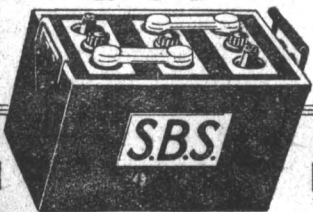
AN Illinois dealer said recently, "One big reason why the farmers around here like the "Z" Engine best is because their women folks can easily start it and look after it." And it's the farm wife who usually looks after the churning, washing, cream separating, pumping and such work. "Z" Engines do start easily—a natural result of the way the "Z" is built. The accurately finished piston with its expanding rings makes a perfect leak proof fit in the polished bore of the cylinder. The right mixture at the right pressure is ready for the spark even at the low speed at which the engine is cranked. This "piston fit" which makes for easy starting also assures highest fuel economy and full power at all times. This is one of the many reasons why the "Z" will always be the farmer's best buy.

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 All f.o.b. factory; add freight to your town



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—IN—

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tell you how to prevent disease among livestock and poultry and describe in detail the many uses of

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No. 151—**FARM SANITATION**. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.

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No. 185—**HOG WALLOWS**. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.

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KRESO DIP No. 1 IS SOLD IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES AT ALL DRUG STORES

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Fastest cutting Log Saw. 310 strokes a minute. Light weight. Most powerful. Easy to move from cut to cut and log to log. Friction clutch controls saw blade while motor runs. Saws any size logs. When not sawing use as portable engine for pumping, grinding, etc. Read this: "My Log Saw is a marvel. Neighbors hardly realize it can do the work of 10 men with cross-cut saws."—D. Kinsey, Ohio.

Now Selling at **LOG SAW** New Low Prices

Tree Saw falls trees; Limb Saw cuts branches. Other Saw Rigs and farm and shop engines from 1½ to 22 H. P.

Log Saws shipped promptly from 1 of 9 warehouses nearest you. 30-Day Trial. Cash or Easy payments. **WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TODAY.**

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Current Agricultural News

STATE FARM BUREAU SEED DEPARTMENT ENLARGED

SEED HANDLING capacity of the state farm bureau seed department is to be increased five times from a seed-cleaning standpoint and twenty times from a receiving and storage standpoint over what it was one year ago, says J. W. Nicolson, manager of the department in stating how his organization is preparing for a great fall and winter of co-operative seed marketing.

Storage, insurance charges on seed and the exchange on drafts are to be absorbed by the state farm bureau hereafter, said Mr. Nicolson. The commission on seed sales is to remain at 75 cents a bushel. Cleaning charge on seed free from buckhorn is to be 35 cents for the first time through the cleaning machine and 20 cents for each consecutive cleaning. Two cleanings are usually enough. When necessary to put seed over the buckhorn mill the cleaning charge will be \$1.05 per bushel, which includes the foregoing cleanings. These charges the farm bureau declares it has found to be fair and equitable in handling seed.

Seed cleaning capacity at the farm bureau headquarters has been enlarged through the installation of a third and fourth seed cleaning machine. Ground has been broken for a new seed storage and receiving building. A hulling machine will take Hubam and ordinary sweet clover direct from a threshing machine and clean and scarify it at a considerable economy over the old clover hulling machine method. Supply bins have been installed so that the machines will be supplied with seed almost automatically and will be able to prepare for market about two carloads of seed daily. The department is preparing for an immense volume of business this winter, according to Mr. Nicolson.

A. F. B. F. SEEKS EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NITRATE PROJECT

FARMERS are seeking an early settlement of the Muscle Shoals nitrate project says the state farm bureau. The special committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, including J. R. Howard, President, and Gray Silver, Washington representative, appointed at the recent Executive Committee meeting held in Springfield, Mass., has been in Washington studying the Wilson Dam and nitrate project at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and the efforts which have been made to the government for its operation. They have urged the government officials to make some decision by the time congress reconvenes.

Following is the report made by the committee on September 1:

"We find the cabinet carefully considering the tender made by Mr. Ford for the Muscle Shoals project. A committee of the Cabinet is conducting investigations so that the government may be fully prepared to enter into the negotiations that have been proposed by Mr. Ford. Secretary Weeks, of the War Department is expected to ask Mr. Ford to come to Washington so that a contract mutually satisfactory to both parties may be agreed upon. This matter has been presented to President Harding and to Secretary Hoover by the American Farm Bureau Federation Legislative Committee to impress upon them the attitude of the American Farm Bureau Federation relative to Muscle Shoals and its active interest in seeing that the fertilizer manufacturing end of this project is not jeopardized.

"Your committee thinks both parties to these negotiations—namely the United States government and Mr. Ford—will have had ample time upon the reconvening of congress to come to an agreement on this proposition, which contains items of great national interest to all our citizens.

"We must reaffirm the position of the American Farm Bureau Federation which is for completion of

the hydro-electric development at Muscle Shoals and the operation of the nitrate plants at that place so that the producers and consumers of the United States may benefit by the lessened cost of fertilizers which may be manufactured there, and so more nearly guarantee the preservation of the soil resources of our nation, and the continuation of our food supply."

LOWDEN ENDORSES FARM BUREAU

IN A RECENT address before the Waukesha Co., Wis., Farm Bureau, Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois and now President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America said:

"The most helpful movement of modern times in agriculture is the county farm bureau. It is going to help us bring agriculture up more rapidly than any other agency we have had in the past, and that is because it gets the farmers to co-operating with one another along the most practical and successful lines. I know that is true in Illinois and I am quite sure it is equally true elsewhere."

DENIES EQUITY EXCHANGE LOSES \$150,000

FLAT DENIAL that the Equity Co-operative Exchange of St. Paul last year lost \$150,000 which is the gist of a rumor now being circulated in the middle West, is contained in a statement issued here today by J. M. Anderson, president.

"We presume the only object for circulating statements of this kind," says Mr. Anderson, "is to cast a reflection on the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., by virtue of my dual connection with the Equity Co-operative Exchange and the U. S. Grain Growers."

Mr. Anderson is general manager as well as president of the St. Paul institution, and vice-president and chairman of the sales committee of the U. S. Grain Growers.

Discussing the affairs of his concern at length, Mr. Anderson says: "Our financial statement of Dec. 31, 1920, clearly shows the year's business. We have a net worth of nearly \$2,000,000, and are doing an annual business turnover of about \$40,000,000. Our business has grown from nothing to its present size in the face of the severest competition at the hands of the organized grain trade. Anyone can determine the financial stability of this institution by consulting any Dun's or Bradstreet's financial review which include the state of Minnesota."

FARM BUREAU NOTES

DISPLAY OF state farm bureau virgin wool fabrics at various county fairs has developed considerable interest in the farm bureau project, says the wool department. Last week orders for fabrics received in one day and traceable to the fair exhibits totalled more than \$3,000. The department had an exhibit at the State Fair in Detroit and will have another important display at the Grand Rapids fair, beginning September 19.

Some 1921 wool is moving from the farm bureau pool to eastern mills. Last week a carload of fine wool sold an eastern mill brought 30 cents a pound, net Michigan shipping point.

Changes in the express classifications, effective September 15, state that hereafter all trays and dividing boards for egg shipments must be of hard calendared strawboard and shall not weigh less than 3 1-2 pounds instead of three pounds as formerly. Future egg shipments must be noted on the express receipt as hatching eggs or market eggs.

Michigan potato shippers who saw in the new potato tariff for Wisconsin and Minnesota an increase in

(Continued on page 10)

Milk Combines Force the Farmers to Organize

Many Producers' Organizations Are Going into the Marketing and Distributing of Milk

"I HAVE NOTED" writes a department of agriculture official to the Business Farmer, "that the Michigan Milk Producers' Association is perfecting plans for establishing a plant at Adrian, Michigan. Personally I consider the establishing of a single plant a very small beginning for such an organization as the Michigan Milk Producers' Association."

This is the opinion of a man who is in constant touch with the work of farmers' dairying organization throughout the entire United States, and has observed what splendid results other organizations have obtained for its members through co-operative manufacture and marketing.

Virtually the same opinion prevails among most of the members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, who are very much discouraged over the present outlook and greatly disappointed because the Association has been so slow to take steps to improve marketing conditions within this area. Efforts to establish a cheese factory meets with the united approval of the producers, although there is some difference of opinion regarding the proposed location of such a plant. On the other hand there is a well-defined feeling that this is but a minor step in what should be a comprehensive program looking to the eventual manufacture and marketing of all milk products by the members of the Association.

At a meeting of farmers held at Howell, September 3rd, much interest was shown in the plan of G. T. Bryce of Romeo to organize the Eastern Michigan Farmers' Dairy and Produce Company, through which it is planned to establish a central milk receiving station and several produce distributing points in the city of Detroit. Some objection was offered to the plan by one individual present because it did not have the approval of the Association and, presumably, of the Farm Bureau. While it is true that the Farm Bureau is taking no active part in the formation of the new company, both county farm bureau officers and county agents within the territory affected are enthusiastic over the potential results.

As has been stated previously in these columns other dairy organizations are proceeding with great rapidity and success in the solving of their marketing problems. The field is not new by any means. Among the more conspicuous examples of successful co-operative milk marketing may be cited the following:

New York Dairymen's League, Utica, New York; Twin City Milk Producers' Association, Minneapolis, Minn.; Oregon Dairymen's Co-operative League, Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.; Fraser Valley Dairy, Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia; Queen City Dairy, Cumberland, Md.; Pittsfield Milk Exchange, Pittsfield, Mass.

The first three named organizations operate on a rather large scale and own and operate country plants at which surplus is manufactured and the net returns from all products are pooled and the producers paid the pooling price less the cost of maintaining and operating the association. The latter three organizations are primarily producers' co-operative milk distributing plants.

Some arguments in favor of farmers selling their own milk are given in a recent statement by the All American Co-operative Commission of Washington, D. C., which says:

"Following the allegation of Russell J. Poole, Chicago's high cost of living expert, that the milk trust of that city has been pouring sur-

Rise of Wheat

REVIVAL OF the cotton market in the South and a rising stock market seems to have assisted wheat in getting to its feet again with an increase in price of more than 20 cents a bushel early in September after a previous slump. Export demand for wheat in July and August resulted in record shipments for those months. Despite the money stringency in Europe, buyers over there had the money to pay according to the Michigan Elevator Exchange.—Michigan State Farm Bureau.

plus milk into the sewers in order to keep up the price, Assistant State's Attorney Nicholas Michels makes the revelation that the Chicago milk combine has been robbing the farmers as well as the consumers. Michels charges that the city's milk distributors have organized a boycott to compel all farmers to accept from 1 2-3c to 3c a quart for their milk, for which the trust demands 14c a quart from the consumers. The milk combine in Indianapolis follows the same tactics, having beaten the farmers down from 6c to 4c per quart, and at the same time raising the price of milk to the public from 11c to 12c. The generous milk trust which controls the milk supply of Duluth, Minnesota, has been paying the farmers as much as 5 1-2c a quart, which they permit the public to buy for 14c.

"It may take an X-ray to see through a bottle of milk, but it requires only a very

Over 1,000 Head of Cattle Exhibited at State Fair

THE MICHIGAN State Fair, which has just closed, brought to the view of those who elected to attend the exhibition, the largest display of improved live stock ever shown within a single enclosure in this state. In respect to numbers, the cattle division exceeded all other departments, the number of animals entered being in excess of 1,000 head. In point of numbers of animals entered in the beef department the Shorthorns had the best of it but when average quality was taken into consideration, the three great beef breeds, the Aberdeen-Angus, the (Continued on page 13)

West Michigan Fair Opens September 19th

IN POINT of attendance, extent of exhibits, quality of entertainment, the West Michigan Fair has long since attained state-wide proportions, and the 1921 exposition which will be held in Grand Rapids Sept. 19th to 23rd is declared to be the "last word in industrial exposition efforts and greatest agricultural fair in the state, or this part of the west for that matter."

The program includes a score or more of free vaudeville and circus acts, such as gymnastic stunts, educated pigs, the crazy comedy mule, white Arabian horses, famous rifle shots, the high-jumping equine, Nathan Daniels, the Michigan giant, wild west exhibitions, spectacular fireworks such as the "Siege of the Dardanelles", "the Great Chicago Fire" and "Pioneer Days", Ruth Law and her flying circus, and one of the finest automobile racing events ever staged in Western Michigan.

little horse sense to fathom the profiteering of the milk combines which have secured a monopoly on the distribution of milk in almost every large city in the country. On the one hand, the consumer has to pay the price for milk which they exact, or else his children will sicken and die for lack of an essential item of their diet. On the other hand, the farmers, who raise the cows, feed them and do the dirty work around the dairy, get only a bit of skimmed milk after the milk trust has taken off the cream—financial as well as lacteal.

"The only possible escape from this shameless exploitation is to do away with profiteering middlemen by means of co-operative milk distributing agencies, through which the dairying farmers can deal directly with the city milk consumers. Wherever this has been tried, the response of both the public and the farmers has been almost remarkable. The Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association, which was organized in Minneapolis less than four months ago to handle the output of the Twin Cities' Co-operative Dairymen's Association, is now supplying milk daily to more than 15,000 homes throughout the city. Its business has more than doubled during the past two months, and it will add to the 52 routes it now runs as fast as suitable equipment can be secured. The Franklin Co-operative Creamery, instead of pouring the farmers' surplus milk into the sewers to boost the price, manufactures it into butter, of which it sells 1,200 pounds daily, along with 800 gallons of buttermilk.

"The past week brings the news that two other cities, Spokane and Duluth, are organizing co-operative creameries to bring together the farmer-producer and the city consumer. The Inland Empire Dairy Products of Spokane already have 9 milk wagons and trucks in operation, and report that the first ten days of business surpassed all expectations. The manager of this co-operative enterprise states that every quart of milk and cream received from the farmers is now being marketed, the price for a pint of cream being the same as for a quart of milk.

"Co-operative creameries and co-operative bakeries have long been successfully established in European countries. It is only a question of how much longer the patient American public will permit private monopolies to profiteer in these necessities of life."

Says the management:

"Every day and night will be feature programs that are calculated to give visitors their money's worth and send them home with many pleasant recollections for days to follow of how dear old Ma took a thrilling ride on the merry-go-round, and Pa, the reckless old scout, sneaked off and 'took in' the diving mermaid show, and son Elmer, only lately returned from foreign trenches took the 'dare' of the wild west show and tackled the most unruly beast ever out of Wyoming and got thrown nearly back home and many other pleasant experiences which the family always enjoys when it takes in the fair."

Grand Rapids being the heart of western Michigan and the hub of a fine system of highways and railways, invites farmers from a hundred miles or so around. The West Michigan State Fair provides the annual vacation for thousands of farm folks and others living within that radius, and unless all signs fail, every county in the wheel will be well represented at the fair this year.

Introducing the Celebrities Aboard the Caronia

A Scotchman and a Sailor, a Photographer and a Hindoo Merchant Among Interesting Passengers

By THE EDITOR

"When you come to the end of a perfect day
And sit alone with your thoughts,
And the chimes ring out with a carol gay
For the joy that the day has brought;
Do you think what the end of a perfect day
Can mean to a tired heart,
And the sun goes down with a flaming ray
And the dear friends have to part."

MID-OCEAN,—rolling waves, setting sun, pink-tinted clouds, a boat basking in the reflected glory upon the sea! It is the end of a perfect day. To look upon the splendor of an ocean sunset is to commune with nature. She will take you by the arm and in her varied language whisper to you of friends, of home, of God. She will charm you into forgetfulness of all those about you, she will gather you to her bosom and transport you beyond the ocean, beyond the clouds, to infinite regions above where you may stand for a moment upon the borderland twixt earth and heaven.

You do not have to possess the sensitive soul of a poet to feel the breath of God upon you as you stand within His presence upon a ship in mid-ocean. There is something about the ocean, whether it be a storm, a sunset, or a distant ship, that turns one's thoughts to God. A friend of mine, who was formerly American consul to Florence, Italy, has expressed this feeling in the following beautiful description which he employs in one of his lectures and gave to me before I left for Europe:

"I know of no place where one is more fully awakened to a consciousness of his own insignificance in the sight of God than in mid-ocean. It is a realm of wild abandon. The world of care and trouble, the noisy contentious world, the world of greed and selfishness, the world of bigots,—has faded from the view. The foul tongue of slander and the voice of calumny are silent. Here man is a lone isle in the sea of creation, a mere plaything of the tempest, a toy in the hand of the Infinite. Stripped and shorn of all worldly foibles, he stands alone in the presence of his Creator.

"How deep, how wide, how high, the expanse,—this throne of God. How small, how frail, is the shrine of worship built by man. What does it matter where we kneel if the sunlight of the divine truth but breaks through the latticed windows of our soul.

"It comes not of't to man but surely, I think, ere he dies, that strange emotion, that weird sensation, the soul's consciousness that God is nigh. It comes not in the crowded marts of trade, the whirlpools of busy traffic; it comes not always on bended knee before the chapel's consecrated shrine, but rather in the majestic hush of nature,—in the realms of eternal silence.

"On the mountain's loftiest peak,—in the pathless jungle of the wood,—in the trackless waste of ocean,—look, and you will find the altar of your God."

ONE ENCOUNTERS many interesting folk on board ship. And it not infrequently happens that the most interesting are found among the steerage passengers. I spent some time on the lower decks taking pictures of chubby, but, oh, so dirty-faced little urchins, and engaging in conversation with some of the passengers. One of these was a fine-looking old Scotchman from Los Angeles. His old mother in the north of Scotland is ailing,—she is nigh on to ninety years of age,—and he must see her before she dies. He sprang from a race of farmers, and proudly acknowledges that the farm of his fathers has been handed down for more than three hundred years. Most of his ancestry, he says, lived to a ripe old age, his grandfather dying at 93. "Those who stayed on the farm lived longer than those who went to the city," he says, "city life has a demoralizing effect on both body and character."

Among the half dozen first-class passengers who are not members of the Rotary delegation is a Hindoo exporter, his wife and little son, of Calcutta, India. He is well educated, and speaks fluent English. The only thing he knows about Detroit is that it is the home of the Ford automobile which, he says, is found in nearly all parts of India. His



Sunset Off the Irish Coast.

wife is reputed to be an Indian princess, and her gowns and jewels are the envy of all other ladies on board the boat. *****

Sailor Jack,—I wonder if all sailors are named Jack?—is not exactly an Apollo but he is at least a hero. He has blue eyes and a nose that crooks in the middle and runs off in a so'easterly direction. His eyes are blue and his mouth is big, and some of his teeth are missing, and he stutters something fierce. Nevertheless, he saved sixty lives when the Lusitania went down, and shook hands with King George.

"I was down in the hold of the ship," he related to me one day on the boat deck, "when something hit the boat and she shook just like that", jerking his hands back and forth to imitate a shuddering movement. "I got on deck and we lowered a boat but the davits caught and the boat turned over. Another sailor and myself righted the boat and started to pick up the people in the water. I caught one w-w-woman by the hair and d-d-dragged her aboard. She c-c-called me a h-h-heartless wretch. The water was full of people kicking and screaming, but I picked up about seventy. Some of them died later. The King p-p-personally t-t-thanked me, and gave me a medal."

In the city of Washington there is a certain noted photographer by the name of George Harris. He is called the "White House" photographer because he has done all the work of the Presidents and their families since the time of President Roosevelt. He has sat in cabinet meetings and heard discussions denied to all others except cabinet members. Among his lists of acquaintances he

numbered Pres. Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson and Harding, to say nothing of lesser lights like the Prince of Wales, Paul Hymen, president of the League of Nations, Lord Balfour, Lloyd George, etc., etc. Harris is sergeant-at-arms of International Rotary and was on board the Caronia. I became well acquainted with him. One of the best talks given on board the boat was Harris' description of his experiences at the Peace conference, and with prominent individuals. He told us that Lloyd George had said to him that Pres. Wilson was the greatest diplomat in the world. He gave us some interesting sidelights on the character of Pres. Wilson with whom he was more closely associated than with any other president.

One day as I walked the promenade deck there stared up in my face from the seat of a deck chair the title of a book, "Denmark". A day or two later another book lay in the same chair, entitled, "Co-operation". I looked up the owner and found him to be one Howard Selby secretary of the Eastern States' Farmers' Exchange, a co-operative buying and selling agency, located at Springfield, Mass. He also is intending to visit European countries to inspect the co-operative methods employed. His organization is of recent origin. It is backed by certain powerful financiers of the east, among them such men as Wood of the American Woolen Mills Co., and Fisk of the Fisk Tire Co. The same men are back of the Eastern States' Agricultural Exposition at Springfield, which was recently visited by Chairman Halladay and Secretary Dickinson of the Michigan State Fair for the purpose of inspecting the giant coliseum said to be the largest in the United States.

I questioned Selby upon the sincerity of the motives of these men who were financing his organization. "How far will they go", I asked, "in encouraging farmers to engage in co-operative manufacture and buying which will compete with their own interests?" I told him of the wool manufacturing project of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and asked him how Mr. Wood could reconcile himself to such a project. Selby admitted the possibility of a conflict of interests, but said that in such case his organization would lose the support of Wood rather than be influenced by Wood from engaging in an enterprise of benefit to the farmers.

Selby recited instances of where the co-operatives activities of (Continued on page 12)

Use of Picric Acid as an Agricultural Explosive

By THOS. H. MacDONALD, Chief, Bureau of Public Roads

I read in your paper about picric acid for blasting. There are several farmers here that would like to know all about it. Where can we get it and how much can each farmer get?—J. A. D., Ogemaw County, Michigan.

PICRIC ACID is a high explosive which was used in large quantities by this and other countries during the world war. Because of its high cost of manufacture, its insensitiveness, and its rapidity of detonation it cannot be classed as an agricultural explosive; but as a salvaged war material its use is recommended to those farmers who can obtain it at a cost less than that of commercial explosives. Some 12,500,000 pounds of salvaged picric acid is to be distributed to landowners, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the purpose of stimulating land clearing activities. It has been prepared for distribution by drying and packing in double-dipped paraffined cartridges weighing six ounces. Michigan's share amounts to 624,000 pounds and is to be distributed through the Michigan Agricultural College.

Picric acid is a comparatively safe high explosive. It is more insensitive to shock or impact and to friction than are the commercial explosives, but it is slightly more sensitive

to shock than TNT. Picric acid is difficult to ignite and will burn, at least in small quantities, without exploding. Theoretically picric acid in the presence of certain metals will form dangerous compounds, but co-operative tests carried on by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, the University of Wisconsin, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that no danger will be involved in using picric acid in soils containing lime or iron. However, picric acid is a high explosive and as such should be treated with great respect. It should not be exposed to fire or flame and no metals should be allowed to come in contact with it.

So far as ordinary handling is concerned, picric acid has no toxic effects. It can be used in any open air blasting operations and will not cause headaches or other ill effects.

A cartridge of picric acid, as it has been prepared for distribution, weighs about six ounces and is about equal in strength to an eight ounce cartridge of the commercial dynamites used for agricultural blasting. That is, six ounces of picric acid will do approximately the same amount of work as eight ounces of commercial dynamite. (Continued on page 13)

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.)

SENDING CHILDREN TO NEAREST SCHOOL

We live on a county line with half our land in each county. The school in the district on the side of the road we live on is two miles away while the one on the land across the road is in only one and one-half miles. Does it make any difference which school we send the children to? If we are supposed to send to the district we live in is there any way we can change it so as to send to the other one? I heard a report about two years ago that they were going to make it lawful for a child to go to the school they were nearest to? Was there anything to it?—Mrs. H. B., Decker, Michigan.

You are entitled to send your children to the school in the district in which your house is located free of tuition. Sec. 5835, of the Compiled Laws of 1915 provides that the school board of your home district may, out of the general fund pay the tuition of any pupil who attends a nearer school in another district; and section 5686 provides: "When non-resident pupils, their parents or guardians, pay a school tax in said district such pupils shall be admitted to the schools of the district and the amount of such school tax shall be credited on their tuition a sum not to exceed the amount of their tuition and they shall be required to pay tuition for the difference therein."—Legal Editor.

PEPPERMINT OIL MARKET

Why is there such a standstill in the peppermint oil market?—L. A. D., Gratiot County, Michigan.

We believe there is only one answer to this question and that is that the demand has not been sufficiently great to cause firmness in the market; there are apparently ample stocks of both domestic and Japanese oils available and in consequence the war price of \$10 per pound for domestic oil has dropped to about \$2 per pound.—Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, Michigan.

MUST PAY BALANCE ON POTATOES AS AGREED

Having great faith in you and your opinions I am coming to you with a question which worries me greatly. On the fourth day of last November, I sold to Wegner Bros., of Cooks, 500 bushels of potatoes. They gave us a check for \$25 and on back of the check they wrote "This check is payment on 500 bushels of potatoes at \$1 per bushel to be delivered at Delta Junction when we have a car at Junction." The price of potatoes depreciated right away and we heard nothing from them until we wrote and asked them what they were going to do about it and they wrote and told us if we would send them back the check we could sell our potatoes elsewhere. At the time of selling them they promised to have a car at the Junction in from 3 to 5 days. They never put a car there and take that ground to avoid taking the potatoes. We still have the check as evidence and would appreciate your opinion as to our chances of winning the suit if we sue them as we have about decided to do. I will greatly appreciate your advice at once as we intend to start action right away if you advise us to do so.—J. M. Y., Thompson, Mich.

Having paid part of the purchase price and the same having been accepted as a part payment the purchaser is liable for the full sale price as agreed upon.—Legal Editor.

PRUNING GRAPES

When and which is the proper time and way to prune grapes?—Mrs. P. E., Midland County, Michigan.

Grapes should be pruned during the winter or early spring before the sap starts to flow. The Kniffen or four-arm system of training is commonly used in this state. A two-wire trellis with the wires 20 to 56 inches from the ground and posts with three vines between them is necessary for this system of training.

The annual pruning will then consist of the selection of four canes of the past season's growth, so located along the main trunk of the vine that one arm or cane can be trained each way on each side of the wires. All other canes should be removed. Then these four se-

lected canes should be cut back to about 10 or 12 buds each, the number depending upon the general vigor of the plant. It is customary to leave three or four canes spurred back to two buds each along the main trunk to provide arms or canes to be trained along the wires a year later.

Each of the fruit buds left, under favorable conditions, will send out shoots bearing an average of about three bunches of grapes.—R. E. Marshall, Associate Prof. of Horticulture, M. A. C.

THE DOG LAW

I would like information concerning the killing of dogs running at large. Is there any law prohibiting the killing of those that hang around my premises, or seen on the highway with or without a tag on? How far from home is a dog allowed without its master?—G. M. H., Cadillac, Mich.

The dog law of 1919 provides that any one may kill any dog found pursuing, worrying or wounding any live stock, and also for killing any dog that enters any enclosure or found outside any incorporat-

ed city or village unaccompanied by owner or agent. I do not recall any test of this law in the courts but would be of the opinion that one would not be justified in killing a dog merely because of a casual trespass by the dog without doing any damage. The law would not permit them to be outside any incorporated city or village unless in the company of owner or agent.—Legal Editor.

NO RIGHT TO CROP OR MONEY

B sells A a farm which is in probate court, with the understanding that A pay \$100 down and as soon as B can get a deed A is to pay \$400 more. A pays B \$100 in November and B gets a deed in June and notifies A to settle and get the deed but A fails to show up. Then A's wife takes sick and dies and B personally notifies A he must settle at once and A promises B he will see him in a couple of days but never shows up but has a sale and vacates the place after doing the fall plowing and puts in 5 acres rye but doesn't pay taxes. Can A claim a share of the crop or does breaking his agreement cut him off entirely?—P. A. A., Yale, Mich.

The statement is not full enough but I would be of the opinion from the statement that A has no claim upon the crops nor any right to return of money or compensation for work done as apparently there was no agreement to repay him anything if he failed to carry out the agreement for purchase.—Legal Editor.

JEWETT, BIGELOW & BROOKS COAL COMPANY

What do you think about being a stockholder in the Jewett, Bigelow and Brooks Coal Co., of Detroit?—W. R. K., Van Buren County, Michigan.

We investigated this concern last fall and found its published statement not entirely correct. From what we learn it produces a rather poor grade of coal instead of the "highest grade," which it advertises. We would not invest in it.—Managing Editor.

FIRST PAPERS DO NOT QUALIFY

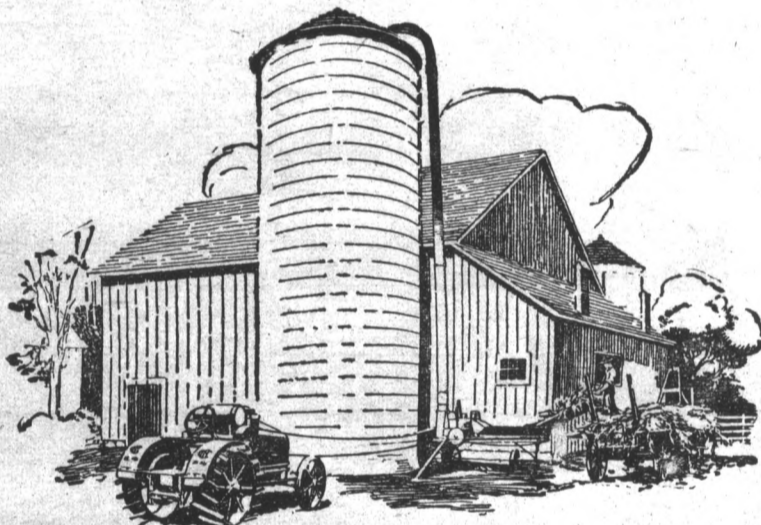
Can a foreigner with first papers vote in officers and school board. My neighbor claims I can on local matters.—A. A., Pentwater, Mich.

First papers are not sufficient to qualify you as a voter on any question in a school meeting. You must be a citizen.—Legal Editor.

CAN FARM BANKS OF RIVER

Can you tell me anything about a farmer's rights to a river on his farm? Can he work land to the water? Can he fence farm and stop fishers and hunters and swimming in sight of the buildings?—C. S. P., Millersburg, Mich.

The owner of the farm across which the river flows can fence the farm and take action against any one who trespasses. If the river is what is known as navigable then (Continued on page 12)



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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



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Cutting Production

THE SOUTH has tried limiting production and has found it pays. Back in 1910 the cotton growers produced eleven and a half million bales which on Dec. 1st was worth fourteen cents per pound, or 820 million dollars. The next year they produced over fifteen million bales worth on Dec. 1st less than nine cents a pound or 688 million dollars. The same thing happened in successive years and the growers finally awoke to the fact that the more they produced the less the total crop was worth. So they tried a campaign of education to induce planters to cut their acreage. All went lovely until planting time when everyone went ahead and planted just a little more than the year before on the theory that with everyone else cutting his acreage the crop would be short and prices high. When the harvest came it was found that the crop was larger than any of the five preceding years. The result was the cheapest cotton in five years, and virtual bankruptcy for many planters.

But in the fall of 1920 a new campaign for cutting the acreage was undertaken. It had the united backing of the planters, the business men, the banks, and the press of the entire south. Wall Street scoffed and said that the south was infringing upon moral law by attempting to organize against over-production. But the south went serenely on with its campaign. The acreage was cut. Then the boll weevil got in its work, and the estimate is for a crop of only a little over seven million bales which will be the smallest in twenty-five years.

Result: Sixty days ago cotton was quoted at a little over 11 cents a pound. Since then it has advanced to over 19 cents a pound and going strong. Which means that out of the destitution which faced the south after the crash in prices last year will arise a new prosperity. Prosperity for the south means prosperity for the north, for the southern states are still the biggest customers of the agricultural and industrial north.

Incidentally, the experience of the south contains a lesson for the farmers of the north. A time will follow in the wake of a rehabilitated Europe when many foreign markets will be closed to our doors. A surplus of a few hundred million bushels of foodstuffs will be a drug upon our domestic markets. It is well for us to be forewarned and consider in early season what steps we are to take to avoid this troublesome surplus.

The Next State Fair

EVEN BEFORE the 1921 state fair had closed its doors, the Board of Managers were looking forward to the next fair and discussing plans for making it even better than the most excellent exposition of the cur-

rent year. All those who attended the 1921 show are agreed that with one or two exceptions the exhibits were the finest and most complete ever staged in the state. The attendance was not as large as last year owing to the farmers' poorer financial condition and counter attractions on Labor day. Nevertheless, it was up to expectations.

The plans for the current year's fair were virtually all made before the present Board of Managers assumed office. The plans for next year will all be subject to the review and revision of the Board. While it is not likely that any important changes will be made in the fair policy because the policy in the past has proven very satisfactory, there are bound to be some minor changes effected which will make for a better exposition and, it is hoped, an increased attendance.

For one thing the price of admission will probably be reduced. Considerable criticism was directed at the admission charged this year, many overlooking the fact that no other place in Michigan offers so much good entertainment at so low a price. But it is felt that a lower price will attract more people, and the Board is quite strongly in favor of a return to the former 50 cent admission.

The agricultural members of the Board are also strongly desirous of a policy which will attract more farmers to the State Fair. It is recognized that one of the difficulties to be solved in this connection is that of housing out-of-town people after they come. But it is believed that this difficulty can be overcome, and that the State Fair can be made so attractive to the farm folks that they can be induced to come from all parts of the state to attend.

Certain it is that as this year's fair was better than last's next year's fair will be better still. And there seems to be no good reason why, with the new Board working harmoniously with the best fair manager in the country, the State Fair should not attain to a position of excellency unsurpassed by any other institution of its kind in America.

Pinchot and Muscle Shoals

GIFFORD PINCHOT has written a lengthy criticism of Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals offer. He objects to it on the grounds that it does not nearly compensate the government for what has already been expended, that it requires of the government further additional expenditures on which Mr. Ford offers to pay only a nominal interest rate, that the value of the property for the production of fertilizer is secondary to its value for the production of water power, which, it is charged, is the real plum Mr. Ford is after. Furthermore, "I should be glad to see Mr. Ford make money, and plenty of money, out of taking over the property of the people as he proposes to do, but not such perpetual and gigantic profits as his offer would assure."

To Mr. Pinchot's letter the Business Farmer has replied as follows:

"It does not make one whit of difference to us whether Mr. Ford or John D. Rockefeller or Gifford Pinchot takes over the government property at Muscle Shoals so long as it is put to a useful purpose. We do not really know enough about the details of the proposition to take issue with your statements, so will have to assume that you have investigated the situation and know what you are talking about.

"But why do you assume that Mr. Ford's offer will insure him 'perpetual and gigantic profits'? If there are such enormous profits in the development of this property why has not the government received more lucrative offers from other sources?"

To which question Mr. Pinchot has made no reply.

Another Idol Shattered

"FATTY" ARBUCKLE, beloved of movie fans the world over, lies in a common prison cell at San Francisco, charged with the murder of an actress. And millions of people who have laughed away their cares under the influence of the actor's jolly countenance and funny antics are inexpressibly shocked over the sordid details of the drunk-

en orgy to which the death of Virginia Rappe was a sequel.

Arbuckle protests his innocence of the crime and despite the damaging evidence against him, a charitable world will hold him innocent until his guilt has been passed upon by a jury of his peers. But innocent or guilty of the crime of destroying life, he has already been convicted of destroying the faith and respect of the men, women and children to whom his familiar face was a welcome as a friend. One could not sit through an Arbuckle performance without feeling that here was a man who was by nature clean, wholesome, sweet-tempered,—a man of even habits and generous impulses,—a man at peace with the world. But the smiling mask has been stripped away and the real Arbuckle stands revealed, a man of vicious nature and low habits, to whom little is sacred except that which caters to his desires.

Day by day we learn again that all men, both great and small, are possessed of human frailties which at unsuspected moments become the masters of their better selves and drag them from their pedestals of public esteem into the mire of repugnance. We build idols today only to see them laid in the dust tomorrow. There is nothing enduring; nothing perfect this side of eternity. So has it been decreed by the immutable laws of the universe. But after all it is a sad thing to destroy one's faith in any member of the human family.

The Disarmament Committee

WITH ONE exception, Pres. Harding has shown wise judgment in picking the committee to represent the United States at the coming disarmament conference. The exception is Sen. Lodge, whose record the past four years shows him to have a one-track mind, incapable of listening to the counsel of others, no matter how reasonable and wise. As one of the "bitter-enders" in the previous Congress he made no attempt to conceal his willingness to sacrifice the good of his country for the sake of partisan advantage. More recently he has shown his incapacity to grasp the needs of agriculture by his persistent opposition to almost every measure presented on the floor of the Senate for the farmers' relief. If Sen. Lodge has his way at the coming conference it will take no cognizance of the rights of other nations, and if he doesn't have his way it is likely to end in a row.

How About Your Seed Oats?

SCARCELY a week goes by that the State Farm Bureau does not admonish the farmers to husband their seed oats. This warning should not go unheeded. The crop this year, as all farmers know, was the poorest both in yield and quality that we have seen for many years. In some sections the crop was a total failure, and in others of such inferior quality that farmers will hesitate to use their own oats for seed. Consequently, there is bound to be a spirited demand for seed oats when spring approaches. Why wait until the bulk of the seed oats have gone into the hands of speculators and a fancy price put upon them before making arrangements for your supply? Every farmer intending to plant oats next spring should lose no time in arranging for his seed requirements.

There are so many unemployed because, for one reason, employers can not afford to pay the price that idlers can afford to accept for their services.—Nashville Banner.

Bryan says that forty years in politics have made him an optimist. What he really means is that his optimism kept him in politics for forty years.—Charleston Gazette.

The United States Treasury is going to give us cleaner money. What it should do is see that we don't get cleaned out of the money we already have.—Nashville Banner.

No coward is small enough to hide behind a woman's skirts today.—Boston Shoe & Leather Reporter.

What the Neighbors Say

BERNARD BARUCH
THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
 for August 27th carries an inquiry from a subscriber with reference to Barney Baruch's connection with the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. Your subscriber indicates that "If this is the same undertaking to which we are asked to contribute \$10, let's all quit."

Mr. Baruch is connected with the U. S. Grain Growers—not in an official capacity and not on a salary basis—but pursuant to request of our executive committee he accepted the post of financial advisor to the Farmers Finance Corporation, the financing subsidiary of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

The executive committee made this request of Mr. Baruch because of his outstanding ability in the financial field and because they were convinced of his sincere interest in farmers' financial problems and unselfish desire to be of service in working out those problems. There are two kinds of Jewish people—there are Jews and there are Jewish philanthropists who wish to be of service and give themselves unstintedly with no selfish motive involved. Mr. Baruch falls in the latter classification. He has made millions because of his almost infallible analysis of financial situations.

Mr. Baruch has expressed himself in this way, "I have all the money that I need—I intend to devote the rest of my life to doing the things that I have always wanted to do." He started out by assisting the cotton growers of his own states, the Carolinas and I understand that he loaned them something over a million dollars to assist them in getting their warehouse venture started.

For your further information I am enclosing a copy of a news letter issued some time ago which gives further information with reference to Barney Baruch. I hold no brief for Mr. Baruch but I am thoroughly convinced that his motives are sincere and that there is a desire to be of real service to farmers in financing their problems on a business-like basis. Even if the opposite should prove to be true, it would have no bearing on the Farmers Finance Corporation, inasmuch as Mr. Baruch has no official connection and therefore no vote in deciding what policy shall be pursued. In the meantime, he is giving his time and personal expenses to give such assistance and advice as is requested of him and steadily insists that it is work that he wants to do and refuses remuneration. When a big man with a big experience offers his services to the farmers and stands four-square to all the winds that blow, should we accept those services or should we insult him by repeating questionable statements concerning his business career, that have been made by his enemies and never been proved.

Mr. Baruch's own statement is that if he were guilty of accusations that have been made against him, he should be shot; if not guilty his accusers should be hushed. When he insisted upon a congressional investigation of himself, the latter was accomplished.—Leo. C. Moser, Director Department of Information, U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

Personally, we think Bernard Baruch is a big man, and we are glad to know that he thinks well enough of the U. S. Grain Growers to stake his reputation with it. The U. S. Grain Growers needs more than anything else just now the counsel and help of men who have been successful in the management of big business.—Editor.

METHUSELAH AND THE COUNTY NURSE

I THINK it is fine that the editor of the M. B. F. uses a page in his valued paper on which to discuss the things that concern the welfare of the people. It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back and the county nurse is the last straw on the backs of the tax payers, a twin sister to compulsory vaccination which never kept anyone from

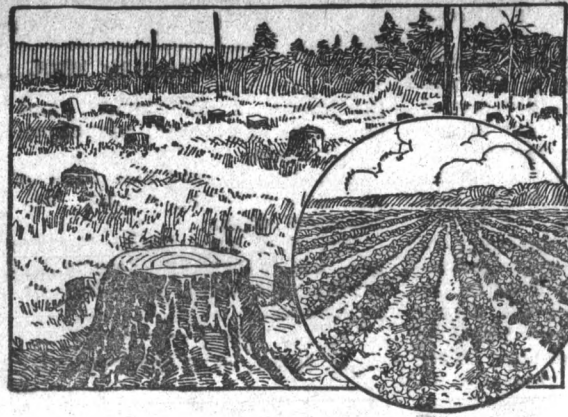
having small-pox or dying with the small-pox. Some people will tell you that you will have small-pox in a mild form but if you die with it will you have a mild death?

The county nurse has been thrust upon us. The people haven't had a chance to say if they wanted her or not and she is an insult to every mother in this state. They call the children "kids" and our uplifters think the mothers don't know any more than a goat; don't know enough nowadays (according to the uplifters) when their children are ailing to send for their family physician who has a license to practice in this state and to prescribe the treatment his patient should receive. He is not a bunco-steerer for all the hospitals and specialists in the state of Michigan. All a county nurse can do is send the child to some hospital whether you want it to go or not. If the child dies on the operating table it will be a legal death the same as if it had been executed for a crime as she has the backing of our uplifters.

Will some one please rise up and tell us why people lived so many years in ye olden times, years before they even knew that the blood in their bodies circulated through their veins? Abraham was one hundred and twenty-eight years old when he was about to offer up his son Isaac as an offering of faith to his God but God in his infinite wisdom provided a county nurse in the shape of a ram to save the lad from a horrible death. That is about the picture that Mrs. J. C. of Emmet county draws around the county nurse. She must surely be a martyr but the martyr stuff doesn't appeal to the most of them.

Now about being well born. Was Methuselah well born that he should live nearly one thousand years and not even have the help of a trained nurse to guide him in the path of health and steer him clear of the crazy house. Oh you uplifters, you haven't got anything on those old patriarchs yet for we only live a 100 years now at best. Bosh, we need a county nurse about as bad as a gosling needs a nursing bottle. It is simply a duplication of work with our local doctors and that is the course of our government affairs with salaries going up when everything else is coming down. Regarding the children of the cities being so much healthier than country children, the movement of the city people belie the statement for they flock out into the country in the summer time and stake their tent on the bank of some lake containing water that has never been polluted by city sewage and they do it to get fresh air to breathe and pure water to drink.—O. A. Lintz, Lapeer County, Michigan.

Perhaps, friend Lintz, we wouldn't need the county nurse, the doctor or the hospital if people of the present day lived as simply as our ancient ancestor, Methuselah. But please remember that conditions of living were altogether different in Methuselah's time than what they are now. When Methuselah was a boy he didn't tramp a mile or two thru the snow to school a couple hundred days out of the year or sit hunched up over a modern type of school desk or feel the shivers run up his back when the fire in the stove went out. He didn't cripple his feet by wearing tight shoes or ruin his teeth by eating sweet-meats. So far as biblical information goes adenoids, diseased tonsils, catarrh and corns were unknown. And when he grew to be a man Methuselah didn't cook his stomach in alcohol or drug his brain with tobacco, or work like a slave or worry about the high cost of living or marry a woman deformed by tight corsets. He took life easily, raised a large family of healthy children, and grew to a ripe old age, as he should have done, and as anyone can do nowadays if he wants to go into the mountains, shed all his cares and subsist upon what nature has to offer. There was no more reason why they should have had a county nurse in Methuselah's time than that they should have had railway tracks for an invention that was not to be discovered until several thousand years later. Things we hold today as absolute essentials were considered as dampfoolishness a few years ago, and so will it be to the end of time.—Editor.



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 Idle
 Acres
 Yield
 Profitable
 Crops

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

TWO DAYS IN THE COUNTRY

(Contributed by a City Reader of The Business Farmer.)

DO YOU KNOW how it would feel, dear farmer friends, to awake some bright spring morning and not realize, in the real way, by the smell of freshly turned soil, the scent of growing things, the song of a bird, or the flitting about of bees and butterflies, each doing its work in a busy world, that spring-time was here in full dress?

Only to guess at it by noticing the pitiful endeavor of an old, discouraged and forsaken fruit tree, in the dingy back yard of a city lot, trying to send out a few leaves from its top-most branches, because they only are in view of the blue sky, or, perhaps, by spying a few blades of grass trying to reach the light thru cracks in a damp brick walk.

Dear tillers of the soil, you have God's best gifts, light, fresh air, and wholesome food. These are the essential things of living. You have the companionship of that wonderful health-giver, Mother Nature, and the joy of possession, the possession of land that is your very own, and all that grows thereon.

It was my good fortune to spend a couple of days in the month of August, at the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Blair, whose estate, one of nature's beauty spots, comprises more than 600 acres in the beautiful hill country, near Orion, Michigan.

The ride out there was most interesting to one bred in the city. Going out by trolley as far as Orion, and the rest of the way by auto thru cross country roads, we arrived at the lodge, a very quaint, and picturesque building, designed by a Detroit architect, which looks as tho it might have been transplanted from some old European suburb.

From the porch a wonder world opened before us. Three sides of it were surrounded by forest trees, oaks, maples, elms, and tall pines, a row of the latter on one side of the porch with their natural undergrowth, all in nature's keeping. Wide steps made of logs filled in between with earth, grass grown land, wind their way to the lowlands where the flower gardens are.

From the gardens, looking up and beyond on the hill the gardener's house is in view with the green house and farther on the farm houses with handsome cement barns near by for the horses and cattle. We were so fascinated with the flowers there was no time for the vegetable gardens.

The owner plans in the near future, to build a fine cottage at a distance from the lodge, and on the highest point which overlooks Boulder Lake. The latter is completely surrounded by forest trees, all of which belongs to the estate. There are a number of walks among the trees with attractive places to rest.



The Farm Home A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

the birds! A delightful place to read and rest, and, perchance, to contemplate.

A beautiful auto ride back to the city was a fitting climax to two beautiful days.

Mr. and Mrs. Blair dispense a fine hospitality by inviting their friends out for a few days of real enjoyment.

HOPE FOR EVERYONE

HERE IS another comment on the "Bird With the Broken Wing." I have been much interested in the opinions upon it. Many times I have accidentally

spoon salt, 2 teaspoons soda, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 cup of raisins, 1 cup citron, 2 tablespoons vinegar. Cream the sugar and lard in a large mixing bowl, then add molasses and sour milk.

Ripe Cucumber or Citron Pickles One bushel large ripe or nearly ripe cucumbers. Wash, peel, quart-

A Favorite Poem

I WANDERED lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills, When all at once I saw a crowd, A host of golden daffodils,

The waves beside them danced, but they Outdid the sparkling waves in glee; A poet could not but be gay In such a jocund company.

Continuous as the stars that shine And twinkle on the milky way, They stretched in never-ending line Along the margin of a bay.

For often when on my couch I lie, In vacant or in pensive mood, They flash upon that inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude.

turned to the song in the Pentecostal hymns and passed it by. Why? Because there was something about it depressing to my spirit. The words: The life that sin had stricken never soared as high again, seemed full of despair.

er and scrape out the seeds. Cover with alum water allowing 2 teaspoons powdered alum to each quart of water. Heat gradually to the boiling point, then let stand on the back of the stove 2 hours.

I think that song should be stricken from the pages of our gospel hymns. How much more inspiring are the words, "I am glad that the Saviour has called me from out the dark valley of sin, so glad that He purchased my pardon, and welcomed the wanderer in."

Grape Juice Select grapes, stem and put into kettle with water just covering the bottom to prevent scorching. Bring slowly to a boil, as soon as they begin to bubble strain bag in the morning, add sugar to taste, not very sweet.

RECIPES SENT BY MRS. COPELAND, ON REQUEST

Fruit Cake 1 cup lard, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup sour milk, 4 cups flour, 1 tea-

A Subscriber—Look up Dunn's or Bradstreet's report on the company—you may depend on the rating they give them.

Aids to Good Dressing for Comfort, Appearance and Economy

Here is small brother in a dear little suit. It recommends itself because it is so neat and becoming. To be sure there are a good many button holes to make but that very fact makes the suit desirable, the buttons form a trimming and make it very secure and neat.

A Comfortable Suit for the Small Boy. Pattern 3711 is shown in this illustration. It is cut in 4 sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 6 year size requires 3 3-8 yards of 27 inch material.



Pretty Frock for Little Girl A number of materials will suggest themselves for the development of this pretty frock.

I have seen black sateen used with good effect. The little designs may be put in with a little handwork in bright colors. Yellow is very pretty. If you do not wish the ruffle, go around the edge with a feather stitch, darning stitch or chain stitch.

A Pretty Frock for the Growing Girl. Pattern 3702 was used to make this style. It is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size will require 3 1-4 yards of 40 inch material.



CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

Organdie flowers are still good and undoubtedly will be worn next summer. Not so much a winter decoration. Fringe is the fad this winter and beaded trimmings also.

I will have to think over your request for information about the latest fad. The best way would be to see or write to the head of the fancy work department of some large department store like J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit and ask for information.

Painted weeds will be sold this coming winter and it may be the readers of this paper would like directions for doing them. If so I will publish them.

I would like very much to publish the little article on immigration, dear reader, but you know there are many foreigners among us who either are or are becoming good Americans and I feared your letter might hurt them—although it need not. I believe with you that there is one flag, one country and one language for us who live in the very best country in the world, Canada coming next, and we should appreciate our own good fortune and be loyal, patriotic citizens.

Thoughts of Heaven I have been thinking of the heaven Mrs. Irene Bonner speaks about, I can easily imagine her a woman without creed perhaps, but the kind that helps the world along. It is hard for me to express the kind of heaven I am "hoping to see" fearing perhaps of being misunderstood.

When we have a few more men like Henry Ford, yes he makes mistakes, but he has applied Christ's teachings to our modern life, as many others have done. A farmer employs only a few, and consequently is not heard from but, "not even a sparrow falleth." So be true even in a small way.—Yours with faith, Charity.

There is a theory among present-day scientists that we might, if we had the knowledge of how to proceed, draw from the air itself, light, power and heat, that they are therefore for our use. We are truly making use of the atmosphere or the ether in it in ways not dreamed of a generation passed.

I find your department for women very helpful. I am rather green at this business as it is out of my line but do not want to be so selfish as to receive all the good from my friendly friends and not do a little in return.

If the lady who wanted to know a good way to foot stockings will send her address I will send her the pattern for two ways that will make the stocking good as new. I never throw away a stocking that is worth footing.

A Pop Corn Secret When popping corn put in enough corn to cover the bottom of wire popper; then drench with water just before placing over the fire.

To keep the top of bread from burning when it is brown enough place a dripping pan over it. If cake does not come out of tin easily wring a cloth out of water and set the cake on it for just a few minutes. Note results.

Minute Cake Break two eggs in mixing bowl. Add one cup sugar, one cup sweet cream, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1-3 teaspoon salt and flavoring liked.

Caramel Frosting 2 cups brown sugar, 1-2 cup cream, butter size of hickory nut. Cook until it forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Beat until cool enough to spread. Flavor with vanilla.

Elderberries for Pies 9 pounds elderberries, 3 pounds brown sugar, 1 pint vinegar. Cook two hours I am sending these with best wishes to my friends of the Farm Home Department.—Mrs. O. F. B., Freeland, Mich.

DEAR CHILDREN: What a wonderful morning this is! The sun is shining, not a cloud in the sky and there is a slight coolness of the coming fall in the air. It is the type of morning that makes one glad that they are alive and can enjoy the beauties of Mother Nature.

Today is the second day of school here and as there is a large schoolhouse just across the street from our offices I can look out one of the windows near my desk and see the children, some of them playing and running about, others grouped together apparently talking about their new studies and here and there I can see two or three together watching the others; they are new scholars and strangers at present but within a few days they will have many friends. And their voices all blend together like the hum of bees. Now the bell is ringing and they are all running to the schoolhouse eager to show their teacher how well they have learned their lessons in their new books.

The scene that has just passed before my eyes makes me wish I was a child again and back at school. Many times when I was attending school I would get discouraged and want to stop going but I didn't until I was forced to do so by poor health. I know many of you boys and girls feel the same way at times, you think you are behind in your grades or our lessons seem too hard but do not give up. You will be very sorry some day if you do. The farmers to tomorrow are going to be college graduates.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—How are you getting along in Mt. Clemens? I just finished reading the Children's Hour in the M. B. F. and enjoyed the letters so much that I think I ought to write too and let the other children enjoy my letter. We had a nice rain here and we sure needed it. We have some company at our house. My uncle is here. He lives in Ill-



inois but he would rather live in Michigan and I don't blame him, do you? We have our threshing all done. Our oats average 50 bushels per acre; pretty good don't you think? I bet if we didn't live in Michigan we wouldn't have got that. I am going to go for a trip to New York next week and I think I'll stay 4 weeks. I was camping for 3 days last week and believe me, we had a time of our life. Can't you imagine? Bedtime for little girls so good night, Uncle, sweet dreams.—Lillian Mary Smith, Bay City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am 16 years old and in the 8th grade at school. I am a deaf girl. We live on a farm of 125 acres and have 3 horses, 2 large pigs, 10 little pigs, 5 cows, 2 calves, 2 rabbits and 5 little kittens and a black and brown dog. We have 50 young chickens, 50 hens and 4 ducks with a big one I love to read the Children's Hour. I wish some of the girls and some boys would write to me. I have two brothers and one little sister. I can make clothing and cook anything. I would love to hear from some of the girls and boys. I like the Doo Dads very much. My chum is Hazel Morton and she is a deaf girl 10 years old.—Bernice Kimball, R 2, Linden, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 13 years old. Our school starts today. I am in the eighth grade. We have a man teacher this year. As some of the boys and girls like to hear about picnics, I will tell them about one we had. It was the Fourth of July and my brother Clifford came home from Detroit and we went to Day's Lake, outside of Linden. We took along some things to eat and stayed all night. In the morning we went out on the lake and fished. We caught a few calico bass and bullheads. We went home at noon the next day. Wishing some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Daisy R. Brown, R 3, Burt, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl of ten years and live on a 117 acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. so I have a chance to read it. I like the Doo Dads very much. We have 15 pigs, 4 horses, 6 cows and 6 head of cattle. I will be glad when school starts. I will

be in the 6th grade. I am going to try to get Thelma Ransom's picture. I think maybe she is 14 years old and her middle name is Louise. I like to guess things like that. I think it is lots of fun. I think it is right about those boys not writing. We like boys letters too, don't we girls? I think those stories are real interesting that the editor is putting in.—Christine Ross, Columbiaville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 10 years old. I like to read the letters but most of all I like to read the stories about the Doo Dads. They are such funny little people. I am four feet nine inches in height and weigh 72 pounds. I have a mile and a half to go to school. We live on an eighty acre farm. For pets I have 4 kittens and 3 rabbits. I expect to go to the State Fair this fall. Would you like to have me tell you about what I see? We are going to have 1 threshers soon. That will be lots of fun for me for I like to get in the oat bin and cover up with oats.—Lucille Sherman, R 2, Marlette, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farmer boy 14 years of age and in the 7th grade at school. I have two sisters and one brother. My oldest sister is 16 years of age. My other sister and brother are twins. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have 6 cows, 3 yearlings and 1 calf. We also have 4 horses and 11 hogs. For pets we have two old cats and two kittens. My mother has 18 old hens and about 75 young chickens. I have brown hair, blue eyes, weigh 103 pounds and am 5 ft. 4 in. tall.—Clifford Deming, R 1, Millbrook, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 8 years old and in the third grade. I live on a sixty acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like the Doo Dads and I like to read what the other boys and girls write. I would like to join your merry circle. For pets I have three cats. I have a sister 5 years old. I am going to spend two weeks at Grandma's house in Reading.—Mac Keeney, Box 24, Erie, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 15 years old and will be a junior in the high school next year. I like to go to

school very much and I hope to be able to be a kindergarten teacher when have finished high school. I live on an eighty acre farm. We have four horses, ten cows, twelve pigs and about one hundred and fifty brown leghorn chickens. We also have a white Collie dog and two cats.—Margaret Cook, R 4 Homer, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 12 years old and in the 7th grade at school. I am 5 foot high. I live on a farm of 160 acres. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like to read the Doo Dads. Thelma L. Ransom I guess you are 12 years old and your middle name is Lucile. My middle name begins with L, those who guess it will receive a letter. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Doris L. Gleason, R 1, Box 38, Bitely, Michigan.

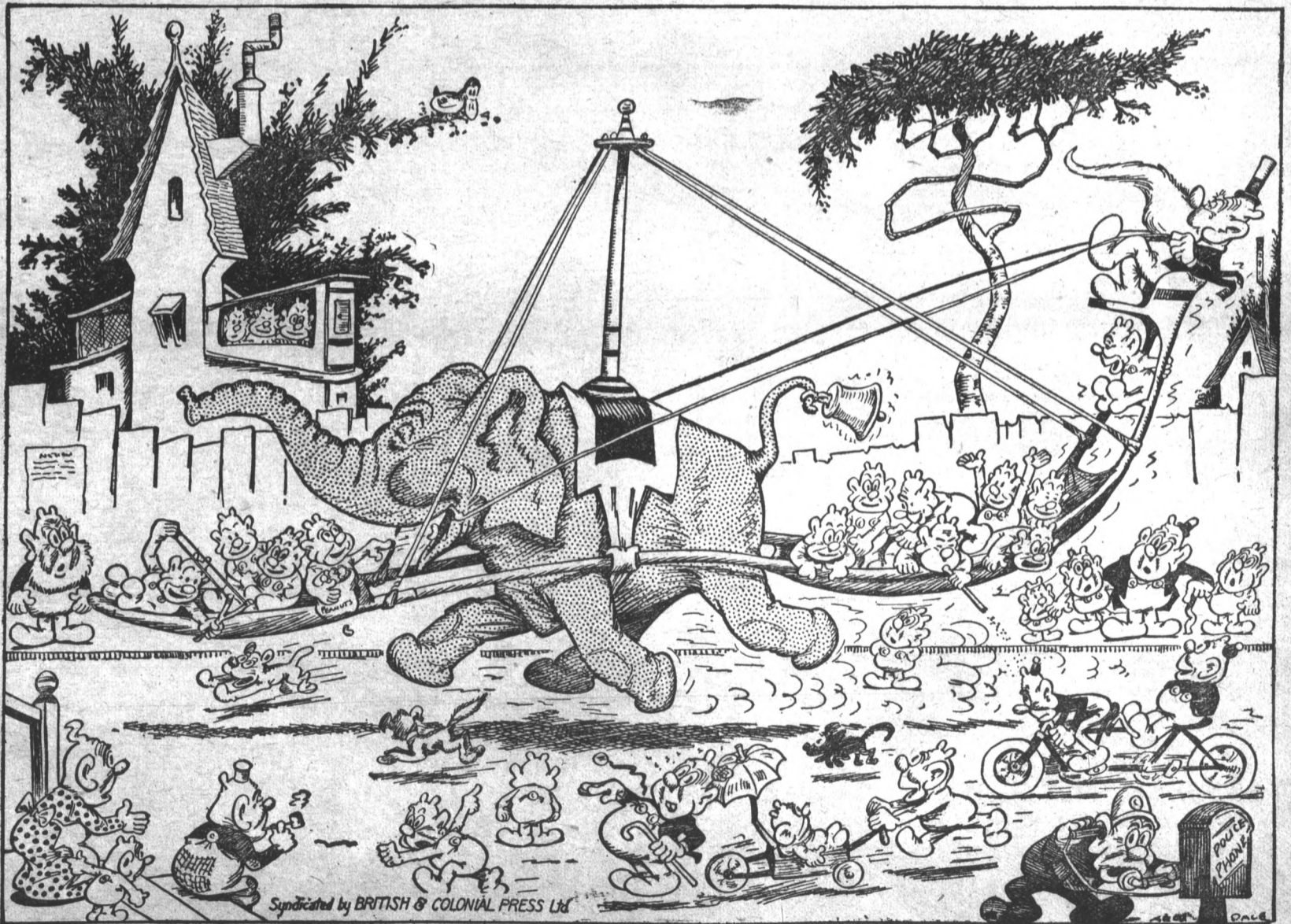
Dear Uncle Ned—I correspond with six M. B. F. cousins and I hope to have six more. I will answer every letter I receive. I wonder what mischief the Doo Dads will be into this week. I hope the won't have to be dipped into the water, don't you? I am going to high school next year and I am going to take French.—Gladys Marie Bishop, Henderson, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 12 years old and in the 6th grade at school. We own 200 acres. We live on 40 acres and my brother lives on the other 160 acres. We raise peppermint on both farms. I have 3 brothers and 2 sisters. We have two cows and 75 chickens. For pets I have 2 cats and 4 kittens. I weigh 8 pounds.—Clarence Huston, Pottersville Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I think it is very nice to have the Children's Hour for the children, don't you? My eyes are blue and hair is brown. I weigh 130 lbs. My height is 5 ft. 1-2 inch tall.—H. J. Van Kleek, Lapeer, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farmer boy 12 years old. I am in the seventh grade at school. I live on a 120 acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. We have 12 cows, 4 calves, 7 horses and 36 hogs. I have 3 brothers and 1 sister. For pets I have 1 cat and 3 rabbits.—Frank Francisco, R 2, Doster, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—We have 96 chickens, 2 cows, 2 horses, 5 little pigs and mother pig. I am 12 years old and in the 5th grade. I have a brother that is 4 years old but he cannot go to school yet. I can read and write.—Edward M Rodman, Williamston, Michigan.



WE CAN trust Doc Sawbones for thinking new things to try out. Doc's pet elephant is a very patient and agreeable old fellow. Doc invented a new kind of a carry-all on which many of the little Doo Dads could go for a ride at once. Of course Doc is driver and looks as proud as

A New Kind of a Carry-All

Funch of this turnout. Roly and Poly with their tandem are trying to keep up with the others and Roly who has the advantage of the back seat is making Poly do the hard peddling.

The little fellow taking the baby out for an airing is so interested and delighted with watching the elephant that he is not aware that he has run into Percy Haw Haw nearly upset-

ting him. The Dogs of Deoville think the commotion great fun and are doing their share to make things lively. Flannelfoot is very much excited over it all and is phoning police headquarters to find out what he should do in the matter.

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

BUSINESS is still stumbling a little, but is on the sure road to recovery. From north and south and east and west comes reports of increased employment, and visions of bread-lines the coming winter are rapidly vanishing. Simultaneously, however, comes an effort on the part of the unemployed to focus public attention upon their condition in hopes that steps will be taken to put them to work. In Boston Common last week men mounted a block as did Garrison over fifty years ago, and pleaded to be allowed to work for their board and clothes. While undoubtedly this demonstration was a little far-fetched and intended to be sensational, it has had the effect of awakening public conscience, and both the government and many leading employers are seriously considering how the many idle hands may be put to work.

The demand for steel and iron products is on the gain, and more hands are constantly being added to the steel mill forces. The certainty that congress will give the rail-ways financial relief immediately upon reconvening has revived confidence in the railway situation and in the industries which supply the roads with their raw material.

Simultaneously, or perhaps as a contributing factor, general improvement is noted in the markets for agricultural products. The gain in cotton prices insures an improvement in the southerner's purchasing power which is reflected in a stronger demand for grains and manufactured products of the north. The prospect of an early functioning of the finance corporation presages a continued improvement in foreign demand, although the recent decline in the German mark has caused some uneasiness over the foreign financial situation. The mark is now down to less than a cent, the lowest it has ever been quoted.

Stocks and bonds responded to the general confidence displayed a week ago, but are again showing some weakness as we go to press. Funding of the railway debt is expected to do more than anything else to stimulate the demand for and the price of rail securities which would in turn have a salutary effect upon other leading stocks and bonds.

It would appear that a general improvement is in order all along the line, and that this improvement will be maintained with perhaps some set-backs throughout the winter. If so, we may reasonably look forward to a spring of renewed prosperity and a confidence which will take us over the hill of doubt into the valley of security.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., SEP. 13, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.32	1.30 1/2	1.39 1/4
No. 2 White	1.29		
No. 3 Mixed	1.29		1.31 1/4

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
No.2 Red	No.2 White	No.2 Mixed
Detroit	2.25	2.62

The wheat market showed surprising strength last week and closed at \$1.38 for No. 2 Red on the Detroit market. This was 21 cents over the low of several weeks preceding. The principal causes for this spurt in the market include the government's September forecast which was three million bushels below the August estimate, drought in Argentina and a sustained export demand. The Argentina situation has been a surprise to the bears who have looked upon the crop to supply some of the foreign wants. But when foreigners who ordinarily go to Argentina for their supplies turned to the American market, dealers began to realize that all was not well in that South American republic. Very little wheat is coming out of Argentina at this time and the drought which hit the country sev-

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Wheat easy owing to large receipts. Oats and corn steady. Beans firm. Potatoes easy. Hay active.

CHICAGO—All grains easy. Beans steady. Potatoes higher and demand good. Hay and cattle steady to lower.

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

eral weeks ago acts as if it was going to stay a spell, in which case another bullish factor will be added to an already bullish situation.

The opening of the current week finds wheat somewhat easier with prices lower all along the line. A number of bearish influences have been at work which added to a perfectly natural reaction from a too rapidly advancing tendency brought about the decline. Bears are making much over the decline of the German mark pointing to it as an evidence of European financial situation, although such facts as are obtainable seem to show that the mark's decline was due to pure speculation by German bankers and nothing else. While it is true that export orders have shown a slight falling off, it is hardly to be expected that the export movement can continue week in and week out at the rate it has been going the last few weeks.

As we have stated repeatedly in these columns we expect the wheat market for the balance of the year at least to be an up and down affair because of the strong speculative forces at work on both sides, the unsettled financial condition and the heavy movement. But we still maintain that all this wheat will be needed before another crop at considerably higher prices than are now being offered. The position of the market as we go to press is not strong and further declines may be in order, after which the market should firm up and advance, not quite so rapidly perhaps—but more surely.

CORN

Corn prices paid little attention to the several advances in the wheat market last week up to Friday when at Detroit there was an advance of 1 cent which only held until the following day when prices

dropped that amount. Commission houses were good sellers but there were plenty of buyers and this held the market from declining from the level at which the week opened and there was a quiet tone to the trad-

CORN PRICES PER BU., SEP. 13, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 1/2 low	.60	.58	.77 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	.59		
No. 4 Yellow	.58		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
No.2 Yell.	No.3 Yell.	No.4 Yell.
Detroit	1.55	

ing all week. The government crop estimate of September 1 placed the amount of the 1921 crop at 3,186,000 bushels or 56,000 bushels more than the yield last year which makes it the second largest crop on record. This fact alone gives the market a decidedly bearish outlook but when you stop to consider that this year's yield of wheat is not sufficient, according to authorities, to cover our needs until a new harvest and corn is going to be needed to fill the gap it does not look so bearish. And another thing that works on the bullish side of the market is the fact that the greater part of this bumper yield will find its way to market on four legs. Corn will also be needed for feed in the place of oats that crop being small and of poor quality.

The Chicago market opened higher the first day of the current week but before the close of the day there was a sag in prices. At Detroit the market acted about the same and at the close of the day prices were at Saturday's level. We cannot see a drop of any consequence in corn prices because there are too many bullish elements at work in the market for any present bearish influences to cause a sudden drop.

OATS

True to our prediction the government estimate for September

shows a further reduction in the oat yield. We expected the forecast to show a crop of less than a billion bushels, but the decline was only 47 million bushels or a total of 1,090,000,000 bushels. But thresh-

OAT PRICES (new) BU., SEP. 13, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.42 1/2	.39 1/2	.51
No. 3 White	.40	.37	
No. 4 White	.37		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
No.2 White	No.3 White	No.4 White
Detroit	.68	.68 1/2

ing is not all completed yet and there is plenty of time in which to revise the estimate to even lower levels. Nevertheless the present estimate is 436 million bushels below last year's, which indicates a shortage of the crop and suggests materially higher prices. That the trade and the purchaser of oats is beginning to appreciate what prices are in store on this crop is shown by recent advances, the Detroit market quoting 42 1-2 cents for best oats as against 37 cents three weeks ago. We have said that we expect to see oats go to fifty cents before the turn of the year. We still believe it. And by the way, farmer friends, better not wait any longer to lay in your oats.

RYE

There was considerable strength in the rye market last week caused by increasing buying and prices responded by advances almost daily. Chicago quotes rye at 1.09 3-4 and the market firmer. At Detroit the same tone prevails and No. 2 is worth \$1.06 or 2c above last week.

BARLEY

The barley market is steady at both Detroit and Chicago and trading is fairly good. At the former market barley is \$1.25 @ 1.40 per cwt., and at the latter 52 @ 60c per bushel.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., SEP. 13, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.75	5.50	5.50
Red Kidneys	4.75	10.50	5.50

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO	
	C. H. P.
Detroit	5.75

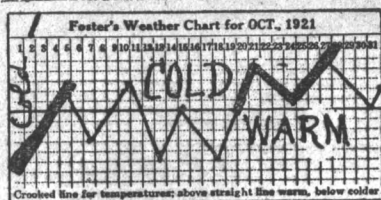
The bean market is acting beautifully. Seems to have quite recovered from its long spree and stands firm and strong upon its feet once more. There have been no important price changes in this market the last few days. Last week opened with prices at \$4.65 on the Detroit market, which quickly advanced to \$4.75 where they have since remained. The market is in good condition, however, supplies being light and demand uniformly good. Beans are rapidly coming back into public favor. The big canning companies are once more advertising "pork and beans," and not for several years have grocers shown the interest they are today. We expect the next change in this market to be upward providing it takes place before the harvesting of the new crop. If it does not then temporarily lower prices may be expected. By judicious marketing of the new crop farmers can keep the bean market in its present healthy condition and prevent a return to the low prices prevailing some months back.

POTATOES

Contrary to our expectations the government's forecast for September shows a slight increase in potatoes over the August 1st estimate. August rains benefitted many potatoes, but some were too far gone to be helped. We still believe that the forecast of 323 million bushels is above the mark, but digging time will tell the tale. No change can possibly take place in the potato situation which can prevent their commanding much better prices than a year ago. As expected the

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., September 17, 1921.—The coldest cold wave and the greatest killing frosts of September are expected near Michigan in Canada not far from September 18. Frosts were predicted for near Sept. 4 in that section but not so severe as for near Sept. 17. My prediction for Sept. 4 and that no great frosts would occur in August for middle Canada this year were important successes for the forecasts.

Very high temperatures, much like those of last week in August, are expected for last week in September. Less rain is expected last half of September than came during first half.

October will bring the beginning of a great change in the location of evaporation and that will break the great drought of 1921. Dry weather sometimes is caused by a lack of severe storms, but real drought that takes the moisture out of the soil is caused by evaporation and this evaporation is caused by a special planetary magnetization of a large spot on the earth. If that magnetism strikes a large body of water the latter is

evaporated by the severe storms and the moisture carried to the moving lows where it is precipitated in rain or snow.

October temperatures are expected to average below normal, rain about the average of the past four months, located similar to that of the past five months. Most severe storms during first and last week; coldest near middle of month. Most severe storms and most rain during weeks centering on Oct. 3 and 24. No drought following October, but precipitation will be less than usual. The old evaporation forces will die slowly because there will be no new evaporation field established near this continent. The atmosphere will contain less than the usual amount of moisture but the moisture will disappear slowly. The winter storms will be less severe than otherwise they would be on account of a lack of moisture in the atmosphere. The greatest evaporation will be in the Atlantic, south of the equator. The drought in Oceania on land will begin in April and the moisture of the atmosphere of that section will be excessive but drought conditions will not permit that moisture to precipitate rain. Ask a boy who has carried a magnetized pocket knife; he knows the magnetism slowly disappears. The earth's magnetism acts in a similar way.

W. T. Foster

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacid-ester of Salicylicacid.

completion of the early potato deal and the beginning of the late has brought about lower prices, jobbing prices in Detroit now ranging a little better than three cents per pound. We do not expect to see higher prices for another sixty days at least. Within a few weeks late potatoes will be on the market and upward price trends are very rare during the opening of the late potato season deal. We cannot see how dealers or co-operatives can, in view of prevailing prices, offer more than from 75 cents to \$1.25 per bushel depending upon distance from market for the first of the new crop. Of course, no farmer will think of selling more than he absolutely has to at these prices, and barring an unforeseen movement from field to market, prices should begin to show improvement upon the first sign of winter.

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	20.00 @ 21	18.00 @ 20	18.00 @ 19
Chicago	22.00 @ 25	21.00 @ 22	20.00 @ 21
New York	26.00 @ 30		22.00 @ 28
Pittsburg	20.50 @ 21	19.00 @ 20	17.00 @ 18

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	19.00 @ 20	18.00 @ 19	14.00 @ 15
Chicago	19.00 @ 20	18.00 @ 19	12.00 @ 16
New York	25.00 @ 28	21.00 @ 26	
Pittsburg	18.00 @ 19	17.50 @ 18	18.00 @ 19

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.00 @ 32	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	30.00 @ 31	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29

"Eastern markets are reported to be choked with hay, but prospects are believed to be good for a better future in that commodity. Revival of business in the South and the clearing away of the present surplus in the East are expected to strengthen the demand for hay soon," says the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Receipts are lighter at Western markets and Detroit and Chicago markets are firm and demand of a good volume.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The supply of butter and eggs is more than sufficient to fill the demands of the consumers and the market is steady and quiet. Quotations are the same as last week. Fresh current receipts of eggs, 31c a dozen and No. 1 creamery butter 35 1-2c per lb.

Apples are in liberal supply and the market is easy with prices from \$2.25 to \$2.75 a bushel. Peaches are firm and there is a good demand for this fruit. The price per bushel ranges from \$3.75 to \$4.25. Plums are \$2.50 @ 2.75 per bushel and pears are \$2 @ 4. Grapes, 6c per pound.

There is very little trading in poultry and receipts are small. Spring chickens are 26 @ 28c; Leghorn springs, 22 @ 24c; large hens, 26 @ 28c; small hens, 18 @ 20c; old roosters, 14 @ 15c; ducks, 25 @ 26c; geese, 19c; turkeys, 30c per pound.

Dressed calves are not showing much activity but dealers expected cooler weather will revive the demand. The best is 16 @ 18c per pound, and medium 13c.

Dressed hogs have been in large demand to warrant higher prices and at present light hogs are worth 11 @ 13c per pound, while heavy are 9 @ 10c.

VEGETABLE MARKET

The New York market is well supplied with vegetables of all kinds, and the demand is good. Onions are worth from \$3.50 @ 3.75 for reds to \$4 @ 4.25 for whites per 100 pounds. Carrots are \$1 @ 1.50 per bushel hamper. Cabbage in crates is from \$2 to \$3. Cabbage is in fair demand at Chicago and is quoted at \$20 a ton. Onions are steady and in demand. Prices are from \$1.25 to \$2.75 per crate and from 50 to 90c per bushel.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Live stock markets, the country over, seem to be in a pivotal position, comparatively light daily arrivals in all markets of live animals, suitable for slaughter, tends to hold selling values fairly steady, while the abundance of forage and grain, in immediate prospect, is an argument which those who believe in lower prices are not overlooking. There is good reason to believe, however, that the supply of good killing stock, still in farmer's hands is not large; the season has been ahead of time, throughout the year, so far, and growers have kept their stock marketed much "closer up" than has usually been the case. There are many men, well versed in market lore, who expect to see the tax-paying period show a reversal in form this year; they do not look for the headlong slump in values which usually characterizes the markets of early December, simply because prices are already far below the actual cost of production.

The cattle run in Chicago, last week, was smaller by 3,000 head than that of the week before but it was 11,000 under the record for the corresponding week, last year. The demand was far from active and all prices showed a decline from the price range of the week before. Prime yearling steers came nearest to holding their own and light steers, of more mature age, ranged next in demand. The warm and unseasonable weather made heavy steers extremely dull and hard to sell and prices for this kind scored a sharp decline during the week. Butchers cattle and canners were lower. Stockers and feeders were dull and about steady; a more active trade is expected in this division, toward the close of the current month.

The sheep and lamb trade scored a sharp upturn, last week, as a direct result of a material falling off in arrivals; the holiday on Monday, probably, had much to do with the decline of 22,000 head from the showing of the week before. In all divisions of the trade packer buyers had sharp competition from feeders and prices were bid up from 75 cents to \$1 per cwt. for anything that looked like a good feeding prospect. Killers, from interior points, took a fair share of the offerings and packers had to be satisfied with feeder quality in order to meet their pressing needs for killing stock. More than 50,000 feeding lambs went out into the country from Chicago last week, being a gain of 12,000 head over the showing of the week before. The wool market shows improvement and the entire sheep-growing industry seems to be heading into better times.

The live hog market took a header, last week, the week's average showing a decline of 35 cents, in cost, from the showing of the week before. The spread between handy butchers hogs and packing weights was larger than usual, last week, simply because the supply of heavy hogs was excessive. Barring the same week in 1915, last week's price average was lower than that of any corresponding week since 1911. Chicago's receipts, last week, were 10,000 smaller than those of the week before and those of 20 lead-

ing markets only equaled 415,000 hogs. The recent "spell" of warm weather has kept down the demand for fresh pork but the call for cured meat products is still very imperative. With the early advent of cooler weather an improved demand for fresh pork and sausage is looked for and somewhat higher prices for live hogs.

WOOL NOTES

The wool market at Eastern points has shown a decrease in the volume of business since the last issue of Wool Notes on August 25. Underlying conditions are considered healthy however, 1920 wool disappearing rapidly. Choice wools are reported scarce and in demand. On September 1 Territory wools were quoted on the Boston market as follows: Choice fine and fine medium clothing 65c; clean, similar wools of the French combing type 65c to 70c; 1-2 blood staple 60c to 65c; Texas grades 65 to 70c, clean. Montana wools consigned to Chicago firms, sold on August 29 at a range of 19c to 21c, flat basis.

The following are quotations on

fleece wools current on the Boston market September 1: Ohio fine unwashed Delaine 34c to 35c; fine unwashed clothing 28c to 29c; 1-2 blood combing 28c to 29c; 3-8 blood combing 25c to 26c; 1-4 blood combing 23c. The finer grades remain quiet.

A total of 87,000 lbs. of wool or practically 1-5 of the entire holdings of one large wool pool in the middle west were sold on August 24. The larger portion of this wool was bought by an Eastern firm on a bid submitted by wire, based on the United States Department of Agriculture tentative wool grades. The following prices were received f. o. b. country points: fine combing, 25c; fine French combing, 22 1-5c; fine clothing, 19 1-10c; fine feeder, 15 4-5c; half blood combing, 24c; half blood French combing, 23c; half blood clothing, 19 1-5c; 3-8 combing, 22c; 3-8 baby combing, 19c; fine burry, 15c.

The entire holdings of this pool have been graded in accordance with the United States Department of Agriculture tentative wool grades by expert wool classifiers.



Buy a pipe—and some P. A.
Get the joy that's due you!

We print it right here that if you don't know the "feel" and the friendship of a joy'us jimmy pipe—GO GET ONE! And—get some Prince Albert and bang a howdy-do on the big smoke-gong!

For Prince Albert's quality—flavor—coolness—fragrance—is in a class of its own! You never tasted such tobacco! Why—figure out what it alone means to your tongue and temper when we tell you that Prince Albert can't bite, can't parch! Our exclusive patented process fixes that!

Prince Albert is a revelation in a makin's cigarette! It rolls easily and stays put because it's crimp cut! Oh, go on! Get the papers or a pipe—and some P. A.!

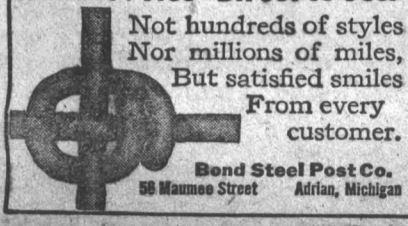
Prince Albert is sold in tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors and in the pound crystal glass humidors with sponge moistener top.



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PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

Best Wire Fence On the Market
Lowest Price—Direct to User



Not hundreds of styles
Nor millions of miles,
But satisfied smiles
From every customer.

Bond Steel Post Co.
56 Maumee Street Adrian, Michigan

BARN PAINT \$1.17 per gallon

Get factory prices on all paints. We guarantee quality. We pay the freight.

FRANKLIN COLOR WORKS
Dept. B Franklin, Ind.

P. of H. FLOUR—PURE BRAN
BUY DIRECT IN 20-TON CARS OR MORE.
Friendly to Organized Farmers.
CONSUMERS MILLING CO., Minneapolis

Hirth-Krause Title Contest



What is the best title to this picture? 36 Prizes For the Best Suggestions

We will award twenty-eight prizes to those who suggest the best title to the above picture, as follows:

First prize \$25 in cash

Second prize \$10 in cash

Third prize \$5 in cash and a

pair of \$5.00 More Mileage Shoes.

Also **TWENTY FIVE** prizes of a pair of Hirth-Krause **MORE MILEAGE SHOES**, regular \$5.00 value, to those who suggest the next best titles.

CONTEST OPEN TO EVERYBODY. SHOW YOUR CLEVERNESS.

WIN A PRIZE.

RULES OF CONTEST

The contest will be governed by the following **RULES**:

By "best" is understood that title which most cleverly describes the situation shown in the picture.

No title submitted shall consist of more than 25 words. Hyphenated words will be counted as one.

The contest is open to everybody and is now open. It will close at midnight October 25th.

All titles should be addressed to Hirth-Krause Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Envelopes should contain nothing but the competing title and the name and address of the sender, plainly written on the same sheet.

Titles will be judged by the following: G. H. Krause of the Hirth-Krause Co. Grand Rapids, Mich. George Slocum, Editor of Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, Walter J. Peterson of the Walter J. Peterson Co., Advertising Agency, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Titles may be original, or may be a quotation from some well-known author. Contestants not permitted to send in more than three titles.

In case of ties the full amount of the prize will be given to each tying contestant.

The final awards will be announced Saturday November 5th.

Bulletins announcing the prize winners will be posted in the store windows of Hirth-Krause Shoe Dealers on that date.

Cash prizes will be mailed simultaneously with the decisions of the judges. At the same time arrangements will be made with dealers to present a pair of \$5.00 shoes to the 33 lucky ones who suggest titles and win one of these prizes.

THIS IS GOING TO BE A LIVELY CONTEST. DO NOT DELAY.

THINK UP YOUR TITLE AND SEND IT IN AT ONCE.

HIRTH-KRAUSE SHOES--

Give more miles per dollar --- more smiles per mile. Stand up because we not only build them but tan the leather that goes into them. Look fine, wear like iron. The only shoes with the **MORE MILEAGE GUARANTEE.**

Have style, fit, comfort, wear well.

All that you can buy in a shoe --- And they are reasonably priced.



**HIRTH-KRAUSE
TANNERS & SHOE MANUFACTURERS
GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan**