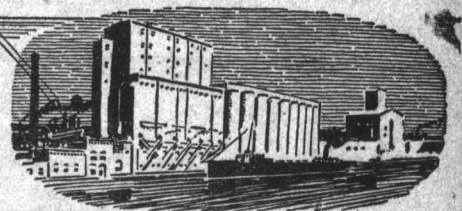


# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. IX, No. 4

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR

## Canadian Dairymen do Huge Co-op. Business

*Own Creameries, Ice Cream Plants, Cold Storage Houses and Poultry-Killing Stations*

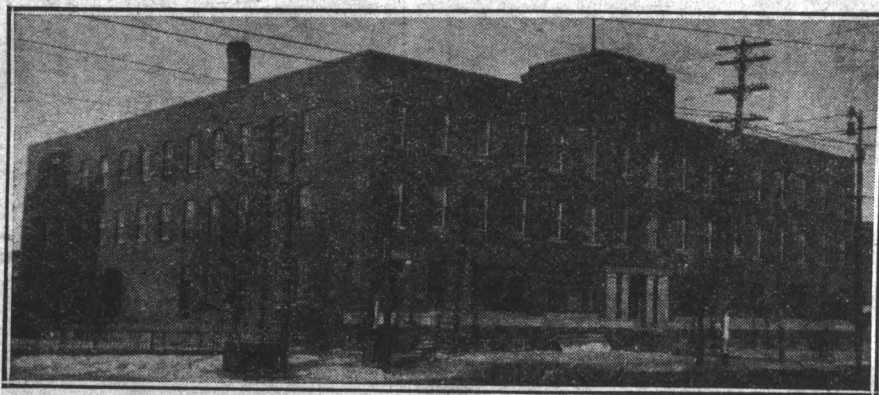
By GEO. L. ROTHERHAM  
(Written especially for the Michigan Business Farmer)

THE SASKATCHEWAN Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. is a farmers' co-operative company, operating and owning twenty-six creameries, five cold storage plants and three poultry-killing stations in the province of Saskatchewan. During the past year the company sold nearly three million pounds of butter; one hundred sixty-one thousand gallons of ice cream; handled fifty carloads of eggs and supplied the city of Regina with the greatest part of its milk and eggs.

The company had its birth in 1917. It was incorporated by a special Act of the Provincial Parliament, consolidating seventeen co-operative creameries into one body. These creameries had been operated by the Dairy Board of the Department of Agriculture. The authorized capital is one million dollars, composed of twenty dollar shares. No person can hold more than one thousand dollars' worth of shares and each shareholder has one vote, irrespective to the amount of shares held. The farmers of the province own about sixty per cent of the stock, the balance being held by business men in the towns and cities.

The objects of the Company are to handle co-operatively milk, cream, eggs and poultry and to provide cold storage facilities.

Each creamery locals holds an annual meeting of its supporters. At this meeting methods of local management are discussed and five directors are elected to form a local board of management. The meeting also elects one delegate to attend the annual meeting of the company. Here a Board of Directors, seven in number, are elected by the delegates from their numbers. This forms the Central Board of Control. The Provincial Government does not control the Company in any way, but insists on the books being audited by a Government appointed



Head offices of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., at Regina.

auditor. The profits are divided between the shareholders and the fifteen thousand patrons. During the past few years a dividend of eight per cent was paid to the shareholders and a bonus of two cents per pound of butterfat, to the patrons.

Cream is collected at the local creameries. It comes from the farms in five and eight gallon cans. It is delivered to the creamery by the farmers with teams and autos where railways are not available, and by express for railroad points. The creamery pays the express charges for any distance.

In several districts that are from thirty

to fifty miles from the railroad and the creamery, the farmers have organized cream shipping circles. The Rabbit Lake Circle, which is in operation thirty-five miles north of the Battleford creamery will serve to illustrate.

The farmers of this district held a meeting to see if a plan could be devised whereby they could ship their cream regularly to the creamery with as little expense as possible. They found that there were over twenty farmers who wanted to ship cream during the season. They formed themselves into a Cream Shipping

Ass'n, and elected officers. The post office was chosen as a central place, and once a week, on mail days, everyone brought his cream to this point. The shippers took it in turn to take the cream to the creamery. The secretary notified the members two weeks before their turn came. Failure to have a team ready on the appointed day meant that the member who was responsible was outlawed from the association. The cream left at eight o'clock in the evening, and was freighted during the cool hours of the night. The creamery allowed the Association the same freight rates as an equal distance by express. The secretary of the

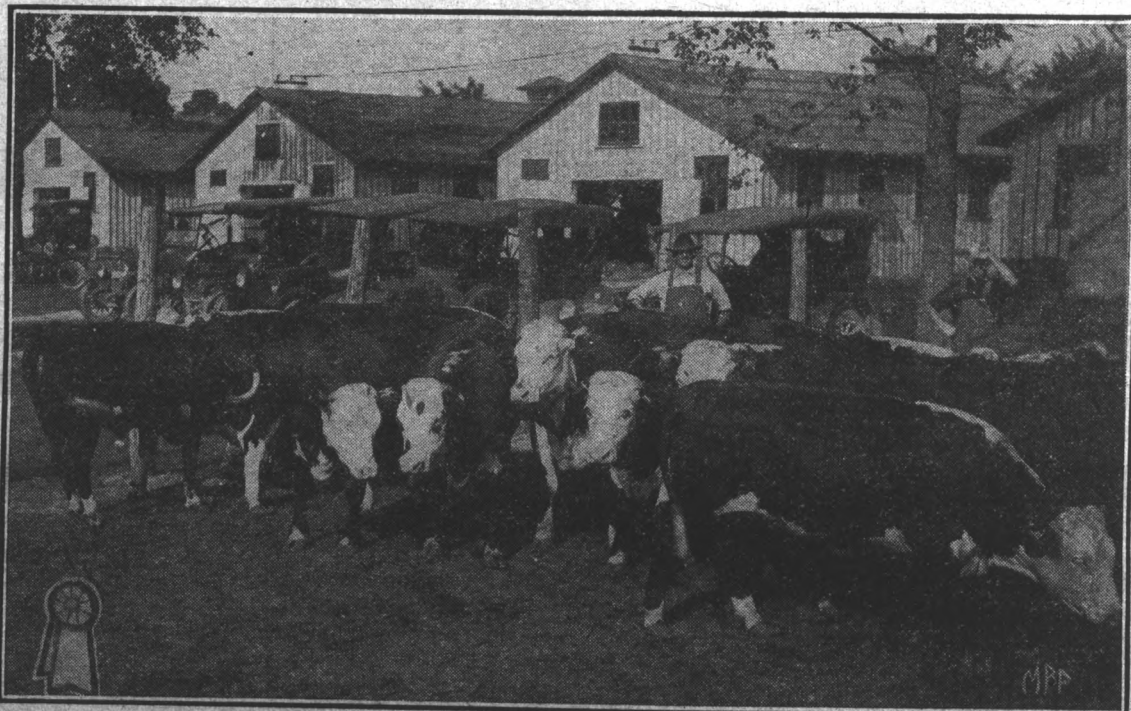
Ass'n was paid the money for the freight. He gave a check of four dollars to each freighter to cover his actual expenses while on the road. At the end of the season, the balance in the treasury was divided as a bonus to the members in proportion to the amount of cream hauled during the season.

There were over twenty members of the circle so that each one had only one trip to make during the season. By this plan each member had his cream taken to the creamery regularly during the season, the cost being only the labor of one trip to the creamery—not one cent of cash outlay!

(Cont. on page 12)

**\$16.00 Per Cwt. Paid for These Prize-Winning Fat Steers  
at the Michigan State Fair Auction**

(See story on  
page 11)





# The Most Sensational Price Announcement in Tractor History



Whitney Tractor Sales Co.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
Gentlemen:

I want to say a word of commendation about the Whitney tractor I purchased of you last spring. I am well pleased with it for two reasons. It has the power to do the work and its light weight enables me to use it on clay land without unduly packing it. And in wet times it is always ready to go over the top and never tries to bury itself and be a slacker.

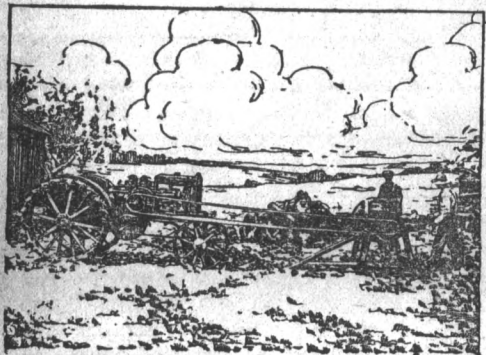
W. W. Bising,  
Crestline, Ohio.



Whitney Tractor Sales Co.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
Gentlemen:

Have used the Whitney a year and am very much pleased with results. During the spring of 1918 I plowed 106 acres and fitted 56 acres for farmers who were shortest of help. While the land is hilly I have always plowed right through and have never had to use low speed except on tough joint grass soil. I firmly believe the Whitney is the best farm tractor on the market today and for simplicity, reliability and economy it cannot be beat.

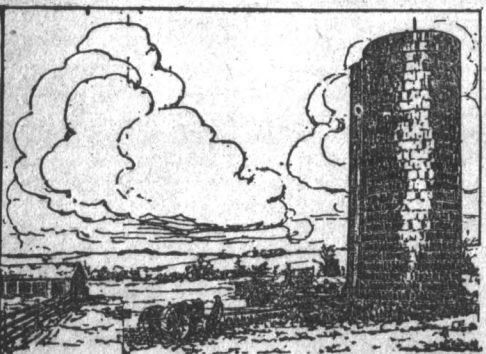
Very truly yours,  
Arthur Lopus,  
Waterford, Pa.



Whitney Tractor Sales Co.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dear Sirs:

After using a 6-12 Whitney for four years, needing more power, I purchased a 9-18 Whitney last October. Can say it is a marvel. What it will do: I have pulled an 8,000 pound hay baler in six inches of mud up hill and down and I have run a 16-inch silo filler to fill a 10x30 silo. We find the Whitney has plenty of power and some to spare and find it economical in the use of gasoline.

Respectfully yours,  
Howell Williams,  
Lloyd, Ohio.



Whitney Tractor Sales Co.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dear Sirs:

I am very much pleased with the Whitney tractor. It has done all I have asked it to do—buz wood, run corn husker, 10 ft. feed grinder, 16 ft. Papec ensilage cutter. I filled a 10x34 silo in 7 hours. I moved a building 18x26 with the Whitney, pulled the dirt out of a cellar 18x20x3 1/2 feet five miles away from home. I do all my plowing on 1st and 2nd speed. To say I am well pleased is making it very mild.

Yours truly,  
W. B. Fox,  
Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

**A** PRICE absolutely unheard of in tractor history—less than any standard tractor has ever been sold for—scarcely more than a good team with its harness would cost—so low that ANY farmer—every farmer—can afford to buy it—THAT is the sensational announcement of the

## Whitney Tractor

Nor is the Whitney an inventor's untried dream of revolutionary construction. For five years this sturdy, two-cylinder, heavy duty tractor has been proving its ability in the farmers' fields. Hundreds of farmers will tell you it was the greatest buy on the market at the old price of \$1175. And now you will be able to get it at under eight hundred dollars, under seven hundred—under, by many dollars, the price of any other standard two-plow tractor ever offered.

A five million dollar corporation has been formed to

concentrate all of its resources on the production in tremendous quantities of this one type of simple, reliable time-proven tractor. Never could tractors be built any cheaper than they can right now, with the prices of materials lower than they have been for years. The savings effected by big quantity production are amazing. The price of the Whitney Tractor, which will be quoted as soon as the tractor is ready for delivery, will be astounding—lower far than anything you have ever thought possible.

Send for our literature. Get all the facts about the Whitney Tractor. Find out what it can do; how it has responded to the gruelling tests of actual work—and when the new price is announced, you will be ready to say, with thousands of others, "The Whitney for me!"

### Brief Specifications

**Power**—9 horse power on drawbar; 18 horse power on belt.

**Dimensions**—Length, 123 in.; width, 56 in.; height, 68 in.

**Weight**—Domestic shipping 3000 pounds. Boxed for export 3900 pounds.

**Transmission**—Selective, 3 forward—1 1/4, 2 1/4 and 4 miles per hour. Reverse 2 miles per hour. All gears forged, steel cut and hardened, running in oil.

**Motor**—2 Cylinder opposed type 5 1/2 in. bore, 6 1/2 in. stroke, 750 rev. per minute.

The Whitney is a sturdy, time-tested, field-proven, two-plow tractor with the traction and strength of a three-plow tractor. Number of plows recommended for use with Whitney, two 14-inch; size thresher recommended 22x34.

## The Whitney Tractor Co.

Capitalized at \$5,000,000.00

Cleveland,

Ohio

The Whitney Tractor Co.,

2749 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Please send me complete information on the Whitney Tractor.

Name .....

R. R. or Street No. ....

Town .....

State .....



## Farm Prices Following World and Civil War

Comparison between Prices of Two Eras Shows That History Merely Repeats Itself

By THE EDITOR

IN SOME respects the trend of commodity prices following the Civil war gives us some guidance as to the probable trend of prices in the immediate future. In other respects the trend of post-Civil war prices is not a safe rule to follow.

There is an important point of dissimilarity between conditions during and after the Civil war and conditions during and after the World war. Both wars were exactly what their names imply. The first was local in its extent and largely local in its effect. The second was world-wide in extent and certainly world-wide in its effects. The Civil war disrupted the production and commerce of but one nation, but the world war upset the production and trade of many nations.

As a general proposition prices did not rise so high during the Civil war as they did during the World war. Consequently they did not drop so far after the war. But the important point to remember in this comparison is that while the prices of food commodities remained at a low level for a long time after the Civil war they are less likely to be similarly effected as a result of the World war. In the first instance, as has already been pointed out the United States were the only ones to suffer. In the second instance, they suffered the least. In the Civil war days the nations were confronted with the task of feeding us. Today we are confronted with the task of feeding them.

Dr. G. F. Warren, professor of

economics at Cornell University, has recently compiled some comparative statistics on food prices during the Civil war period and the present. Among other things he says:

"A very great similarity in the rise and fall of prices is shown for the War of 1812, Civil war and World war periods. In each case the highest level was reached after the war closed, and in each case there was an extremely violent drop in prices.

"The rise in prices during the World war was much the same as during the Civil war period, but continued longer after the close of the war and resulted in a more violent drop than occurred after either the War of 1812 or the Civil war.

"After each of the previous wars a very violent drop in prices occurred, followed by partial recovery and somewhat stable prices for a year or more, then again followed by a longer but less violent drop and again followed by a period of somewhat stable prices."

If you take the prices of all commodities during the war periods mentioned and chart them on a piece of paper it will be found that they all follow very nearly the same trend up to a certain point. The illustration that is given here of the trend of wool prices is, therefore, an example of precisely what happened to the prices of other commodities.

### The Why of Wool Prices

The Farm Bureau has been wrongfully accused of being partially responsible for the losses to farmers as a result of the crash in wool prices. Back in 1864, nobody ever heard of the Farm Bureau. Yet a look at the chart shows us that wool prices dropped that year in identically the same manner as they did in the fall of 1920. And they dropped to even lower levels.

"Wool", says Dr. Warren, "is in special demand in war-time for soldiers' clothing, so that during each war period the supply has been inadequate and the price has gone very high, much above the general wholesale level. The reaction is also extreme."

Basing our experience on the past nothing could have prevented the drop in wool prices. If the Farm Bureau wool pool had any effect upon prices at all it must have been a stabilizing effect because you certainly cannot increase the supply and lower the price of any commodity by withdrawing large quantities of it from the market.

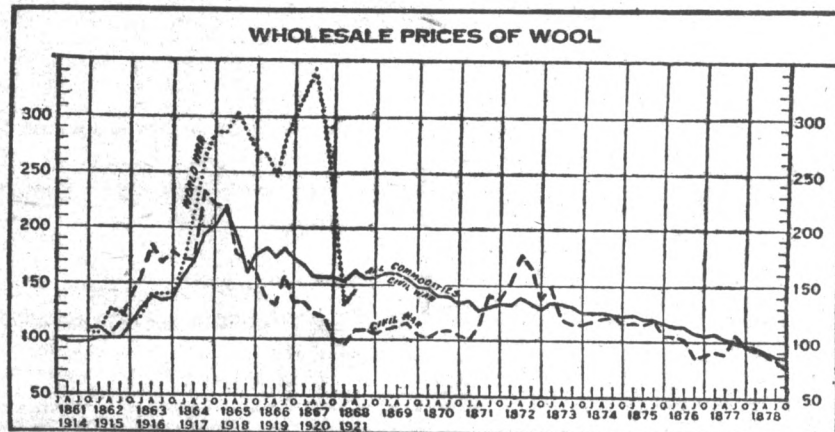


Chart showing trend of wool prices and all commodities during and following the Civil and World War.

## Emergency Grain Board Seeks 100,000 Bus. Grain for Near East Relief

FOR THE first time in the annals of an American relief organization, a farm—one of the oldest and finest in Michigan—served as the meeting place Thursday of a Statewide group assembled to appeal to their fellow farmers as a class to contribute of their grain against want in a foreign land.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Whitney Watkins, of Watkins Farms, in Jackson county, were luncheon hosts to the Emergency Grain Board of the Michigan Committee of Near East Relief, and immediately after luncheon the board formally organized itself and named an executive committee to launch and manage a campaign among the farmers of the State for 100,000 bushels of grain, or its equivalent, to be sent as Michigan's share of America's gift of 5,000,000 bushels, now being collected, to Armenia, Syria, Assyria and adjacent lands of Asia Minor, where thousands of orphaned children and destitute adults are dying in the streets and by the roadsides.

Former Lieutenant Governor Luren D. Dickenson, chairman of the State organization, presided as temporary chairman, and these officers were elected for the board:

Chairman, Herman H. Halladay of Lansing, Commissioner of Agriculture; vice-chairman, Professor David Friday, president-elect of Michigan Agricultural College; secretary, L. Whitney Watkins of Manchester; executive committee: Mr. Halladay, Professor Friday and Mr. Watkins. Other members of the Emergency Grain Board are: James Nicol of South Haven, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; Grant Slocum of Detroit, president of the Gleaners; A. B. Cook of Owosso, master of the State Grange; I. R. Waterbury of Detroit, manager of the Michigan Farmer; Forrest Lord of Mt. Clemens, editor of the Michigan Business Farmer; Frank B. Drees

of Lansing, secretary of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Association; former State Senator Charles B. Scully of Almont; A. Edward Illingden of Adrian, farmer and Alfred Allen, president of the Michigan Association of Farmers' Clubs.

In welcoming his guests, Mr. Watkins spoke feelingly of the pride he as a farmer took in having the first meeting of such an organization as the Emergency Grain Board on the farm which his grandfather, coming here from New Hampshire in 1832, had selected, and under the roof which for 64 continuous years had sheltered his parents.

"I have the utmost faith," Mr. Watkins concluded, "in the response the farmers of Michigan will make to this humane appeal for food for a starving Christian people across the seas who are tillers of the soil too, for I know the homely, kindly, sympathetic spirit to help which is to be found everywhere in the farmhouses of this state."

Rev. E. H. Huelster of Cleveland, a Near East field worker, recently returned from Asia Minor, told the board of his observations among the destitute in the Near East, and vivid photographs were shown of types of misery created among the homeless, wandering children by famine, exposure and alien cruelty.

In a discussion developed by Professor Friday the board agreed that one dollar per \$10,000 of farm value was a fair proportional figure upon which to base the various county quotas throughout the state; and on this basis the board, operating through the farm organizations, will go to the farmers for Michigan's share in the grain gift.

At a meeting of the executive committee held immediately after adjournment of the

board the following letter was made public:

"To the Farmers of Michigan,

"With children dying in their mothers' arms of starvation; with cholera and typhus spreading; with the population perishing in such numbers that in the larger cities wagons twice daily remove the corpses from the streets; with the knowledge that food must be procured, transported and carried into the interior before these dread conditions can be overcome, the Executive Officers of Near East Relief recognize the absolute need for an immediate campaign for grain for the lands of the Near East.

"These men, who at their own expense had gone into this region of misery and death to verify the reports of their field workers and to procure facts upon which to base the next year's relief program, realized that not half the story had been told. Unhesitatingly they issued the order for a nation-wide grain appeal.

"The wail of the starving people of Armenia and its neighboring lands has been heard throughout America. An organization—in Michigan the Emergency Grain Board—has been created to bring the appeal for those people, of whom eighty-five per cent are farmers, to the farmers of our own state.

"This year, today, you yourselves suffer the effects of short crops. But over there! The only harvest those unhappy people have had in more than five years has been the daily harvest of the dead; picked up in the streets; by the chill wayside of the wild Georgian Mountains; in the desolated farm valleys of Armenia; on the scorched floor of a desert whose only shadow of refuge for them has been the shadow of the wing of death.

"We have been chosen to present to you their plight, and being of you, we do not hesitate. We know that you will sacrifice, that they may live.

"The need which America is called upon to meet is for 5,000,000 bushels of corn and wheat. Michigan's allotted share is 100,000 bushels.

"The records in that Michigan office of Near East Relief disclose (Continued on page 15)



# Hoover Decries Flooding of the Grain Markets

*Calls Farmers' Attention to Export Demand and Crop Shortage as Bullish Factors*

"AT LEAST 40 per cent of the wheat crop (after deducting seed requirements) has passed out of the hands of the farmers in the last thirty days and this means they are disposing of their crop at an absolutely unparalleled rate, over-marketing their wheat and unduly depressing the price," states Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover in reply to questions of supply and demand put to him by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which called to Secretary Hoover's attention the fact that wheat farmers were liquidating out of all proportion to the consumption needs of the markets and contrary to their wishes for orderly marketing.

Gray Silver, Washington representative, claims that "this is brought about largely because of the urgent insistence of the bankers who are requesting farmers to liquidate their indebtedness. This marketing by the farmers forces down their own price and does not benefit the consumer. Heavy marketing last year, together with artful buying of Europeans, broke the domestic price of wheat so that the spread between the export price and the home quotation expanded from 28 cents to 86 cents on a bushel."

"No sensible person will predict prices," stated Secretary Hoover, "but our farmers should realize the broad economic factors current in their industry, and form their own independent judgments. The farmers are this year marketing their wheat at an absolutely unparalleled rate. The receipts at the western primary terminals show over 130,000,000 bushels during the first thirty days of this harvest year against about 68,000,000 in the same period last year out of somewhat larger crops. The proportion of the wheat which reaches the primary terminals to the total amount sold by the farmer, varies. If we assume the maximum ratio ever known for this period the terminal figures indicate that at least 265,000,000 bushels have already been sold. On an average ratio a total sale of say 330,000,000 is indicated. In other words (after deducting seed, etc.) at least 40 per cent of the crop has already passed out of the hands of the farmer in thirty days. This is over-marketing and has undoubtedly unduly depressed the price. There is complaint from some sections that the farmer is being forced to sell by his creditors. There can be no sound reason for any such pressure, in view of the liberal provisions for marketing credit both by

## Future of Wheat

MANY FARMERS in Michigan are expecting to see wheat go to \$2 a bushel this winter or spring, says the Michigan Elevator Exchange, which believes that such an advance is not at all likely. The Exchange believes that the market might get up to \$1.50 and makes it plain that that opinion is not a prediction, forecast nor an assurance, but is simply a guess based on the opinions of the best posted men in the grain world.

Any bulge that comes in the market will probably come in May, continues the Exchange, pointing out that May is usually the month of high prices because at that time there is almost no grain coming from the farms.—Michigan State Farm Bureau.

the Federal Reserve Board and the War Finance Corporation.

"The outlook for the export market is in my mind as good as last year at this time, and during the past year we have exported all of our surplus and some of our carry-over from the previous harvest. It is true that the total world wheat crop shows a small percentage increase over last year, but much of this increase is in countries where consumption has hitherto been restrained. Beyond this the potato outlook in Europe is not so good as last year, and wheat largely substitutes for potatoes. Moreover, the decontrol of wheat in many countries with this harvest necessitates their carrying larger stocks."

## Exports Show Gain

The Department of Commerce has recently issued some interesting figures on the exports of American food products which are given below:

The exports of American products to Europe are probably the most definite indication of European needs. The heavy and increasing exports of foodstuffs and cotton during the last three months, a period of the year when exports to Europe are usually at the minimum, is worthy of careful consideration. With European countries slowly recovering in industrial activities it is to be expected that their most pressing needs would be food products and raw materials.

Meat products, after a period of declining exports from January to May, took a sharp upturn in June which continued for July. The exports for July were twice the normal pre-war exports for that month. Lard and

cured pork products constitute about four-fifths of the total. Lard, which declined from February to May, took a sharp upturn in June which was continued in July, the exports for the three months being 51, 69, and 84 million pounds, respectively. Cured pork, which remained at around 60 million pounds per month from February to June, rose to 86 million pounds in July.

Wheat (and wheat products calculated as wheat) exports continued in large volume for the month of July, amounting to a total of 30 million bushels, or about four and a half times the pre-war average exports for July. Ordinarily the movement of United States wheat drops to about minimum in February and remains at a low level through July, taking a sharp upturn in August, reaching maximum in October, and gradually declining again to February. For the season beginning July, 1920, the upward trend to October and downward trend to May was about normal, but a large increase in exports began in April, four months earlier than usual, and reached a very high level in June, when 32 million bushels were exported, almost five times pre-war exports for this month. The high exports have continued through July.

Before the war Russia furnished nearly one-half the wheat imports of western Europe. The great loss of wheat from this source has been largely made up by increased production in the Western Hemisphere and Australia. The unprecedented takings of wheat during the past three months indicates that Europe is purchasing its supply earlier than usual. Wheat is in a very strong statistical position. The European takings of other grains, principally corn, has been unusually large since last November and for the past two months has been about nine times the takings for the same months in pre-war years. It may also be of interest to note that shipments of cotton, after being below normal from August, 1920, to April, 1921, have been considerably above normal for the past three months.

This recent unusual demand by Europe for food products and cotton may be taken as a probable indication of export demands for the near future. Europe must buy carefully, but food and raw materials are pressing necessities in industrial recovery. There will probably be continued demand for these products in the coming months.

## Review of Legislation Secured Through Organized Efforts of Farmers

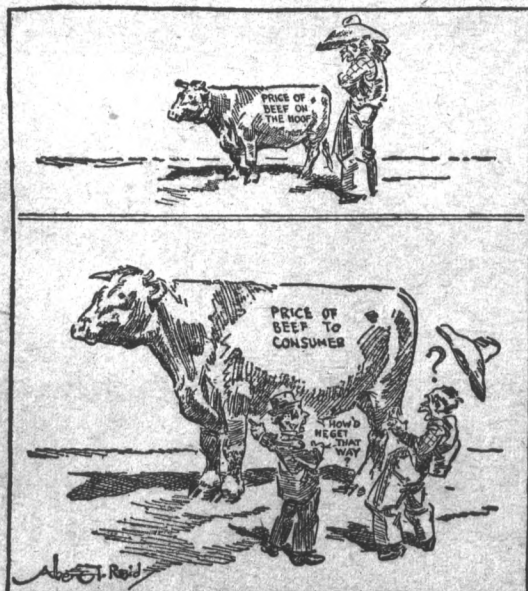
By EDWY B. REID

EACH SESSION of Congress adds to the burdens of the Secretary of Agriculture. Not only did Congress place the regulation of the packers under his supervision, but the Capper-Tincher bill gives him authority to regulate future trading on grain exchanges. It imposes a tax of 20 cents per bushel on each contract or sales for future trade except where the seller is the owner of the physical grain or where the grower, dealer or manufacturer of grain or grain products makes future contracts through designated or regulated "contract markets." The bill seeks to differentiate between speculative dealing, buying and selling in futures to serve as hedges and to tax speculation so heavily as to be prohibitive. It imposes a tax of 20 cents per bushel upon every privilege or option for contract for purchase or sale intending thereby to tax the transactions known to the trade as "puts" and "calls", indemnities or "ups" and "downs". To assist the Secretary of Agriculture is a commission which includes the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General.

### For Farm-to-Market Roads

The farmers are demanding that Federal aid for the construction of roads continue to include the so called farm-to-market roads. Their argument is that they, as well as the

consumers, are vitally interested in the building of roads from the outlying districts to the markets in the small towns or cities. The



YOU WOULD HARDLY KNOW IT FOR THE SAME ANIMAL.

—Reid in the N. Y. Evening Mail.

farmers use the roads not only for hauling products to market, but for taking to their farms much of the products which they consume. They have been fighting consistently the Townsend bill which would provide pikes or boulevards constructed solely by the Federal Government, and administered by a commission. The farmers favor the Phipps-Dowell bill, which calls for a definite program of road improvement within the states and construction work on 7 per cent of the roads. As fast as the 7 per cent are improved additional mileage is to be added making for a well planned road system within the state as well as interstate traffic.

The bill also provides for increased aid to states in which there is a large amount of public land. The states, however, continue to meet the Federal funds as provided in the existing law. The latest move by Congress is to combine the Townsend and Phipps-Dowell bills eliminating most of the Townsend provisions including the Federal Highway Commission leaving the administration of roads with the Bureau of Public Roads in the Department of Agriculture.

### "Imitation Milk" Legislation

The dairy interests of the country have declared war on the (Continued on page 13)



# 23,991,806 Gallons of Polarine Sold During 1920

This, as compared with 7,294,350 gallons in 1915, and 1,076,450 gallons sold in 1910, illustrates, emphasizes and underscores the quality of this product, and the recognition of its merits by tractor owners generally. Polarine thoroughly lubricates the remotest frictional surfaces and seals the pistons against loss of power, thus enabling you to get a maximum of efficiency from your tractor.

# Use Polarine

THE PERFECT MOTOR OIL

It is made in four grades—Polarine, Polarine Heavy, Polarine Medium Heavy, and Polarine Extra Heavy, each of the same quality, differing only in viscosity or body.

Each grade is made to meet the requirements of a particular type of tractor. Consult the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) chart below and find out which grade your tractor requires.

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

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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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## Starvation

"\* \* \* \* \* When we came back by the orphanage in the early evening we saw a crowd of little children huddled about the gate and crying to get in. They had not been there when we left. They had drifted in from only God knows where, searching for a crust of bread. \* \* \* Lying on the ground close to the gate was a boy about six years of age, crying faintly. There wasn't a thread upon his tiny body. The flies bothered him. They kept lighting on his face and getting into his eyes. The boy barely had strength enough to raise himself on his shrunken elbow and drive them away. \* \* \* We said to each other, 'Surely they will not turn these children away into the night; they must take them in.' We went into the orphanage and told them of the children, but they said with tears in their eyes, 'How can we do it. We have no room. See, there are already four children sleeping on a cot.' We went to the city authorities, and they finally agreed to find a place to house the children if we would supply the food because they didn't have any. This we did, and so those children had a place to sleep and food to eat that night." \* \* \* \*

"We went to put some flowers on the grave of Miss—, one of the American workers who had died of cholera. As we passed into the cemetery we saw a woman lying beside the path with a baby clutched in her arms. She was too feeble from starvation to move, but she saw us. Her eyes opened a little as we passed by, but other than that she made no move. The baby was dead." \* \* \* \*

"One's first thought when he sees a dead body on the street is to report it to the authorities so that they may remove it, but you soon find out that they have become so used to the sight that little attention is paid to it. Often the body of a man, woman or child who has starved to death will be left unburied for four or five days." \* \* \* \*

THE SPEAKER is a man who has just returned from the Holy Lands. He is telling the Emergency Grain Board for Michigan of what he personally saw upon his visit to the famine-stricken areas of the Near East. He tells it simply, without any attempt at melodrama or sensationalism. As he talks he lives again among the harrowing scenes which he witnessed and the tears fill his eyes and his voice becomes husky. After each recital the hearer says to himself, "It can't be true", only to have his thoughts silenced by another tale more horrible still.

"Conditions in the Near East can't be exaggerated" says the speaker quietly. And you believe him. "Neither words nor camera can give all the terrible details". You instinctively feel he is telling the truth. "Men, women and children are dying by the thousands and they will die by the tens of thousands the coming winter from hunger and cold unless America saves them. The best we can do is to save the children in our orphanages. One meal a day will keep them alive. But for many of the adult refugees there is no hope". You recall the words of the Master, "Inasmuch as ye have done it for

the least of these ye have done it unto me", and you resolve that you will do whatever lies within your power to help save those little ones from the unspeakable death which must otherwise claim them.

A campaign is to be put on in twenty-two states to secure grain and other non-perishable food products to feed these suffering people. Michigan's quota is 100,000 bushels or only a half bushel to every farm. The farmers will be permitted to give their quota either in grain or its money equivalent. The grain campaign will be followed by a money campaign in which the farmer will NOT be expected to assist.

The generosity of the American farmer is traditional. Through all his history he has ever been found ready to help those in greater want than himself. Of the outcome of Michigan's grain campaign there can be no doubt. When the times comes the farmers of Michigan will be waiting and willing to do their part.

## Iowa and Michigan Farm Land

OVERHEARD the other day at a round table discussion over the value of farm lands in Michigan and other states:

"I'll wager there's just as good farm land in Michigan as Iowa."

"If that is the case why is Iowa land so much more valuable?"

"Speculation, pure and simple."

There is probably a good deal of truth in these statements. While Michigan may not have as much good land as Iowa there are undoubtedly many farms in the state with as high producing capacity as Iowa's finest and a market value of less than one-third. Iowa's farm lands have been advertised and sold at prices all out of proportion to their actual worth. Michigan farm lands, on the contrary have not been rated high enough.

Even if Iowa has a slight advantage over Michigan in the superior quality of her soil, which we doubt, that advantage is largely offset by the greater distance of her farms from market. Michigan farms are hundreds of miles nearer to the great eastern and foreign markets than are the farms of Iowa. Consequently our farmers receive a higher price for their products than do the farmers of any state west of the Mississippi. Incidentally this should increase the value of our farms.

Iowa may be a great state agriculturally but as long as New York continues to be the greatest American market and Liverpool the greatest foreign market for food products, Iowa is geographically damned.

## "The Farmer is Guaranteed"—A Loss

A WRITER in a recent issue of the Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record gives a few facts about the sugar situation and makes a few statements which aren't facts about the relations between the beet grower and the manufacturer.

"The oddest feature of the farmers' contract," says this writer, "is that which compels the beet companies to pay a fixed price based on wholesale sugar during only four months of the year."

The facts are that the contract which provides for this method of payment is not the "farmer's" contract, but the manufacturer's. The contract which the farmers presented to the manufacturers last spring and which was rejected by them provided for payment on the basis of the wholesale price of sugar for all twelve months of the year. Again:

"Should wholesale sugar rise after the 'campaign' (October-January) the companies have chances of making large profits, but should the price continue high during the campaign and drop during the other eight months of the year, the companies stand the loss. It is a regular two-to-one gamble for the companies and a sure thing for the farmers. The latter are guaranteed."

It does beat the Dutch why these city fellows persist in misunderstanding or misrepresenting the position of the farmers. It is true that the beet grower is guaranteed. He is guaranteed a fixed, permanent loss on his crop beside which the lowest possible returns to the manufacturer are by contrast, a handsome profit.

## Transportation

IT IS manifestly impossible for a county, state or federal government to devise a road building policy that will suit everybody. There is universal disagreement over both the type and location of roads to be built. The farmer has the feeling that road building policies are dictated by the convenience of a few instead of utility for the many. The man of the city on the other hand, complains that he is taxed to build roads in remote sections which he will never use. There is some justice to both complaints. But each fails to realize that the other has rights which must be respected in the expenditure of road funds.

A more serious objection to present road building policies is that they do not take into full consideration the transportation needs of the country. Our road builders fail to consider the highway as an intricate part of a transportation system which must afford every community an avenue of travel and traffic to all other communities. Just as some communities are over-supplied with railroads, others are over-supplied with highways. Formerly railway companies expended billions of dollars to construct competing lines in sections where they were not needed. They are paying the penalty for this mistaken policy today. But our road builders have failed to profit by the experience of the railways. They are building expensive roads in communities already well served while other communities are without both adequate rail and highway facilities.

We are told that in certain counties of Michigan rural populations are practically isolated because of poor railway connections and poorer, if possible, road connections. It is a problem which the new president of the M. A. C. tells us he is going to give some attention, and seek perhaps to bring about a change in highway building policies which will speed the construction of roads in communities which need them most.

## What Kind of a Winter?

THE WEATHER prognosticators are at work and we are having all sorts of weather promised us for the coming winter. Those who look to nature to reveal the secret find plenty of evidence that the coming winter will be a severe one. And those who believe that the good things of life just about balance with the evil, and vice versa, point to the mildness of last winter as proof that the coming winter will be a corker! On the other hand, an M. B. F. subscriber, who confesses that he is an amateur weather prophet writes to Mr. Foster that his signs point to an open winter. So there you are!

What does the almanac say? Well, ours isn't the most encouraging. October's "bright, blue weather" will not be with us this year according to its pages. October will be unsettled, cold, frosty, cloudy, with freezing propensities and only three days of "mild and pleasant" weather. But we're not setting much store by that for to tell the truth our almanac doesn't always hit the nail on the head. Does yours?

Regardless of what the almanacs say, it sure makes us shiver and cast anxious eyes toward the coal bin when we read that South Africa has just emerged from the grip of the worst blizzard in years. If that's the kind of weather Jupiter Pluvius is dishing out now to the people of Africa, what pray, will he do when he comes to Michigan? We pause for a reply.

A woman in York, Pa., has been found to possess one rib too many, says the Philadelphia Record. We once heard of a man similarly afflicted who got the entire world into trouble as a result.—Life.

We don't know whether the experts are right or not about the ruinous results of another war, but we don't believe we could survive another armistice.—Columbia, (S. C.) Record.

Steam laundries, it is reported, do not kill germs, but from the looks of the output the germs must know they've been in a battle when they come out of one.—New York World.



## MY EXPERIENCE WITH FARM ORGANIZATIONS

ON THE "What the Neighbors Say" page of your Sept. 10th issue, E. B., an educated young farmer from Bay County, "crying in the wilderness" for a farmers' organization, seeks advice.

I am a much older man, once considered educated too, and I am "crying" also "in the wilderness." The Grange I entered over forty years ago when they sang, "Awake! then awake! This great world must be fed and Heaven gives the power to the man that grows the bread; Awake! then awake! for monopolies abound, and their giant hands already clutch the tiller of the ground."

Last week I read that Banker Lowell, Master of the National Grange, had suspended farmer Bouck, Master of Washington state grange because Banker Lowell is a stand-patter and a tyrant, while farmer Bouck is a progressive and a Democrat. I understand banker Lowell of New York is backed up by the Granger politicians of the fourth congressional district. I have paid many, many hard earned dollars into the Grange treasury in the last forty years and left necessary work many times to go to Grange meetings but it seems even in this grand old farmers' organization that "truth is forever on the scaffold; wrong forever on the throne." However, I shall stick!

Here is my financial experience with the two-year-old Farm Bureau to date:

One day helping organize, two days at election of town officers, two days at county picnics, one day at wool meeting. Total six days time. Three year membership, \$30; 466 pounds wool which cost me to produce, 60c per pound, \$277.60; Total cost of Farm Bureau to date, \$307.60 plus 6 days; total receipts (several bulletins) \$43.98; total loss to date (chargeable to the Farm Bureau and the Federal Reserve board), \$263.72.

Mr. E. B., "crying in the wilderness" of Bay County listen to an older man "crying in the wilderness of Van Buren County." Stick by your farmers union, stick by your Grange, stick by your Gleaner Arbor, stick by your Farm Bureau. Stick! Be on hand at the election of officers and stick the standpatters and stick for progress. I don't mention the reactionaries, the people who are always looking backward, the boobs who want to go back to normal and all that. They don't really count, they only have their innings for a few years after every war until they by unemployment, low prices and high interest have made everybody, including themselves, as poor as Job's turkey.

Again I say stick by all the farm organizations you ever have a chance to join and fight for progress and you will have some fight on your hands if you get much real progress. Above all things don't "beat it back to the city." The world is worshipping the golden calf. "The high priests thereof reign supreme in the cities." We farmers must in some way save these Sodoms and Babylons. Go to it.—J. S., Van Buren County.

So "Bill" Bouck has finally been dislodged, has he? I feared 'twould happen. They have been trying to "get him" for several years back. What have they against this man? Nothing, except that he refused to surrender his principles to a bunch of stand-pat autocrats. He must be gotten rid of because some day he might become strong enough to unseat the autocrats themselves. How easy it is these days to take the axe to those who disagree with you. A strong figure rises up, denounces the evils about him, takes the lead and promises to become a factor to be reckoned with. But sooner or later the mark is put upon him, and his public career suddenly comes to an end.

Your criticism of National Master Sherman J. Lowell takes me back to the fifty-third annual convention at Grand Rapids which elected Lowell. Do the Grange delegates who were present recall how the "conservative east met the progressive west," and the progressive west went down to defeat upon every issue of national importance? At that time the Business Farmer said: "The new national worthy master defended monopolies and combinations and emphatically declared his opposition to



## What the Neighbors Say



'state socialism,' (with which he classed every issue that had any progressive earmarks to it). It is plain that some of those who pulled the strings at the National convention were reactionaries of the most pronounced type." And do you remember how a couple weeks later at Saginaw the State Grange in annual session repudiated just about every plank in the national Grange platform?

But, friend S., I am curious to know what line of reasoning convinces you that the Farm Bureau was any way responsible for your losses on wool? Wouldn't wool have gone down anyway even if the Farm Bureau had never been in existence, and wouldn't it have gone further had the market not been relieved by pooling several million pounds in this and other states? What is your idea about that?—Editor.

## MEMORY DAY

SEPTEMBER 30th having been designated "Memory Day" by Act of the Legislature of Michigan, and devoted to caring for the cemeteries within the State, and beautifying the graves therein with flowers and loving care, it is becoming that this day be observed by all friends of OUR DEAD.

It is suggested that the people meet at their cemeteries at two o'clock p. m. and the exercises be opened with brief remarks by the pastor, or other selected speaker, and followed by the reading of a selected "Memory Day" poem, after which the "Memory Day" hymn be sung and the exercises concluded with the placing of flowers on the graves of relatives and friends, not omitting the graves of those whose kindred are dead or far removed.

"Memory Day," thus observed, will awaken a helpful sentiment in the community and prove a blessing to those who observe the day.

As a people, we are becoming too fully devoted to that which is but material in its nature and effects, and we need the purifying and hallowing influences which will come to us through the observance of "Memory Day."

It is confidently hoped that the columns of M. B. F. will give aid to this worthy cause as the call comes but once a year. It is expected that Gov. Groesbeck will issue his proclamation inviting the people to observe Memory Day.—J. T. Daniels, St. Johns, Mich.

The columns of the Business Farmer are always open to any worthy cause and it is a pleasure to comply with your request and call the attention of our readers to "Memory Day." We ne-

glect our loved ones enough while they are living. God forbid that we should forget them after they are dead. It will help to turn our thoughts to better things and remind us of our own eternal destiny if ever the old snows of winter cover the graves of our dead, we visit them and place upon them the last flowers of our fading summer.—Editor.

## ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

YOUR ARTICLE of Sept. 3rd, on England and United States censuring anyone who would desire war between those two nations and comparing those who would to the Kaiser, seems to me preposterous. War, however, is a sad affair but for a nation to retain its honor I presume is just. George Washington, Patrick Henry and other Revolutionary generals, are they to be classed as snakes of the field to be stepped upon?

I will herewith send you a clipping from the "Irish World" which if you can spare time to read will inform you of some snakes that made it possible for you and millions of others of our country to dwell in peace, liberty and independence and war with England was resorted to to attain that end and may be necessary again to secure that which our forefathers fought so hard for. There are several subscribers hereabouts for your publication who feel hurt about that article and if you desire to retain them you will retract that snake story and do some reasoning with yourself before publishing the like again.—Jas. T. Keenan, Goodells, Michigan.

Pluck the mote out of your eye and read that editorial over again. You are talking about one thing and I was talking about another. I was talking about the propagandists who are sowing the seeds of hatred and distrust, and urging war WITHOUT CAUSE. The United States have no present grievances against Great Britain and she has none against us. Why then should we talk of war? I do not wish to engage in a controversy with you over the Irish question, but the American people have yet to be shown where there is any similarity between the treatment accorded the American colonies which lead up to the war of the Rebellion and the treatment accorded to Ireland. So far as I am able to find out Ireland has exactly the same liberal representation in British government as Scotland and you couldn't pry Scotland loose from the United Kingdom. The American war of independence was a purely political and economical war, but the Irish situation is so involved with religious issues that it is doubtful if it will ever be settled to the satisfaction of Ireland herself.—Editor.



## 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.)

## NOTE GIVEN AS WORKING CAPITAL

Over a year ago farmers of this and an adjoining township formed an association and they charged \$10 cash as membership fees and all who joined had to give a note for \$100 with the understanding they would never have to pay it. Now they are calling on us to pay the notes or renew them for 1 year. When we joined they said we could withdraw our note and have our \$10 back at any time. Over six months ago I went to the president of the association stating my desire to withdraw and he advised he would secure my note and \$10 and return them to me at once. He has never done this. Can they collect this note? Will the law hold a wife's property to pay a husband's debts?—Subscriber.

Your letter does not explain what the note was for nor what by-laws you have. I can not tell you as to liability. I surmise the note was given as working capital for the association and if they need the money you would probably be liable on the note. A woman is not liable for her husband's debts.—Legal Editor.

## HIGH SCHOOL TUITION

The town of Liberty, Jackson county, has several children who have completed the grades in the district school and wish to go to the nearest high school. The town has not money enough to pay the required tuition. Would like to know if the board can be compelled to get this

money so these children can go to school, they being under 16 years of age.—E. H., Clark Lake, Michigan.

The Board can be compelled to employ the district's credit for the raising of money to send these children to a high school approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. I would write Mr. T. E. Johnson, the superintendent, at Lansing, stating the facts and asking his advice.—Editor.

## WIRE WORMS IN POTATO FIELDS

Have greatly appreciated advice given through the columns of your splendid farm paper from time to time and now wish for your opinion concerning wire worms in potatoes. They have damaged my crop to a great deal this year. My soil is rather heavy. What do you advise in regards to late fall plowing for next year's crop or other means of avoiding the same trouble next year? An Interested Subscriber, Scottsville, Michigan.

The adult of the wire worm is the snap or click beetle which lays its eggs in the soil during the spring and early summer months. The eggs hatch into the wire worms which live in the soil several seasons. The species of wire worms most common in potato fields matures in July of the third season. It then changes to the pupal stage and remains in little earthen cells

(Continued on page 13)

## OBJECTS TO EDITOR'S COMMENT

NOTICE your comments in the Sept. 10th issue of M. B. F. on my article on roads. It is surprising what a change has come over the attitude of our road boosters since they wheedled the rural voters into voting \$50,000,000 for improved roads by making them believe that the primary object was to build roads so that farm products could be marketed at minimum cost. But now they are told that the main object is to build roads for the idle rich or rather the idle poor, for a large portion of our tourists own very little outside of their cars. And many pay no other tax. Some of them bring their tents, cooking outfits and camp down near the farmer's orchard, corn-field or potato patch and make themselves at home. Living off the fat of the land at little expense. Some of them claim to live cheaper on the road than at home.

As to the expense of building our roads by outside help the editor seems to forget that the people of Wexford are called upon to help build roads all over the state. But where you rub it in is where you say that if the farmers want improved roads that is a local matter and he must tax himself and build his own roads. Now, of course, you will set me down as a kicker, and a tight-wad. But when we consider that Michigan has had one business administration after another ever since Pingree's time and that each has only put her a little deeper into the hole until now the state is virtually bankrupt, and that the rural portion is being taxed out of their homes, it looks as though it is time to do some kicking.

A large portion of the people are being educated to think that the only thing that is necessary to do is to have a good time and let the other fellow foot the bills.—J. A. B., Fife Lake, Michigan.

You are absolutely wrong when you charge the Business Farmer of having deceived the farmers as to the real use to which the bonding money was to be put. Both before and after the adoption of the amendment the Business Farmer time and again emphasized the fact that the major part of this money was to be spent in building TRUNK LINE roads. I refer you to the issues of March and April, 1919. If any farmer in Michigan voted in ignorance of this fact it wasn't the fault of the Business Farmer. Let me ask you a few questions. Should the state tax all the people to build roads in your county which will never be used by people living in other counties? Should not the people who receive ALL the benefits of local roads pay ALL the expense of building them. You complain of the building of trunk line roads. Do you know what percentage of the cost of trunk line roads in Wexford county is borne by your county and by you personally? The law provides that the percentage to be paid by the county is based on the valuation per trunk line mile. Since the 1919 equalized valuation for Wexford county was \$15,200,000 and the allotted trunk line miles are 47,655, the valuation per trunk line mile is \$318,959. According to the trunk line law counties having a valuation per trunk line mile of more than \$300,000 and less than \$400,000 shall pay 20 per cent of the cost, which means that only 20 per cent of the cost of building trunk line roads in Wexford county is borne by the county and 80 per cent by the state, and federal government. The cost per thousand valuation of Wexford county's share of each mile of trunk line road costing \$40,000 (which is probably high for the type of road in Wexford county) is 70 cents. Of the state's share of the cost the federal government pays one-half and Wayne county pays one-third of the remainder. Wexford county contributes only \$50 per mile of the state's share of trunk line construction, which amounts to only a little over one-third of a cent per thousand valuation. Now the question is would you as a resident of Wexford county prefer to have your share of the trunk line roads at a cost of only 70 1-3 cents per thousand valuation or would you rather save this much, go without the trunk line roads and let the federal government's and Wayne county's money go to some other county. As a matter of pure business isn't it to the advantage of all the citizens of Wexford county to have these trunk line roads at such a low cost and to build their local roads at purely local cost if necessary?—Editor.

Am heartily glad you have not let me miss a number of your fine paper. Times are hard and that's why I must and want to pay on to the M. B. F. It is our anchor and some anchor. It is gaining in weight and should have the support of every farmer in U. S. A. Enclosed find \$1.00 a small price for a valuable paper. Long may it live.—W. A. Smith, Montcalm County, Michigan.



## GOOD SENSE

I am sure you will enjoy reading the following letter. R. O. hits the nail squarely on the head even though the hand that holds the hammer is a feminine one. By natural law to which we are all subject if you touch a red-hot iron you are bound to be burned and you may even do it innocently. Much good may result from that first burn and the scar will wear away but it is only the foolish one who does not take the lesson to heart and profit by it.

I HAVE BEEN thinking about "The Bird With a Broken Pinion," and I am going to try to write something as you say that there is more to be said on the subject.

I wish to defend the author's point of view. I do not believe that he had any intention of intimating that a person who had sinned could not be forgiven by God and saved, as some seem to think, but I believe he was thinking of instances where the consequences of a sin had seemed to stay by a person through his whole life, even though they had repented of it and he wanted to warn young folks that sin did sometimes leave a scar, or we might say, prove a handicap in the flying contest. Very likely he didn't mean that there were no exceptions to the rule but in the case which he had in mind, and surely we know there are such cases, the one who had sinned never could soar quite so high again,—in this life.

Now there are many good rules and sayings which do not apply as well to some people as to others. For instance, we would not urge on a miser who would fairly starve himself and family to save a few dollars, the proverb "A dollar saved is a dollar earned." So there are persons and communities so self-righteous that if one left the path of virtue they could never forget it or do anything, with really loving kindness to help him or her, rise again. Such people, as well as the poor sinner who has repented and seeks to do better, need to hear the words about the prodigal son, and God's pardoning grace. But there are people and communities and there are many of them, who rather look with scorn upon those who have lived a white life. You have surely heard, as I have, young men laughed at because they were "so slow" or "so awfully pious." I well remember hearing a woman say speaking of her mischievous child "Oh, well, I'd rather raise a devil than a fool." I didn't like her assumption that it must be one or the other. Don't you think that such people need a warning like the poet's? Would it be any harm to tell them another old saying, "Whosoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," or should the author of that be rebuked also for its dreariness?

We are told that every time we gain a victory over self, we are a bit stronger than we were before. I believe that there is such a thing as development of character and growth in grace (though some Christians dispute it) and if that is true it can work the other way. I think that a person who has lived a life of "jazz," of selfishness, of actual sin, has developed the animal part of his nature at the expense of the spiritual so that it may be possible that even though he repents and heaven rejoices over him and he has his sins all washed away and helps others, still I say that, just in some cases, there is a remote possibility that natural laws will not be set aside for him and that he can never quite make up, on this earth, the spirituality which he has not developed. If it is not so, what is the use of telling the young "Seek thy Creator in the days of thy youth," or "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

By all means tell the sinner of God's pardoning love. He has much to be thankful for in that, even though he finds that his sin causes him some inconvenience through life, while the warning of that little poem can do no harm, I think, to those just starting life's journey.—Mrs. R. O., Highland, Michigan.

## DIRECTIONS FOR SLIP-ON SWEATER

3 balls of Mohair or Iceland wool, 1 pair No. 9 needles and one extra one. The following directions are

## The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

**DEAR FRIENDS:** "The World and his wife" at the fair! The young lovers, hand in hand; happy couples with their babies and older couples who had reached a comfortable middle age where one views life more complacently and sees it in a larger horizon. The old soldier whom to see always brings a lump to my throat and a tightening of my heart strings. Just humanity, the most interesting exhibit of all!

I was happy to sit at my table where I dispensed hospitality, information and our good paper and met old friends and new ones from all over Michigan.

The crowds passed, the band played well-known airs and on the breeze which blew thru our tent came the clarion call: "Who wants a hot dog?"—Editor.

for 36 bust and may be easily changed for larger size.

Cast on 70 stitches, knit plain from bottom of sweater to back of neck, allowing about nine inches below waist line. Knit 25 stitches on third needle for one shoulder tying a tape on either end to hold stitches. Cast off 20 stitches for back of neck. Knit on remaining 25 stitches, 10 rows, continue adding one stitch toward neck every other row for 18 rows, then knit on other shoulder to match the first then knit all the stitches on one needle and knit the front equal in length to the back and bind off. Pick up 60 on shoulder for sleeve, knit to required length, purling the cuff, knit 2 purl 2. The sleeve may be narrowed below the elbow by knitting 2 stitches together occasionally. Be sure to have the number of stitches a multiple of 4 before starting the cuff. White cuffs and collar should be worn with a slip-on sweater and also a narrow belt of white or black patent leather. This slip-on may be worn over a white shirt waist.—Requested.

### Aids to Good Dressing

for  
Comfort, Appearance and Economy

**HERE ARE** three new slip-over or jumper dresses. One for little girls. I am using this pattern now for my little daughter and am delighted with it. The slip-over is made of black sateen and with it she wears white waists of lawn or dimity. It would be lovely made up in corduroy in brown with a waist of pongee. Gingham is good also or cotton poplin. The little waist that comes with the pattern is kimona style and very easy to make.

The two slip-over dresses for grown-ups are exceptionally pretty. 3498 may be made up of broadcloth or any soft material, wool or silk. Braid may be used for the bands or embroidery is a very simple stitch. Our catalog gives directions for doing these stitches. The blouse might be made of silk or satin to match overdress. The belt may go all around and tie at left front.

## CATALOGUE NOTICE

Send 15c in silver for our up-to-date fall and winter 1921-22 catalogue, containing over 500 designs for ladies', Misses and Children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some point for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable to the home dressmaker. I have looked over this catalog and feel that it is worth twice the money. It is full of pretty and practical styles. You can't afford to be without it.



## RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE

Please add 2 cups of flour to the sour cream spice cake in our last issue. Perhaps you have already done it and made up for my oversight.

## Peppers

To prepare for stuffing, cut straight across the stem end, hold under water and cut out seeds. Put peppers in boiling water, salted and simmer 15 minutes. Let them drain. They are now ready to be stuffed. Toothpicks may be used to hold them together if necessary. Stand upright in baker, add a little water and bake 30 minutes.

## Stuffing

Cooked rice and chicken. Bread as prepared for turkey dressing and cheese, creamed cauliflower and cheese. Any chopped meat and crumbs. Spaghetti, macaroni. Cooked corn, tomato and a slice of bacon. Onion is good to season with.

## Corn Relish

1 dozen ears corn boiled on ear 10 minutes. Cut from cob when cold, 1 head cabbage, chopped fine, 2 red and 4 green peppers, 1 cup sugar, 1-2 box Coleman's mustard, 1 tablespoon celery seed, 2 quarts cider vinegar, salt to taste, boil 20 minutes.

Mrs. A. J. B.: Write to A. M. Todd Co., Kalamazoo and Parke Davis & Co., Detroit, about selling the hops.

No. 3527 is a slip over also and has the plain simple lines that distinguish all fall dresses. Blue serge would be pretty with blue silk for waist, either plain or figured. It is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 1-4 yards of 44 inch material. Width of skirt 2 3-4 inches.

3717 is a good looking dress for school girls and younger ladies. Practical either for wool or cotton goods and very simple to construct. Again simplicity is the keynote. It is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18, and 20 years. A 20 year size requires 5 1-8 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 yards.

Pattern 3506 is shown in this illustration. It is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. An 8 year size will require 1 5-8 yards of 36 inch material for the gumpie, and 2 1-2 yards for the dress.

Pattern 3498 is here depicted. It is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 3 7-8 yards of 40 inch material for the dress and 2 1-4 yards of 27 inch material for the gumpie. Width of skirt, 2 yards.

Order pattern from Mrs. Jenney, Home Department. All patterns 12c. If pattern is not received, write and give date of order. We always make good.

Mrs. Earl Groesser sends an order for a pattern but has neglected to give her address. Mrs. McNaughton also does not give her post office.

Mrs. John L.: We have a pattern for a tight underwaist. Do you wish me to choose for you or would you like to have the catalog? You might not like my choice.

Order received for pattern 2939, Atlanta, Michigan and no name. Please send full address.

## CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

I, too, have received many helpful ideas through your most interesting page, and it is with pleasure that I look it over every week. In fact we generally read thru the whole paper and find it very good reading and my husband thinks there is no farm paper quite like the M. B. F. I enjoyed Mrs. C. R. V.'s letter on taking drudgery out of work and I believe she has the right idea. There have been times when it seemed as though I couldn't see my way thru but when I thought of that verse of Scripture, "I will look to the hills whence cometh my help," it seemed as though I was lifted up from things that troubled and could look at things from the bright side.

Now as to Mrs. H. M. W.'s request as to the Wonder stove, we purchased one early in the summer and now after using it so long I can truly say that I would far rather have a New Perfection oil stove than the Wonder stove. At times it will burn as it should and then again and most always when I am in need of regular, clean heat, it will fail me. Don't know if they're all alike but we certainly are disappointed in ours. Don't believe they are any cheaper than a wick stove and there is very little space on top to set kettle and with my portable oven set over the stove it does not bake satisfactorily. Have had to use the range for most of baking this summer. As it is picking time I will send in this recipe for French Chow Chow which is excellent: 1 quart tiny green cucumbers, 1 quart large green cucumbers, 1-2 head cabbage, 3 quarts pickling onions, 2 heads cauliflower, 1 small red pepper, 2 stalks celery, 1 tablespoon tumeric, 2 quarts of vinegar, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon mustard seed, 1 teaspoon curry seed, 1-2 teaspoon mixed spices, 6 tablespoons mustard, 2 cups brown sugar. Cut vegetables size of walnut and soak them in brine of 1 cup salt, 1 gallon water, scald them in brine after soaking 24 hours; then drain. Mix mustard, tumeric and flour in large saucepan and add small amount of vinegar, stirring mixture to avoid burning. When thick add all vinegar, stirring constantly until thick, then add spices, sugar and vegetables and cook 5 minutes and seal in glass jar. Hope my letter is not too long.—Mrs. R. E. H., Kent County, Michigan.

## Can You Help This Shut-in?

As I enjoy reading letters the other ladies write I will send one

## Molasses Cake

1-2 cup sugar, 3-4 cup molasses, 1-2 cup shortening, little salt, spices to suit taste, 1 1-2 cups flour, stir together, 1 cup boiling coffee or water, 1 teaspoon soda, stirred in the batter. Add raisins if liked. Now will any of the ladies send recipes on how to can horseradish and have it keep its strength. Please publish in these columns for we want to can it before we move away in 5 or 6 weeks. Has any of the readers any story books or papers they are willing to send to a shut-in. She had a stroke over 20 years ago and never has walked since.—M. A. S.

If M. A. S. will send Mrs. Seelley's full address I am sure she will receive both books and papers from our good readers. I will be glad to put her address at the top of our columns as soon as received.

I enjoy reading the Michigan Business Farmer, especially the women's page and Uncle Rube's column. I have not read anything for some time as good as "The Bird with a Broken Pinion." I wonder if you could tell me where I could get the little book, "Imitation of Christ," by Thomas A. Kempis. Would prefer the newer edition known as the Edith Cavell edition and how much it would cost?—Mrs. C. McC.

For the book write either to Macauley's Book Store, Library Park Ave., Detroit or to Sheehan's Book Store, Woodward Ave., Detroit. They will give you the cost and can procure for you the edition you want.

Saw in the Correspondents' Column an inquiry for recipe for mock olives made from green tomatoes. I have one I clipped from a farm paper last fall and will send it. Do not know if it is the one she had reference to or not. Hope Mrs. Vollmer may benefit by it. Pack in a jar 1-2 peck of small green tomatoes. Sprinkle through them a pound of salt and 2 ounces of whole mixed spices. Put a weight on them and cover with cold water. The tomatoes will be ready to use in two weeks or will keep indefinitely if kept under the pickle.—Mrs. W. E.

I am a young girl trying to work my way through high school. I would be very well pleased to receive orders for yokes or lace in common filet crochet. I can also make the antique filet. I will make any size round yoke in filet for \$3.50 and any size camisole yoke for \$4.50 and whole camisole for \$6.50. For price on other lace please write for them and enclose return postage. Any one wanting any samples of lace or picture of yoke write to Miss C. C. Mesick, Michigan.

If you will send me the complete addresses of Mrs. L. S. Auburn, Mich., and Mrs. Vollmer of Lenawee county, I will be glad to write to them and give them the recipes for which they ask, also the books for Mrs. L. S. Mrs. L. S. may be a friend as I have several in that village.—Mrs. M. A. Ramsdell, Box 30, R 3, Marion, Mich.

Just read Mrs. H. M. W.'s article from Pennville in Sept. 3 edition and wish to tell her to buy the Perfection Long Burner if she wishes a good stove. Mine is a wickless and does not give satisfaction. I would have been thankful indeed, had some one told me about the stove before I bought.—Mrs. E. D. Allen.



## The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: A little girl wrote to me last week asking if I would print her picture if she sent me one. This gave me a new idea. Would you like to have your picture printed on this page? If you would and have a clear snapshot of yourself send it to me. If you haven't a good picture have someone take one of you. I will have these pictures prepared so that every once in a while I can publish a group of them on our page. Won't that be fine? Alright, who will be the first ones to send in their picture? Be sure to send your name and address with it.

The Doo Dads are taking a vacation this week so we can not publish them. They report they are having a fine time and expect to be back with us next week. Seeing that these funny little people are not with us I am printing lots of letters and stories. The stories written by my young readers are very interesting and I am sure you will all enjoy them.

Isn't this lovely weather we are having? It is just cool enough so that you can study well and I can do my best work at the office. I have always loved the early fall because it is the time that we store up so many good things to eat during the winter. And the leaves of the trees are so beautiful when they are changing their color.

Well, don't forget to send your picture so we can print some of them soon. And write me a letter at the same time as I am always glad to hear from you, you know, whether you have written once or a dozen times.—UNCLE NED.

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—Am I too old to enter into your column? I am 16 years old. There is no need of my going into details about the farm and all this and that as I get tired of reading the same things all the time. I do not think I should have written about it anyway. Our crops are all fine this year and I hope everybody else's is. I am enclosing a story that was known as the best one in the class of our ninth graders two years ago. Everybody tells me that I must have copied it from something but it is my own work. I love to write stories and it is no hard task for me to do so. I hope you shall all enjoy reading it.

#### The Gained Loss

One night after dark the parents of a boy who had gone to the fair at Hereford to sell a cow, heard the loud galloping of a horse coming down the road. Soon they heard it turn into the yard. Wonderingly they rushed to the door and were very much surprised to find that it was their own son. "Where did you get that horse? you foolish boy. You did not get it in payment for the cow, did you?" the boy's father exclaimed. "No, no," said the boy. "As I was walking along and whistling a highwayman rode up to me and demanded my pay. Frightened, I took to my heels and ran." "Answer our question. Where did you get the horse?" "Well, when I had gone on a little farther the robber overtook me again and demanded my money.

He dismounted and I quickly scattered the money on the ground. As he was picking it up, I jumped upon the horse's back and rode away." "You surely were thoughtful. Didn't he have a gun? He might have killed you." "Well, upon examining the saddle bags I found 12 pounds in cash and two loaded pistols." "Twelve pounds in cash and two loaded pistols!" The parents both looked at each other in amazement and then his father broke the silence by saying, "but where did the robber go to?" "I don't know, he may be picking up the money yet for all I care, and furthermore, he may need it unless he overtakes somebody minus his strength who has no protection."

Well, boys and girls, how did you like it? I shall close with love to all the M. B. F. boys and girls and I sure do think that it is a merry, happy and busy circle. Your affectionate niece and friend—Lila L. Hampel, R 4, Mayville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl eleven years old. I have 1 brother and 2 sisters and we are all little farmers. I am always anxious for our paper to come so I can enjoy the Children's Hour. We have a new teacher this year. We like her thus far. I will send you a short story of my own authorship.—Dellah Warner, Kingston, Michigan.

#### The Bad Boy and the Garden

Once there was a very bad boy and he had been very naughty and so his mother scolded and shamed him and he went under a tree and fell asleep. He dreamed a large toad came along and said, "Little boy, do you know the garden is all up and waiting for you to hoe it?" "Oh, no, you are mistaken," said the boy. "No," said the toad, "it is up and if you don't believe me come and I will show you." So the boy and the toad went to the high board fence that was around the garden and looked in through a crack and sure enough the garden was up and this is what they heard it say: The potato said, "I have just got up and the bugs are eating me so I am afraid they are going to eat me up. I am afraid there won't be anything left but the stalks." "Never mind," said the carrot, "I am sorry for you but I seem to be doing well enough, I wonder where Little Lettuce is?" "Oh, I am here but I can hardly get through the ground it is so hard but I will make it after a while. Has anyone seen the onion?" The children could not get along without him. He is just delicious when eaten with bread and butter." "I am here way off in this dark corner where hardly a bit of sunshine or a breath of air can get to me." Just then the toad took the little boy by the hand and hopped away and the little boy woke up to find his mother pulling on his hand telling him supper was ready and he could have some onions and bread and butter for supper.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am one niece who has written before. I put a letter in the M. B. F. and said I would send a letter and my photograph to any girl who wrote to me in less than two weeks. I received just about 30 letters in the two weeks time; altogether I have received one hundred and five. Now I cannot answer all one hundred five so I am going to ask a favor of Uncle Ned. Will you please put my picture in the M. B. F. if I should send it in? I'll tell one thing, Uncle Ned can have one himself if he puts it in and all the girls that wrote to me can get one. I will answer letters in the meantime if possible. I saw a letter in the M. B. F. from Eloise Krouse and she asked about them. I am very sorry not to be able to send in the picture right now but will soon. You children may think I have forgotten but not by any means will I forget a promise. I am a girl 13 years old with

brown hair and brown eyes. I weigh 90 pounds or over. I was weighed quite a while ago. Our school started Sept 5, on Monday. I am going to send in a letter or a story with my picture if Uncle Ned don't object. We have 5 horses, 3 cows and 1 calf. For pets I have one dog whom we call Prince and 1 cats which I mentioned in my other letter and "Buster" a kitten. I got the dog and kitten recently.—Gladys G Miller, Shepherd, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—What subjects did you like best when you went to school? Some of my lessons seem harder to get than others. I am going to tell you about our Sunday school class we have organized and call the True Blues. We don't feel blue all the time but blue is our class color and we are true to it. Our class song and class motto is "Brighten the Corner Where You Are." We have an interesting teacher and our lessons are interesting because we all take an interest in the class. We have eighteen regular scholars. Their ages are from twelve to sixteen. We get together about once a month for a good time. Last month we had a corn roast and this month it is a marshmallow roast. We play games also. One night we had a taffy pull and after everybody was stuck up and had their mouths full we went outside and it got hard and we came near losing some of our teeth. This isn't all the interesting things we do but I think I had better leave a little space for someone else. I would like to hear some of the things other classes and clubs are doing.—Anna Miles, Marlette, Michigan.

I liked reading the best of all my subjects when I went to school. After reading came history.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farmer's boy 13 years old and in the 10th grade at school. I very much like to go to school. In the fall and spring I ride my bicycle but during the winter time I drive my little pony. I am very glad my uncle is back home again and I hope he had a very fine time during his vacation. I have been reading all the boys and girls letters every week and finally decided that I just simply had to write. We live on an 80 acre farm, 4 miles from Breckenridge. We have 6 horses, 4 cows, 2 calves, 1 sow and 6 little pigs. We also have some turkeys, geese and chickens but I won't bother telling about them. I have 3 brothers and 1 sister. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I will close, wishing best luck to you and all of your little nephews and nieces.—Brunislof Wilkas, Breckenridge, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 14 years of age, have dark brown hair, dark brown eyes, and wear glasses, turquoise rimmed. I am in the eighth grade at school and for pets I have 7 chickens, 7 rabbits and 2 kittens. I am a lover of pets and babies. A neighbor lady had twin babies, Fay and Fern, and I loved to go and take care of the babies but little Fern died when she was three months and eleven days old. I used to correspond with a girl from the M. B. F. her name and address was Miss Thelma Meddough, Nessen City, Mich. I don't know her address now and would love to know it, so will somebody who knows tell me what her address is now.—E. M. Miller, Abbottsford, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—Here is another boy. I have been reading the children's letters and I thought I would write. I believe that boy is right about the boys working hard. My school started a week before Labor Day. I like to go to school. I had to get all new sixth grade books this year. My teacher's name is Miss Hartwig. For pets I have a horse; her name is Babe, and I have fourteen bantams. I forget to tell you how old I am. I will be 13 years old the first of December. I have no brothers or sisters.—Ora Schank, R 2, Holly, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 13 years of age and in the seventh grade at school. I live on a farm of 240 acres and about 60 acres of it is clear. We have 11 milch cows, 1 calf and several other head, 1 colt and 5 horses in all. We also have many chickens and pigs. I have 2 sisters and 1 brother. My oldest sister is in the fifth grade at school. For pets I have 11 rabbits and 3 kittens. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it fine.—Edward Oeder, R 2, Standish, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—Who said the boys could not write letters? I live on a farm of 80 acres. Our barn burned down about a month ago and during the past week we have been moving another one. I am 12 years old and in the 8th grade. I go to Lake No. 1 school. Our teacher's name is Joseph P. Stinson. He is a good teacher. I live about 40 rods from school and I do the janitor work. I have 3 brothers and 8 sisters.—Charles McCormick, Kinde, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farmer's boy nine years of age. We live on a 40 acre farm. We have a team of horses, 2 cows, 3 yearlings, 6 pigs and 1 old sow. My school started today but I could not go because I cut my foot with the axe about a month ago and it hasn't healed up yet. For pets I have 3 cats, 2 kittens, 1 guinea, 1 little pig and a cow. I am in the fifth grade at school. I have two sisters.—Percy Knowles, St. Charles, Michigan.

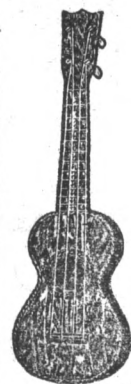
Dear Uncle Ned—I am a little girl 8 years old and I read many of the letters written by your little folks. I also read about the Doo Dads and looks for them every week. My father likes the M. B. F. very much. He is a blacksmith. I have a cat and a puppy for pets. My cat's name is Tom and is just as old as I am. My puppy's name is King and is about four months old.—Pauline Wooley, Nashville, Michigan.

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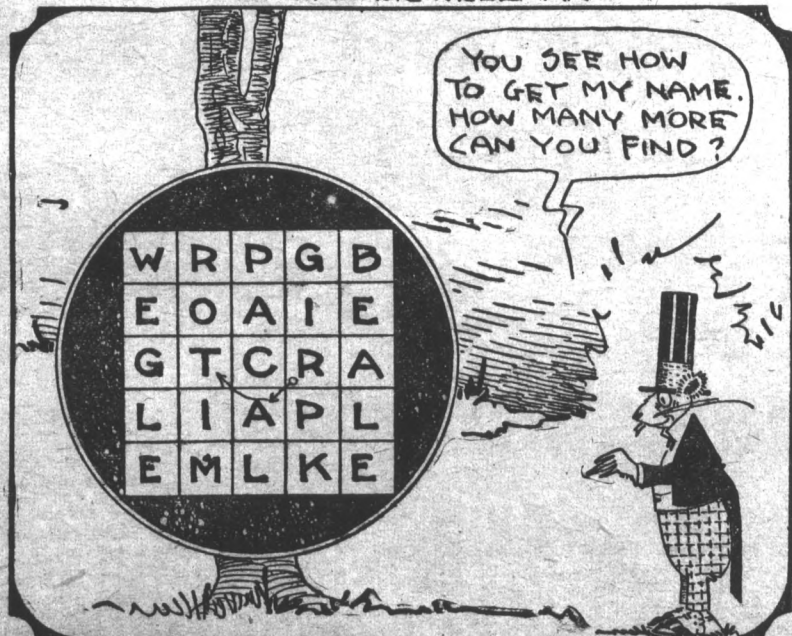
**P. of H. FLOUR—PURE BRAND**  
BUY DIRECT IN 20-TON CARS OR MORE.  
Friendly to Organized Farmers.  
CONSUMERS MILLING CO., Minneapolis

**WANT TO SELL**  
ANY LIVESTOCK?

Try M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory

## HIDDEN ANIMALS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



You can start with any letter, move to the right, left, up, down or diagonally in any direction. How many animals can you make out?



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 12, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!) BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

### CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Oct. 5—Poland Chinas. F. E. Haynes, Hillsdale, Mich.  
Oct. 17—Holsteins. Hardy & Melick, State Fair Grounds, Detroit, Mich.  
Oct. 19—Guernseys. Mich. State Guernsey Breeders' Assn. M. A. C., East Lansing, Mich.  
Oct. 21. Holsteins. Howell Sales Co., Howell, Mich.  
Oct. 25. Poland Chinas. Chas. Wetzel and Sons, Ithaca, Mich.  
Oct. 26. Poland Chinas. F. W. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.  
Oct. 27. Poland Chinas. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.  
Oct. 28. Poland Chinas. P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.  
Nov. 2—Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.  
Nov. 9—Poland Chinas. William Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.  
Nov. 10—Poland Chinas. Young Bros., Niles, Mich.

### LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

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

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

#### SHOW BULL

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

### BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.  
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

**BULL CALVES Sired by SEGIS FLINT**  
Hengerveld Lad. The average records of his four nearest dams are 83.12 lbs. butter and 730 lbs. milk in seven days from A. R. O. dams representing the leading families of the breed with records up to 29 pounds in seven days. Priced to sell.  
— L. C. KETZLER  
Flint, Mich.

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

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

### REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by a son of King Ona and from good producing cows. Write for photos and prices.  
EARL PETERS, North Bradley, Mich.

### TUEBOR STOCK FARM

Breeder of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

ROY F. FICKIES  
Chesaning, Mich.

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

### 7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segis Korndyke De Nijlander, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan ribbon winner, her dam, 29 1-2 lbs. Dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 37 lb. son of King Segis. Records 16 lbs. to 20 lbs. Priced at half value, \$100 up. Federally tested June 10. Write for list.  
ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

### SOLD AGAIN

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

### REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

for sale. From calves to full-aged cows.  
F. E. GOODAR, Richmond, Mich.

### REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Bulls, heifers and cows. Fine stock at prices that will move them quick. Herd headed by King Segis Lakeside DeKol, 1053 lbs. sire of 15 A. R. O. daughters, including Mabel Segis Korndyke with record 31.77 lbs. butter 7 days.  
MAPLE CITY FARM, C. Winne, Proprietor  
Adrian, Mich.

### CHOICE YOUNG BULL READY FOR SERVICE

Sire 35.89 lb. son of King Korndyke Saddle Vale. Dam 31.40. 3 nearest dams average over 36 lbs. Good individual. Price \$500.

### BRANDONHILL FARM

Ortonville, Michigan

JOHN P. HEHL

1205 Griswold St., Detroit, Michigan

**GLADWIN COUNTY PURE BRED LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION.** Hereford, Shorthorn, Jersey and Holstein cattle; Duroc-Jersey, Poland China and Hampshire hogs; Oxford, Shropshire and Hampshire sheep.

A place to buy good breeding stock at reasonable prices.  
FRED B. SWINEHART C. E. ATWATER  
President Secretary  
Gladwin, Mich.

**A BLUE RIBBON WINNER YOUNG BULL**  
on the 1921 Show Circuit. For sale at a low price. Out of an A R O granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

Sired by our SENIOR SHOW BULL Model King Segis Gilt 32.37 lbs.

### GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

COREY J. SPENCER, Owner  
111 E. Main Street, Jackson, Mich.  
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

### FAIRLAWN FARM

offers for quick sale a few choice heifers, either sired by or bred to Emblaard Lilith Champion No. 208073. The kind you need for foundation herd. They are priced to sell.

J. F. RIEMAN  
Flint, Mich.

**FOR SALE:** Registered Holstein bull eighteen months old. Forty lb. sire. Twenty-four lb. dam. Well marked. \$125 gets him.  
PAT KELLEHER, Houghton Lake, Mich.

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

### HEREFORDS

**REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE — KING**  
REPEATER 718941, and Beau Perfection 827899, head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, bred or opened, bred to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.  
Tony B. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehrholtz, Herdsman,  
MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

### HEREFORD CATTLE AND HAMPSHIRE

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

Write us, tell us what you want and get our prices.  
LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind.  
J. Crouch & Son, Prop.

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

### SHORTHORN

#### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Current Agricultural News

### STATE FARM BUREAU TO MARKET SEED POTATOES

THE STATE farm bureau seed department is to have a seed potato seed marketing arm through the action of some 34 producers of certified seed potatoes. These producers, members of the Michigan Potato Producers Association, replying recently to a questionnaire from their secretary, Mr. H. C. Moore suggesting that the farm bureau seed department was the logical medium through which to market certified seed potatoes, favored making the department their official sales agency. The seed department is now preparing to add a seed potato distributing branch.

Many members of the Association had already contracted their crop and made no reply to the questionnaire.

The foregoing seed potato marketing proposition is said by the farm bureau to have the approval of Mr. A. B. Large, manager of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange.

Bankers beam on the state farm bureau seed department because of the prompt and business-like manner in which the department has discharged its obligations. Accordingly, the department has been enabled to increase its warehouse advances on consigned seed to within a dollar or two of the market in many instances, especially where the seed is of highest quality. Farm bureau growers are consigning much seed, in one instance the farm bureau growers of an entire county are consigning their salable seed.

During the fall season rush for seed, now about over, the farm bureau seed department handled for members about 800,000 pounds of seed within a period of a few weeks.

### WAR FINANCE CORPORATION LOANS MONEY TO COTTON GROWERS

THE WAR FINANCE corporation announced Sept. 7th, that it has agreed to make an advance of \$1,200,000 to a cotton growers association in Arizona for the purpose of financing the domestic sale of cotton. The Corporation also announces that it has agreed to make a further advance of \$150,000 to a co-operative association in California for the purpose of assisting in financing the exportation of canned fruits.

### HIGHER PRICES AHEAD BUT NOT IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE

REGARDING winter wheat activities, it is said that the world's supply of wheat is not very much under last year's crop and that buying power is generally slack. Even the most bullish grain men do not anticipate a runaway market.

The recent 20 cent advance in wheat stopped a brisk milling demand. Early in September this de-

mand slacked off because buyers refused to take on wheat for milling purposes. Since then two big winter wheat mills in the middle west have shut down temporarily for a lack of orders.

The cotton market broke recently after a sensational advance and that commodity declined from a high point of 21 1-2 cents a pound, reached in a few days, to 17 1-2 cents, which is still 7 1-2 cents above the low point for the market during the recent period of depression, says the farm bureau.

### FARM BUREAU SUPPORTS NEAR EAST RELIEF

FARM BUREAU organizations of the state were called upon to support the Michigan Near East Relief campaign in a resolution adopted by the Michigan State Farm Bureau executive committee September 13. Another action reaffirmed the state farm bureau's unalterable opposition to a traffic in Canadian lumber imports.

The Michigan Near East Relief campaign is part of a national drive for 5 1-2 million bushels of grain for the starving people of Armenia and Asia Minor. Michigan's quota is 100,000 bushels.

### NO TARIFF ON CANADIAN LUMBER IMPORTS

REAFFIRMING the stand taken by delegates to the 3rd annual meeting of state farm bureau, at the Mich. Agricultural College, February 3 and 4, 1921, the state farm bureau executive committee in a resolution September 13 declared that there should be no tariff on Canadian lumber imports, either in rough or dressed form. Secretary Brody was instructed to so notify Michigan senators in congress and members of the senate finance committee.

Included in the Fordney tariff and killed by the house was a section placing a 25 per cent ad valorem duty on lumber imports. Today farmers organizations of 15 middle west states are fighting to prevent the ad valorem duty being placed in the tariff again by the senate. Farmers declare that such a tariff would give northwest and Pacific lumbermen a monopoly on the middle west lumber market and would make that commodity increasingly expensive.

### IOWA FARMERS PURCHASE FIRE TRUCK

FARMERS residing near West Liberty, Iowa, have insured themselves against fire and lowered their insurance rates by the purchase of a large fire truck. This truck which is fitted with two 40-gallon chemical tanks, six smaller tanks, ladders, buckets, hooks and axes, will answer calls within a radius of ten miles.

# Dispersal Sale

—OF—

## PURE-BRED Holstein-Friesian Cattle THURSDAY, SEPT. 29th, 1921

—AT—

Imlay City, Mich.

This herd consists of 14 head and is headed by the Sire (Flint Maple Crest Ona Pontiac) No. 225545, a 26 lb. son of (King Ona). This sire is one of superior individual type and will be a valuable addition to any herd.

Sale begins at Twelve o'clock, noon.

**LARGE & BUTLER, Props.**



# FAT STEERS WIN PRIZES AND BRING OWNER FANCY PRICE AT STATE FAIR

**E**A. BEAMER, of Blissfield, Lenawee county, is a happy man. He took a carload of fat Hereford steers to the Michigan State Fair, and won first premium of \$250, a silver-trimmed cup worth \$20, a special prize of \$100 offered by the Detroit Packing Company, and sold the steers at auction to the Sullivan Packing Company for \$16 per cwt., or a total of nearly \$900 over the day's market.

"And to think," said Mr. Beamer to an M. B. F. representative, "three weeks before the fair I hadn't a single thought of showing these steers. I was getting them ready for the Chicago market when along came a fair man and induced me to enter them in the fat steer class."

The steers were purchased last winter on the Chicago market from Swanson Bros., of Texas. Mr. Beamer took good care of the steers through the spring and summer, feeding them on ensilage, shelled corn, cotton seed meal and alfalfa hay. The steers cost Mr. Beamer \$38 per head, and he figures his cost of finishing them at \$35 per head. The average weight of the cattle when purchased was 355 lbs. and when sold 924 lbs. The gross receipts from the sale of the cattle were \$2,217.60, which represents a net profit to Mr. Beamer of over \$1,000.

All of the Detroit packing concerns and several commission houses were represented at the auction of fat steers which was held on the fair grounds immediately following the judging in that class. The second prize winning steers, owned by C. H. Prescott & Son, went to Hammond-Standish at \$11.80, and the third prize winning lot, also owned by the Prescotts, were bought by the Michigan Beef Company at \$12 per cwt. The fourth prize winning lot, shown by Henry Finkbeiner, went to the Michigan Beef Co., at \$9.85, and the first prize prime steer, also owned by Finkbeiner brought \$13.75 per cwt.


## PEOPLE NOT GETTING A SQUARE DEAL IN TAXATION

**A**SQUARE deal in taxation is being denied the people, says H. C. McKenzie, director of the taxation service of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has addressed the following letter to each member of the Finance Committee of the U. S. Senate:

"Neither the tax bill passed by the House, nor the Smoot substitute gives the mass of the people a square deal; both are drawn to relieve the most prosperous and shift the burden on to the less prosperous. The House Bill relieves the corporations with high earnings of the bulk of their taxes and increases the tax on the little fellow. Under the bill the man who now has two-thirds of his money in tax-free securities is going to have his taxes cut in two on the other third. The individual who would still have considerable taxes to pay, owing to the fact that he had not invested in tax free securities, is going to be taken care of. All he will have to do will be to incorporate and then his maximum taxes will be 12 1-2 per cent.

"The law will not produce enough money to run the government. Instead of reducing the national debt, it will be increased, and the grandchildren of the present generation will be paying interest on the debt to the people of wealth who are now being relieved of their taxes on that part of their money which they do not have already invested in tax-free securities. More revenue will have to be provided and the easy way to get it will be to enact more consumption taxes and thus the burden will have been shifted from the income of those who are able to pay to the necessities of those who are not able to pay, and the poor will be paying taxes to the rich, who are dodging taxes by means of tax-free securities and unjust legislation.

"The mass of the people are a unit against the repeal of the Excess Profits tax and to the reduction of the surtaxes until tax-free securities are abolished. No government can assume responsibility for this free legislation and live," said Mr. McKenzie.



# BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

**BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.**

### RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

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

**C. H. Prescott & Sons**  
Tawas City, Michigan

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

### ANGUS

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

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

**WILDWOOD FARMS**  
Orion, Mich.  
W. E. Scripps, Prop., Sidney Smith, Supt.

### BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C.

Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

**CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.**

### DODDIE FARMS ANGUS of both sex for sale.

Herd headed by Bardell 31910, 1920 International Jr. Champion.

**Dr. G. R. Martin & Son, North Street, Mich.**

### REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS-BULLS,

Heifers and cows for sale.  
Priced to move. Inspection invited.

**RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Michigan**

### JERSEYS

**JERSEY BULL CALVES.** Show type. From producers. \$50 and up according to age. **WILCO H. EDISON & SON, R2, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

### MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM—REGISTERED Jersey cattle.

**J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.**

### REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD—

Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shylcock 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolic's Master Pogle 177,683, a grandson of Pogle 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.

**GUY C. WILBUR, R 1, Belding, Mich.**

### IF THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD, HOW

much would a son of Pogle 99th's Duke 8th, who has 60 per cent blood of Sophie 19th, be worth to you herd?

Let me send you pedigree and prices on bull calves from this bull and Sophie Tormentor cows.

**FRED HAYWARD**  
Scotts, Mich.

### ONE OF OUR MAJESTY BULLS WOULD IM-

prove your herd.

**FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.**

### FOR SALE: ONE VERY NICE LARGE REGISTERED JERSEY BULL

will weigh about 1400 lbs. Right in every respect. 3 years old. Or would exchange for one younger of his equal.

**E. O. FERRIS, R4, Alma, Mich.**

### REGISTERED JERSEYS, FRESH COWS,

springers and heifer calves.

**L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.**

### AYRSHIRES

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE** bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.

**FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.**

### GUERNSEYS

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

**MORGAN BROS., Allegan, R 1, Michigan**

### FOR SALE GUERNSEY BULLS, SERVICE-

able age, and calves. Dams now on test making splendid A. R. records. I have what you want in type breeding and production. Have never had abortion nor tuberculosis. Herd federally accredited. Prices \$100 up. Write for particulars.

**A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.**

### GUERNSEY BULLS, FOR SALE—

1 two-year old; 1 yearling; 1 five months old; 1 three months old, all the May Rose strain, advanced registry. Write

**G. T. BRYCE, Romeo, Mich.**

### GALLOWAYS

**REGISTERED GALLOWAYS.** The beef, cream and robe breed. Stock of all ages for sale.

**JAMES FRANTZ & SONS, Bluffton, Ohio**

# AUCTION SALE

## 35 HEAD 35

### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA GILTS and BOARS

at the Hillsdale County Fair Grounds

## Wednesday, Oct. 5th at 1:30 P. M.

Offering consists of choice gilts and boars, sired by Peace and Plenty No. 439607 and out of such dams as H's Lady Clansman No. 1074748, grand champion sow, and Nemo Lady No. 937882, 1st prize aged sow and senior yearling champion at the 1921 Michigan State Fair. All stock double immuned.

Catalog mailed on request

## F. E. HAYNES, Hillsdale, Mich.

Auctioneers: **W. M. Waffle, Coldwater,**  
**John Hoffman, Hudson,**  
**J. I. Post, Hillsdale.**

Clerk: **John Simms,**  
(County Agent Hillsdale Co.)

Bids mailed to either of above auctioneers or to A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich., fieldman for M. B. F., will receive prompt attention.

### SWINE

#### POLAND CHINA

### GILTS ALL SOLD. SPRING PIGS Sired

by Jumbo Lad, an 800 lb. boar. One fine herd boar by Big Bob Mastodon.

**DeWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.**

### HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

**W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.**

### HERE IS SOMETHING GOOD. BIG TYPE

Poland Chinas. One extra good large long big boned smooth gilt bred to Howley's Clansman. Price \$100. Also younger gilts \$30 to \$50.00.

**HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.**

### FARWELL LAKE FARMS BIG TYPE P.

C. Have a fine lot of spring pigs. Come and see them. Boars in service, Clansman's Image 2nd, W. B. Outpost and Smooth Wonder. Don't forget the November sale.

**W. B. RAMSDELL**  
Hanover, Mich.

### FOR SALE, LARGE TYPE

## POLAND CHINA

boar pigs. Sired by F's Clansman 391211, Michigan's 1920 Gr. Champion boar, and by Smooth Buster 395823, Michigan's 1920 1st Jr. Yearling Boar. Immune by double treatment. Priced to sell. Write or see them. Free livery to visitors.

**A. A. FELDKAMP**  
Manchester, R. R. No. 2 Mich.

## BIG BOB MASTODON

Is sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world. His dam's sire is A's Mastodon, grand champion at Iowa State Fair, some breeding. Peter A Pan is my new boar sired by Peter Pan, he by Peter the Great, Glover & Frank D. Winn herd, Kansas City, Mo. Some choice boars left sired by Big Bob. Priced low and guaranteed.

**C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.**

### L. T. P. O. DOES YOUR NERVE SAY BUY

hogs? Vote yes and order a good one. Fall gilts \$30 to \$50; spring boars \$15 to \$25. Two Prospect Yank gilts bred to Hart's Block Price March 24th at \$50 each.

**F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.**

### LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. BOAR PIGS

at weaning time, from Mich. Champion herd \$25 with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write **E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.**

### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.

Fall pigs for sale sired by the 1200 lb. boar Monster Big Bob 327,623 and of Clansman, Giant Buster and Yankee breeding. Ready to ship now. All hogs double treated. Priced right for quick sale. Write or come and see them.

**OHAS. WETZEL & SONS, Ithaca, Mich.**

### WALNUT ALLEY

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

**A. D. GREGORY**  
Ionia, Michigan

### L S P C 4 BOARS BY CLANSMAN'S IM-

AGE and Big Defender, that are extra good. Bred gilts all sold.

**H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Michigan.**

### BIG TYPE POLANDS—Spring Pigs, both

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

### BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX

B from large growing dams and sired by choice herd boars. Come and see our stock, prices reasonable.

**L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.**

### IT PAYS BIG TO RAISE POLAND CHINA

HOGS. You can get the best at the lowest price at Butler's Stock Farms. We can furnish just what you want; over 100 head on hand.

**JNO. C. BUTLER, Prop.**  
Bell Phone. Portland, Mich.

### I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows,

bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call

**CLYDE FISHER, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.**

### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS AND REG. OX-

FORD SHEEP. To start with I will offer a male pig born March 26th, 1921, weighing over 200 lbs. for \$30; also sows of the same litter from \$20 to \$40.

**GEORGE MIDDLETON, Wheeler, Mich.**

### Large Type Spotted Poland Chinas

Some spring pigs at \$15 and \$20. Sired by Pride of Meosta. Satisfaction guaranteed. All papers with pigs. Phone or write

**J. B. FULLER, R 2, Reed City, Mich.**

### LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

For sale, boars and gilts sired by B's Clansman, grand champion at 1921 Mich. State Fair, and by F's Clansman 1920 grand champion. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Free livery from Parma. Correspondence cheerfully answered.

**N. F. BORNOR, R 1, Parma, Mich.**

### DUROCS

**FOR SALE—FINE MARCH AND APRIL PIGS** Sired by Gladwin Col 188995. Write us your wants.

**HARLEY FOOR & SONS, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.**

### FOR SALE REG. DUROCS, Open Gilts,

five mos. old.

**GEO. H. SHANKLIN, Redford, Mich.**

### SOWS BRED TO MICHIGANA ORION SEN-

sation (a great son of Great Orion's Sensation) and Michigan Demonstration (one of largest boars in state) for sale at conservative prices. Also big, growing spring boars and gilts.

**MICHIGANA FARM, Pavilion, Mich**  
Kalamazoo County

### DUROC BOARS SPRING FARROW,

Mostly Colonel, Long Wonder and Sensation breeding.

**OHASLEN FARMS, Northville, Mich.**

### DUROC JERSEY BOARS. Boars of the large,

heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.

**F. J. DRODT, R 1, Monroe, Mich.**

### Duroc Jersey Bred Stock all Sold. Orders taken

for venting pigs, 1,000 pound herd boar.

**JOS. SCHUELLER, Weldman, Mich.**

### FOR SALE—DUROC FALL GILTS AND BRED

sows. One Duroc Boar from Brookwater breeding. Choice spring pigs.

**Louis R. Eisentrager, R 1, Linden, Mich.**

### PEACH HILL FARM

**TRIED** sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over.

Also a few open gilts.  
**INWOOD BROTHERS**  
Romeo, Mich.

### FOR SALE—REG. DUROC-JERSEY SPRING

gilts bred to Rambler at Sangamo 1st. The boar that sired our winners at Michigan State Fair and National Swine Show.

**F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.**



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 18, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!) BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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

**AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS**  
**SPRING DUROC BOARS**  
at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.  
W. C. TAYLOR  
Milan, Mich.

**OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF**  
Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

**1919 Chicago International**  
**4th Prize Jr. Yearling**  
BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25  
BLANK & POTTER  
Pottersville, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O. I. C.

**O I C AND CHESTER WHITE**  
swine. Spring boars at reasonable prices.  
Choice Aug. & Sept. Pigs to be shipped at 8-  
10 weeks old. Prominent Bloodlines. Write  
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

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

**O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE**  
blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish  
you stock at "live and let live" prices.  
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R. 2.

HAMPSHIRE

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

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

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

**SHEEP**

**WILLOW SHADE SHROPSHIRE**  
Ewes and rams of the best breeding. Prices  
reasonable.  
O. W. SOBER,  
Fowlerville, Mich.

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES FOR**  
sale at prices that will move them.  
SUMNER SIMPSON, Webberville, Mich.

**SHROPSHIRE OF QUALITY LAMBS**  
and Yearling Rams  
DEWITT C. PIER  
Ewart, Mich.

**SHROPSHIRE A FEW WOOLY RAM**  
LAMBS PRICED TO SELL  
DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

**OXFORDS - 20 YRS. BREEDING**  
from the best blood lines. Both sexes for sale.  
One choice 2 yr old Herd Header registered  
and delivered to your station.  
WM. VAN SICKLE, Deckerville, Mich.

**BETTER BREEDING STOCK**  
For the best in SHROPSHIRE and HAMP-  
SHIRE rams write or visit

**KOPE-KON FARMS**  
S. L. WING, Prop., Coldwater, Mich.  
See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan  
State Fairs.

**Going to hold an ?**  
**AUCTION SALE**

Don't depend on just the "home-folks," they are not the best buyers; place  
your advertisement in The Business Farmer, which reaches all worth-while  
farmers within a hundred miles of your sale.

Send Us Complete Description

and remember your copy must reach us one week in advance of the date of  
issue. Address:

Advertising Dept., The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens

**FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS THAT**  
have sire and type. Call or write.  
Armstrong Bros., R.R. No. 8, Fowlerville, Mich.

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

**REGISTERED B & C TYPE**  
American Delaine Sheep both sexes for sale, at  
farmer's prices.  
F. H. CONLEY & SON  
Maple Rapids, Mich.

**FOR SALE**  
BLACK TOP DELAINE RAMS.  
FRANK ROHRBACHER, Laingsburg, Mich.

**IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED**  
**SHEEP OF PARSONS**

"The Sheepman of the  
East" I sell and ship ev-  
erywhere and pay express  
charges. I will start one  
man in each twp. Write  
for club offer and descrip-  
tive price list. Oxfords,  
Shropshires, Rambouillets  
and Polled Delaines.  
PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich.

**TO INCREASE YOUR RETURNS**  
from sheep, breed Registered Rambouillets.  
For sale by  
P. C. FREEMAN & SON  
Phone 54-S or 240 Lowell, Mich.

**HAMPSHIRE SHEEP**

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

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS...** All  
ages. Bred and priced right. Also reg-  
istered ewes all ages.  
W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

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

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

**PET STOCK**

**FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, DOES,**  
breeding age, \$5. Three months old pair, \$5.  
Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Qual-  
ity guaranteed.  
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

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

**Holstein Breeder**  
**gets "splendid**  
**results!"**

Michigan Business Farmer,  
Mt. Clemens, Mich.,

Dear Sirs: July 8, 1921

I don't like to have my ad  
discontinued so if possible  
would like to have the ad as  
follows and will run it the  
year around. I have gotten  
splendid results from my  
space in the Business Farm-  
er.

ROY F. FICKIES,  
Chesaning, Mich.

Breeders, whose business  
may be a "little slow" just  
now, can speed it up a lot by  
advertising regularly in M.  
B. F.

**MACK'S STATE FAIR NOTES**  
THE MAJOR problem up for so-  
lution, in connection with the  
Michigan State Fair which has  
just come to a close, was finding ac-  
commodations for a live stock en-  
try which was fully 30 per cent  
larger than the capacity of the  
buildings provided for this purpose.  
Since the close of last year's fair a  
new horse barn had been built and  
the old horse barn made over into a  
cattle barn which afforded stall  
room for 464 more cattle than could  
have been housed last year. No  
one anticipated such a tremendous  
glut of live stock and no one should  
be blamed for the inconvenience that  
resulted.

That the fat steer show was an  
outstanding success, as an educa-  
tional demonstration of the value of  
pure-bred animals in connection  
with beef making, was universally  
conceded. The soft velvety hides of  
the Shorthorn and Hereford year-  
lings contrasted sharply with the  
rough coats of the scrubs. Never  
before, in the history of Detroit, was  
so large a number of high-grade  
yearling cattle as the Prescott Bros.  
brought to the State Fair, brought  
to this market by one shipper. The  
object in making the fat steer dem-  
onstration was to prove to the farm-  
er, who is still raising scrubs, the  
value of a pure-bred bull and it was  
a great pity that more farmers were  
not there to learn the lesson.

One of the "smiles" at the Fair  
came when T. F. B. Sotham, stand-  
ing in the ring while the fat steers  
were being sold, said, "If you want  
them to win the prize and bring the  
price put a white face on them." A  
coal black bullock with a white face,  
a first prize winner in the two-year-  
old class, had just been sold for a  
fancy price and "Tom" didn't want  
the crowd to miss the fact that the  
steer was an Angus-Hereford cross.

While the writer did not agree  
with all of the awards in the fat  
cattle division he realizes that the  
judges in this department had the  
"edge" on him in the matter of the  
classification of fat steers. One  
thing should be remembered, how-  
ever, in connection with our future  
fat steer shows, namely, that it is  
fat live animals that are being  
shown for prizes and not carcasses  
of beef. The writer had the pleas-  
ure of inspecting the dressed beef  
from the Angus two-year-old steers  
shown at the fair by Henry Fink-  
beiner of Middleville, Mich., and he  
wishes to bear witness to the splen-  
did quality of this exhibit. Com-  
menting upon the cattle referred to  
above, George Seydel, of the Mich-  
igan Beef Co., who bought this  
load at the auction sale, made the  
following statement: "The Fink-  
beiner cattle were as good a load of  
beef cattle as has ever been slaugh-  
tered by the Michigan Beef Co., since  
I have been connected with the plant.  
I entertain the utmost respect for  
Henry Finkbeiner; the making of a  
load of cattle like that is a great  
achievement. I found these cattle  
exactly as they had been represent-  
ed to me by their owner."

The back cattle in the fat steer  
exhibit dressed 63.4 per cent to the  
hundredweight. Beamer's first  
prize Hereford yearlings scored  
62.65; the second prize Shorthorn  
yearlings, 62.4; the third prize  
Shorthorns, 62.7 per cent. The  
writer inspected a "plate" from one  
of the Prescott yearlings; it was  
possible to cut right down through  
it like a piece of well-ripened cheese  
the bones offering very slight re-  
sistance to the cutting operation  
with an alternate "streak of fat and  
a streak of lean" the marbling of  
this meat was absolutely perfect.

The dairy division of the recent  
Michigan State Fair brought out one  
of the most wonderful exhibits of  
milk and butter producing animals  
ever shown within one enclosure in  
the United States. In the Holstein  
division the competition was what  
may be consistently termed "red-  
hot"; the honors in this class were  
divided between Winwood Farm, of  
Rochester, the State Hospital at  
Pontiac, the Lenawee County Hol-  
stein Association and the Lenawee  
County Boys' and Girls' Club. In  
the Jersey cattle department, Bren-

nan, Fitzgerald & Sinks captured  
the largest number of ribbons; be-  
sides the firm mentioned above, im-  
portant prizes were awarded to Jas.  
S. Stevenson, Washington, Mich.,  
Arthur P. Edison and Erdley Bros.,  
both of Grand Rapids. The Guern-  
sey awards were split eight ways  
with W. A. Wigman, Lansing, Mich.  
slightly in the lead for blue rib-  
bons; other exhibitors of note in  
this department, were John Endi-  
cott, Birmingham; W. T. Barbour,  
Birmingham; W. E. Scripps, Orion;  
John Ebels, Holland; Robert A.  
Holmes, Grand Rapids and W. J.  
Brown, Detroit. Prof. O. E. Reed,  
of the M. A. C. gave splendid sat-  
isfaction as judge of the above  
classes. The honors in the Ayrshire  
division of the show were just  
about equally divided between Wil-  
liam H. Murphy of Birmingham and  
Shuttleworth Bros., of Ypsilanti.

**CANADIAN DAIRYMEN DO HUGE**  
**CO-OP. BUSINESS**  
(Continued from page 1)

A similar cream shipping circle is  
in operation at Forbesville, north of  
the Lloydminster creamery.

The cream is tested at the cream-  
eries and given one of three grades  
according to its quality. Checks are  
issued for the payment of each can  
of cream. The average price paid is  
usually higher than that paid by  
privately owned creameries. In  
spite of competition from over twenty  
private creameries at the present  
time the co-operative creameries  
are paying twenty-seven cents for  
No. 1 special while the competitors  
are paying twenty-three cents for  
the same grade. These are the cur-  
rent prices at Lea Park. In 1919  
the company paid a bonus of two  
cents per pound of butterfat to all  
its fifteen thousand patrons.

Perishable products may be stor-  
ed by farmers and others in the cold  
storage warehouses during the per-  
iod of over production and placed  
upon the market in times of scar-  
city. Thus a farmer can put a case  
or two of eggs into cold storage dur-  
ing the summer months and take  
them out for his own use or sale  
during the winter months of non-  
production.

Considerable educational work is  
carried on. Lecturers travel the  
country and literature is distributed.  
At the present time, C. E. Thomas  
of Lloydminster who owns one of  
the best Ayrshire herds in Western  
Canada is traveling with a moving  
picture machine, giving illustrated  
lectures to encourage more efficient  
methods of dairying.

A heavy building program char-  
acterized last year's operations. Two  
combined creameries and cold stor-  
age plants were erected and two  
more are in the course of building.  
In building new creameries it is the  
rule to have sufficient stock sub-  
scribed for in the district where  
they are to be located to cover the  
cost of the completion of the plant.  
A large, fireproof, three-story and  
basement, brick building has been  
erected at Regina to serve as a head  
office.

The success of the Saskatchewan  
Co-operative Creameries can be at-  
tributed to the application of the co-  
operative principle; the confidence  
of the public in the undertaking,  
and the policy followed of giving  
every patron honest and equitable  
treatment.

**Veterinary Dep't**

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

**SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULOSIS**

I have a Jersey cow, 6 years old, giv-  
ing milk but not as much as she should.  
She is fat and seems to feel fine as she  
runs and plays. She is on good pasture  
and I have fed her corn stalks and also  
corn and oats ground until a few weeks  
ago. She has a cough and it seems to  
be in her throat and sometimes she  
breathes like one with the asthma. Since  
she had a calf last month she has only  
given 8 quarts a day and it is not as rich  
as formerly. Please, what can we do  
for her?—H. D., Hersey, Mich.

Your cow has symptoms of tuber-  
culosis and you should not use the  
milk until you have her tested for  
this dreaded disease for it is con-  
tagious to the human. Should she  
by the test, to have tuberculosis the  
state will pay you fifty dollars ap-  
praisal approved by the State Vet-  
erinarian, Lansing, Michigan.



# REVIEW OF LEGISLATION SECURED THRU ORGANIZED EFFORT OF FARMERS

(Continued from page 4)

manufacturers of filled milks. These are usually made by skimming the cream from the milk and adding coconut oil to skimmed milk. Several bills have been introduced to make it illegal to manufacture or distribute filled milk on the basis that it is deleterious to health. Others would place a heavy tax upon them. The dairy interests have shown the House Committee on Agriculture which has reported favorably the bill introduced by Representative Voight of Wisconsin, that about 90 per cent of the fat soluble vitamins contained in the whole milk are removed when the cream is skimmed or separated. These vitamins are of inestimable value in the protection of health and promotion of growth particularly of young children and infants. The lack of them in the human diet causes pellagra and rickets, which proves that there is no substitutes for the product of the "foster mother" of the human race." The claim was made that the sale of filled or imitation milk is a fraud because the product has the same color, flavor and specific gravity as milk. It looks, tastes and tests like milk and is labeled similarly to condensed milk and in many instances is advertised and sold as such. The changing of the label on the cans will not satisfy the dairymen or the consuming public, according to the arguments made, for it is an imitation of a food product possessing peculiar qualities.

The manufacture of this product, which sells wholesale at slightly less than condensed milk, has increased from 40,000,000 pounds in 1917 to 86,000,000 pounds in 1920.

The proposed legislation in congress is an effort to establish by nationalization legislation what already has been passed in a number of states.

## WIRE WORMS IN POTATO FIELDS

(Continued from page 7)

within 6 inches of the surface of the soil. It requires approximately three weeks or a month for the larva to change into the beetle. The beetle usually stays within the earthen cell until the following spring.

Fall plowing has not proven very effective in controlling wire worms because the beetles are quite hard to kill by freezing. The most effective method of control is to cultivate the soil deep and thoroughly during the latter part of July and August. This treatment will break open in any of the pupal cells and destroy the pupae and young adults. The wire worms are most serious on land that has been in grass sod for several years. For this reason it is a better practice to not allow sod to remain more than two seasons. If possible the potato crop should follow such a crop as alfalfa, sweet clover or red clover since in these crops the wire worm trouble is not serious. It has also been found that such crops as buckwheat and peas seem immune to wire worm attacks.

On small areas a good control measure is to take bunches of clover or grass and soak them in paris green water and then place them in small piles in the field and cover them slightly with earth. Many of the wire worms will be poisoned by this bait. The poison material should be put on the field after the land is fitted but before the potatoes are planted.—H. C. Moore, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

## MUST PAY NOTE

In February, 1919, I endorsed a note for \$114 due in 7 months. I never heard from the party until the note was past due 12 months. The other day I got a notice from the bank and there was a balance of \$64.35 due. Now I never was notified of the said note or never knew where it was. I can prove that in July, 1920, the party that gave the note had \$200 in this same bank which holds the note. Can they hold me for the balance of this note as long as they had this money in their hands 8 months after it was due?—Reader, Genesee County, Michigan.

The mere fact that the bank had the money on deposit would not entitle them to credit it upon your note for it might have been there to meet other obligations. If you waived

notice in the note or if you signed at the same time and with the maker really as a joint maker you would not be entitled to notice. Unless you have other reasons they still might collect from you if the maker did not pay; but you would have a right to collect whatever you have to pay from the maker of the note.—Legal Editor.

## TEST OF SEPARATED MILK

What test should separated cream have to realize the most from the milk used in obtaining the cream.—E. J. W., Cadillac, Michigan.

Under ordinary conditions we recommend that the cream for centrifugal separators should test about 35 per cent as this is best practice, everything taken into consideration.—O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, M. A. C.

## CUT-OVER LANDS

Can you inform me about the cut-over lands in this state? Will you please send me the addresses of lumber companies owning such land, or would it be advisable to take up such land for farming?—H. W., Buchanan, Michigan.

Much of the cut-over lands is good for general farming. Some of it is worthless and some of questionable value. The best thing for you to do is to correspond with the development bureaus of the state who will tell you where the best land is located and of whom it can be purchased. Address Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, Bay City; Western Michigan Development Bureau, Traverse City; Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, Marquette. You might also write the Department of Agriculture at Lansing.—Editor.

## HEIFER LOSES CALF

I have a Shorthorn Durham heifer and she is registered. She lost her calf a few weeks ago. It came dead. The heifer is doing fine and I would like to know how soon that I could breed her and be safe.—F. A. R., Luther, Michigan.

The length of time which you should wait before rebreeding your Durham heifer would depend on whether or not there were any indications of contagious abortion or whether your heifer carried her first calf full time or not. Even though she carried her calf full time I would not advise rebreeding her for three months or if the calf came prematurely I would not advise breeding her until three months after the time when she was due to freshen. In either case the heifer should not be bred until some time after all discharges from the vagina have ceased, even though you had to wait longer than indicated above.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

## HUNTING ALONG HIGHWAY

I would like to ask you if a hunter has a right to hunt along the road where farms are posted on both sides of road.—S. H., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The owner of the farm owns to the center of the road subject only to the right to use it for highway purposes. He would have no right to hunt on such land as has been posted.—Legal Editor.

## WOODCOTE FARMS SELL YOUNG BULL

DR. K. J. SEULKE reports that Manager Alexander Minty of Woodcote Farms has sold the Aberdeen-Angus bull Evenest of Woodcote to Hall Orchards, Inc., of Belding, Mich., of which B. F. Hall is president. This young bull is sired by Evenest of Bleaton and is an excellent individual. Mr. Minty had planned on showing him. Hall Orchards, Inc., are exceptionally well equipped to produce Aberdeen-Angus cattle and have an excellent herd of females.

## STEVENS SHOWS HORSES AT SAGINAW

AMONG the outstanding live stock exhibits at the Saginaw County Fair which was held last week was that of Mr. Fred G. Stevens of Breckenridge, Mich. Mr. Stevens is a leading pure-bred Percheron and Belgian horse breeder of this state and the 10 head he had on display at Saginaw were declared by all who saw them as some of the finest animals they had ever had a chance to view.

# POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

## POULTRY

### LEGHORNS and Anconas

Yearling Hens and Pullets—This stock is all selected Pure Breed Practical Poultry, late moulters and good layers, 3000 Yearlings; limited number Pullets. Guaranteed good practical quality. We will send you description of fowls and egg records. If you want first class paying Leghorns, write to us.

Also limited number R. I. Red and Black Minorca Pullets, White Wyandotte Yearlings. STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan

### MUD WAY AUSH-KA FARM

offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. I. C. spring gilts. Write today for prices on what you need. DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

### ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock. GYOLE HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Phila Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.

TOP QUALITY COCKERELS—MINORCAS, Houdans, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Spanish. TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Both Rose and Single Combs. Get your cockerels early and save money. Write for free catalog. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

### ORPINGTONS

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

### WYANDOTTE

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

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Parks 200-direct from Parks best pedigreed pens. \$3 each. R. G. KIRBY, Route 1, East Lansing, Mich.

# BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

## FARMS & LANDS

\$1750 SECURES MICHIGAN FARM 80 ACRES with House, Poultry, hog, heifer, implements, etc.; big opportunity here; yielded 200 bushels apples last year; close town, advantages; 40 acres rich loam tillage, spring-watered pasture, estimated 400 cords wood, grapes, etc.; comfortable 2-story house, barn, poultry house, etc. Owner alone, sacrifices all \$1750, part cash, easy terms. Details page 71 New Illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains. FREE. SPROUT FARM AGENCY 814BE Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

120 ACRES GOOD LAND, ALL WELL fenced, 90 acres cleared, good improvements, water in house, barn and pasture, bearing orchard and fruits, bargain price and easy terms for quick sale. O. E. OFFERLE, Whittemore, Michigan.

FOR SALE, 114 ACRES, 60 CLEARED. Farm in good condition. Must sell or rent at once. CHARLES UPLEGGER, Rhodes, Mich.

FOR SALE, 28 ACRES OF GARDENING truck farm, good buildings, 3-4 mile from Eaton Rapids, located near a high school, 3 acres of orchard, bearing fruit; two acres of strawberries and raspberries, rhubarb and asparagus bed. First class gravel pit. As the party wishes to take up florist business at Lansing, Price \$3,700. Call or write, Wm. HONDORF, Spicerville Road, Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

FOR SALE, 120 ACRES OF GOOD OUT-OF-ROAD, clay loam, 1 1/4 miles from gravel road. Priced to sell. Write for particulars. ROBERT F. KING, Lupton, Ogemaw county, Michigan.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM, A BARGAIN, between Coleman and Reaverton. For particulars write S. E. EBERLY, Coleman, R1, Michigan.

80 ACRES: 5000 BUILDINGS, 10 ACRES Fruit; Horse, 10 cows, poultry, gas engine, machinery, vehicles, tools; edge city, excellent roads, splendid markets; 60 acres fertile loamy tillage; wire-fenced pasture; estimated 500 cords wood; 10 acres hardy apples, 60 cherry trees; modern 3-room house overlooking Bay; piazza, bath, electric lights; fine 64-ft basement barn, silo, garage, granary, poultry house. Owner supplied milk city customers for years. Retiring, sacrifices all \$8000, part cash, easy terms. Appreciated when seen. Catalog free. E. G. James, Rm. 8 Masonic Block, Traverse City, Mich.

WANTED, TO TRADE A HOUSE AND LOT in Pontiac, Mich., for stock and tools or half interest in stock and tools and work farm on shares or would rent a farm all furnished by an experienced stock farmer and can give any kind of references you would want. Address C. D. WILLSON, Okford, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, AND WANTED in any State. Write H. G. HALL, 118 John R Street, Detroit, Mich.

## LANGSHAN

DR. SIMPSON'S LANGSHANS OF QUALITY. Bred for type and color since 1912. Winter laying strain of both Black and White. Have some cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. DR. CHAS. W. SIMPSON, Webberville, Mich.

## WHITE WYANDOTTES

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

C. W. HEIMBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

## LEGHORNS

Grabowski's S. O. White Leghorns, Cockerels, cocks and yearling hens for sale. LEO GRABOWSKIE, R. 4, Merrill, Mich.



## BREEDERS

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

## LORING & MARTIN CO.

East Saugatuck, Mich.

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

## HEAD YOUR FLOCK

with a Genuine Park's pedigreed Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel. June hatched \$2.50 each while they last. A. F. BODDE, Goodells, Mich.

## HATCHING EGGS

CHINESE GEESE, PEKIN DUCKS, R. O. Br. Leghorns. MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

WILL HAVE A FEW CHOICE COOKS AND hens, cockerels and pullets for sale. Must act quickly if wanted. Wm. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, R1, Mich.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### MACHINERY

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

ONE NEW 1921 MODEL OTTAWA LOG & Branch Saw never used and will be shipped from Ottawa factory to purchaser, \$180. DIETZEL BROS., Twinning, Mich.

FOR SALE, INTERNATIONAL (8-16) tractor and John Deere plow. Cheap if taken at once. Will give terms or accept light Ford truck. J. HOWARD deSPEDER, Greenville, Michigan.

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

### FENCE POSTS

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

### GENERAL

OLD KENTUCKY TOBACCO—3 YEAR OLD leaf. Ripe, rich, nature cured. "The Kind That Made Kentucky Famous." Chewing or smoking, 3 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSN. W519, Hawesville, Ky.

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

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

USE LEATHER TANNED FROM YOUR own hides. New price list just published. MUSKOGON LEATHER CO., Box 303, Muskogon, Michigan.

LATEST SONG: WHEN SILVER THREADS are Gold. Aerial Instrumental. Sale of Beautiful Dreams. 10¢ each. THE DE STEIGER MUSIC CO., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ROOMINGHOUSE in Muskegon for farm. Postoffice Box 57, Muskegon, Michigan.

WANTED PHOTO CUSTOMERS FOR HIGH grade Kodak finishing, enlargements, copying of old photographs, also instructions in Kodak operating given. Write today for price list. KOONTE PHOTO SERVICE, Chicago, Ill., P. O. Drawer 799.





# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

NOT MUCH change in the trade and business situation, of the country at large, has been noted, of late. A moderately active wholesale trade is reported but a slight falling off in retail activities is in evidence. The demand for all of the leading staple commodities is much improved, when compared with developments in evidence earlier in the season. Orders for iron and steel are much more numerous, than on this date last month and production is increasing in this department of the manufacturing business. Lumber stocks are said to be worked up very close the country over and both mills and jobbers are looking for an active late fall trade. Manufacturers of cloth are preparing to increase their output and in the same breath are talking about an early reduction in the wage scale. The demand for wool is active and prices are holding firm with a fair prospect of an early advance for all of the better grades of fine wool.

Financial reports made by member banks of the Federal Reserve banking system, located in agricultural districts, mention an extensive liquidation of rural credits with funds secured by marketing agricultural products. A healthy export demand, for many of the commodities produced by the farmer, has kept the market for many lines of farm products on an even keel and made it possible for the farmer to realize on his year's work to date. A tardy readjustment of live stock freight rates, on shipments originating in the far west, has at last been announced, a move which will, it is believed, be of great benefit to the western stock raiser who has been adversely affected by the recent decline in market prices for live animals. The decrease in rates will range from one to 25 cents per cwt. so that in many cases the increase in live stock freight charges, that was made in August, 1920, has been entirely wiped out; this is certainly a move in the right direction but the pity of it is that the remedy should have been delayed until the bulk of the live stock tonnage of the country was forwarded.

Steel stocks have featured the advance in the securities list and the advance has been fairly well sustained. After the recent prolonged weakness in foreign exchange, the demand for this commodity seems to be increasing. The money market is easy, call money ranging from 4 1-2 to 5 per cent and a fair supply of long time funds are available at moderate rates of interest. Gold continues to pour into the country in large quantities.

## WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., SEP. 20, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.28	1.25 1/2	1.37 1/2
No. 2 White	1.25		
No. 3 Mixed	1.25		1.28
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
(No. 2 Red) (No. 2 White) (No. 2 Mixed)			
Detroit	2.58	2.56	2.56

Last week when No. 2 Red wheat was quoted in Detroit at \$1.32, we said: "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 strongly perhaps but more surely." Now what happened. Within forty-eight hours after that was written the market broke badly and within four days was down six cents a bushel. The market at the close of last week was very unsettled and the early condition Monday was not favorable. Later, however, the bulls again got control of the situation and wheat prices advanced at all points.

The unprecedented export takings continue to be the big factor in the wheat deal. During August a total of over 69 million bushels of wheat were exported from Canadian and U. S. ports as against 45 million for the same period a year ago and 50

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Wheat steady. Corn and oats dull. Beans easy. Hay strong. Rye quiet. Cattle lower. Hogs higher.

CHICAGO—Wheat and corn strong. Oats easy. Hogs higher. Cattle steady. Sheep lower. Provisions advance.

(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.)

million two years ago. The wheat situation in mind at all times. Would these countries continue to buy such enormous quantities of our wheat at the present time, in the face of the unequal exchange, unless their wants were very great? The Europeans are good traders. They grower should keep the European know how to drive a sharp bargain. They know as well as anybody else and perhaps better what the world's food situation is, and if there were one chance in a hundred that wheat prices would be lower a few months hence, it is reasonable to suppose that they would seize upon that chance and defer their purchases until later. But the fact that they are buying more wheat today than ever before in the same period of time is pretty good evidence that they look for considerably higher prices later on.

The situation in Argentine has improved somewhat due to recent rains but the drought has done its work and Argentina's exportable surplus is many million bushels less than forecasted and less than normal.

The immediate future of wheat is difficult to forecast. If the market continues to play the see-saw grain prices are due for a substantial rise, and the chances seem to be in favor of a sharp upturn. Prosperity is coming back to the south; the steel mills are starting up; men are going back to work; and Europe hungers for our products. These are all elements of strength which should be reflected in the wheat market. We expect to see wheat prices reach the \$1.35 mark some time within the next three weeks, but there may be many ups and downs before that time.

As to the "long pull" in wheat a grain trade paper noted for its conservatism which never, never makes

price forecasts, says in a recent issue: "Whereas heretofore the market used to decline sharply after a small advance, the reverse is true now, breaks being followed by sharp recoveries, and there is a very strong belief that ultimately \$2 per bushel will be witnessed."

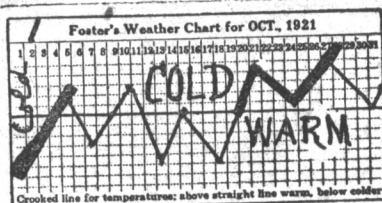
## CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., SEP. 20, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.57 1/2	.54	.72
No. 3 Yellow	.56 1/2		
No. 4 Yellow	.53 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell. No. 3 Yell. No. 4 Yell.			
Detroit	1.37		

Last week was a dull period in the corn market and slightly lower prices were noted at several leading terminals. No doubt this was caused by the government crop estimate of September 1st and buyers are looking for considerable lower prices but they are due for a surprise because a tremendous quantity of this bumper crop will be blown into silos and considerable of the balance fed in the ear. The shortage of wheat and poor quality of this year's crop of oats must also be taken into consideration. Corn will go higher but it may be several weeks before an advance of consequence is made. Bradstreets reports the export of corn from United States and Canada for the week ending September 8th amounted to 1,352,862 bushels, against 70,966 bushels the corresponding week a year ago. For ten weeks ending September 8th, corn exports were 21,952,827 bushels, compared with 144,135 bushels for the same period one year ago. On the opening day of the current week corn was weak and prices down 1c.

## THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1921.—During last days of September temperatures will be moderate in all the northern Rockies, northern Pacific slope and northern plains sections, reaching highest degrees near Sept. 29. Conditions will favor about average rains in places where fair amount of moisture has occurred the past summer, and these conditions, moving eastward will cross continent in four or five days. While very great storms are not expected a sharp increase in the storm forces may be looked for near Oct. 3 to 6 and most rain near those dates.

A sharp cold wave—considering the early season for cold waves—will follow this storm period and killing frosts are expected in northern parts of America east of Rockies and in middle Provinces of Canada. A tropical storm will organize during the week centering on Oct. 1 near the equator and near the west coast of Africa. I can not determine whether it will strike our southern coast or the West Indies islands. The hurricane I expected to organize near the same place in first week of July took a southern route and did not

develop much force. These dangerous tropical storms should be more completely calculated in order to protect our southern states and the West Indies from their ravages and our central states and provinces from the disastrous cold waves that they pull down. If this October hurricane materializes the cold wave will begin operations not long after Oct. 7. There are some indications that October temperatures will average lower than usual.

I have not yet determined whether we are to have an unusually cold winter but I am working on it.

We have an unusual cropweather season before us. Some sections will not produce good corn and other late maturing crops but will produce good winter grain and other early maturing crops. Those sections that will produce good corn and other late crops should not put in small grain or other early maturing crops. In those sections where the early maturing crops will do best the crops should be brought to maturity as early as possible and in those sections where late maturing crops will do best they should be brought to maturity as late as possible, or as late as the fall frosts will permit. These are rather perplexing questions. The expected failure of crops in Oceania, latter part of 1922, also complicates the crop questions of Canada and America. Even the kind of winter and spring small grain is divided into sections.

W. T. Foster

## OATS

OAT PRICES (new) BU., SEP. 20, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.40 1/2	.39	.50 1/2
No. 3 White	.38	.36	
No. 4 White	.35		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
(No. 2 White) (No. 3 White) (No. 4 White)			
Detroit	.64 1/2	.63	.60

The reader has likely noted that considerable more attention is given to a discussion of the wheat market each week than any other market. The reason for this is that wheat is a world grain and its movements are watched more closely than any other commodity. Wheat might be called the bell wether of the cereal markets for whichever way it goes the other grain markets are quite likely to follow, though not always. This is particularly true of rye, barley and corn, but less true of oats.

Oats were in sympathy with wheat, however, last week when wheat prices declined. Oats went down two cents a bushel and as we go to press have not yet recovered. This does not worry us in the least. It was natural they should decline under the circumstances. It is more natural still that they should recover soon and advance to new high levels for the season. Nothing has happened in the oat situation to cause us to revise our earlier estimates. We can see nothing but materially higher prices by the first of the year, and still higher prices before another crop.

## BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., SEP. 20, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.50	5.42	5.70
Red Kidneys		10.50	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
(C. H. P.)			
Detroit			5.65

The advance in beans suggested in our last issue actually took place but prices were immediately thereafter depressed as a result of new beans moving to market. Detroit reports the market easy with prices down to \$4.50 per cwt. We look for still lower prices on this crop in the near future. We prophesize that thousands of farmers who got caught with beans the last two years will lose no time in disposing of their holdings. They will not stop to realize that conditions are exactly the reverse of what they have been the last two years. That the huge visible supplies have melted; that the new crop is the smallest in several years; that people are again eating beans after a prolonged abstinence. These are all factors which should steady the market and keep prices up if there were some way in which the bean farmers could act in unison in a regular disposal of their crop. Last week we predicted lower prices when new beans came on to the market. The beans are being marketed freely and prices are down. They cannot recover so long as the movement continues. And if it continues at the present rate lower prices are in prospect for the balance of the year. But thereafter look for higher prices.

## RYE

While the market was quiet last week at Detroit the price for No. 2 rye worked upward 1c and closed last Saturday at \$1.05. A professor of the Bureau of Applied Botany and Plant Breeding of Petrograd, Russia, who is visiting the United States at the present time stated the other day that Denmark, Germany and other European countries were in need of great quantities of rye and owing to the agricultural breakdown of Russia they were looking to this country to supply their demands. Even Russia, he said, which has always been known as a large rye exporting country would import some grain this year. Such reliable information should strengthen the farmer's resolution to hold his rye



because higher prices are bound to come. Market experts of this country are bullish on rye in the long run and state they can see higher prices before another year.

#### BARLEY

Barley follows the trend of other cereals as there is nothing in the present market to cause this grain to develop any individuality. Detroit quotes feeding at \$1.25@1.40 per cwt. and Chicago 37@59c per bu.

#### HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	20.00 @ 21	19.00 @ 20	18.00 @ 19
Chicago	24.00 @ 26	21.00 @ 22	20.00 @ 21
New York	25.00 @ 27		22.00 @ 25
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	15.00 @ 16	14.00 @ 15
Chicago	21.00 @ 22	20.00 @ 21	12.00 @ 16
New York	24.00 @ 26		21.00 @ 24
Pittsburg	18.00 @ 19	17.50 @ 18	18.00 @ 19

	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 well stocked with hay and buyers are offering what they please for new shipments. However, with freight rates so high that western hay can not be shipped east without a loss we believe eastern farmers are making a mistake by unloading their hay at low prices on a glutted market because before another spring arrives hay is going to be a scarce article.

Western markets are steady with receipts not sufficient to fill demand.

#### POTATOES

There is little change in potato prices. The late crop is about ready for harvesting in many sections, and in fact some northern late potatoes have already shown up on the markets. Potato digging is in full swing in Maine and the crop is generally good. With the possible exception of Idaho no other important commercial state shows anywhere near a normal yield, and it is freely predicted that digging in these states will show a crop far below what was suggested in the September estimate. Despite the shortness of the crop there is little tendency to hoard potatoes as yet for speculation.

In twelve years time there have been only two crops smaller than this year's crop. In 1913 the crop was 331 million bushels. The December farm price on this crop was only 70c per bushels, while the average high for May was \$2.00 per bushel. A crop that size was a small one for that period, but the 1921 crop promises to be still smaller and must feed a much larger population. In 1919 the total crop was 355 million bushels, and the high May price was nearly \$6 per bushel. No one expects potato prices to go so high as that because the country is not as prosperous as it was in 1919, but surely they ought to strike a medium somewhat between the two prices mentioned above. Personally, we expect to see the farmers offered at least \$2 a bushel long before next May rolls around.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The falling off in cattle receipts for Labor Day week in Chicago, was more than made up by arrivals, last week, that numbered 15,600 more than on the week before. A run of 57,000 cattle is larger than the Chicago market can assimilate in one week without shading values, somewhat. Well-finished yearling cattle and the better grades of light steers were fairly active and firm all the week but all grades of heavy cattle were dull and lower. Eastern dressed beef markets were active and firm for light to medium weight carcasses but heavy carcasses were a drag on the market closing fully \$1.50 per cwt. lower than on the week before. The top price paid for high grade yearlings showed up on Wednesday of last week, when \$10.90 was paid; this is the record price for the year in this department and when compared with the current value of heavy-weight bullocks, shows how strong the preference is for light young

carcasses. On the same day that the top price of \$10.90 was made, 1,500 pound cattle were only worth \$9 per cwt. Butchers cattle showed some improvement, last week, over the week before. Stockers and feeders were strong and active all the week, closing fully 25 cents per cwt. higher than the week before. The Detroit market was lower on Monday of this week for all kinds of cattle except canners and cutters which were just about steady.

Chicago had two weeks in succession of strong sheep and lamb markets, the activity beginning Sept. 6 and holding up until Saturday, September 17. On Monday, September 19, excessive arrivals were the signals for a decline of about 50 cents per cwt. on nearly all grades from the strong close of the week before. The demand for breeding ewes was hardly ever known to be more active than at present, the most persistent demand coming from the south. The top in Chicago last week for good breeding ewes was \$6 per cwt. Last week's Chicago arrivals, exceeding 107,000 head, were practically the same as the week before. The extraordinary demand for breeding ewes tended to boost prices in the fat sheep division of the trade. Fat lambs had the center of the stage all last week in Chicago, prices advancing nearly every day and the pens cleaning out better than on any preceding week this year. A few "come back" lambs, that had evidently been picked a little too soon, were slow sale but everything else sold right off the reel at the best values of the summer, so far. Western range lambs were largely in evidence. The demand for feeding lambs was especially active, the top price paid in this division being \$7.50 per cwt.

Hogs had another bad season last week, but the close on Saturday was not much different from that of the same day the week before. Light and medium weight hogs got the force of last week's decline, the shrinkage in value from the high time of the week before exceeding 60 cents per cwt., in some cases. An active export demand for lard is the agency that is saving heavy hogs from taking a bad header. Shipments from American ports, last week, of frozen and cured meats and lard equalled 71,848,000 pounds, a gain of 12,200,000 pounds over the week before and 11,600,000 larger than last year. The current supply of live hogs is far below the needs of the trade; receipts must soon increase in volume or values will begin to rise, just at the time when it was expected that the bottom would drop out.

#### EMERGENCY GRAIN BOARD SEEKS 100,000 BUS. GRAIN FOR NEAR EAST RELIEF

(Continued from page 3)

many individual contributions by farmers. But this is the first time in Michigan the call has been sent forth to farmers as a producing class.

"We recognize that you may not be in a position where you can contribute either corn or wheat. You may prefer to make a contribution of money; or you may desire to contribute barley or rye or beans. The choice of your gift rests with you. Our thought is simply this:

"Every farmer in the state should contribute to the success of this appeal in behalf of these starving people—our allies in the World war the oldest race of Christians.

"The distribution of Michigan's county quotas is fair. It represents a contribution equal to one dollar in every \$10,000 of farm value.

"This appeal, to be of any benefit in the present crisis, must be met before November 1, 1921, in order that the grain may be milled, transported across the seas, and delivered into the interior before the snows of early winter block the roads into Armenia and the Near East. This is an opportunity for life-saving service which may present itself but once.

"BUT ONCE—I shall pass thru this world but once. Any good therefore that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it—for I shall not pass this way again."

## U.S. MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Farmer's Own Company

### \$3,750 Damages And He Wasn't Protected

A well known Michigan farmer experienced a remorseful accident last month. A collision in which he severely injured the other driver. An injury that cost the farmer \$3,500 damages as well as the worry accompanying such a discouraging mishap. And, that was not all. His car was crumpled in the crash and the repairs, we are told, cost him \$250 more. A particularly disheartening accident because he was NOT insured.

#### Are You Ready for the Emergency?

Supposing you were confronted with such a startling experience. Would you be better off than this farmer?

If you are not already fully protected, investigate the safe, sane and liberal U. S. Mutual Five Point Full Coverage, Non-Deductible Policies that positively safeguard you and your car against:

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A reliable protection that only costs \$1.00 per Horse-Power, plus the small annual membership fee of \$1.00.

#### Don't Wait

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Col. A. H. Gansser, Director and Gen. Mgr.

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### A Real Self-Oiling Windmill

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

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



## Potatoes Wanted

Would like to correspond with parties having potatoes and apples to sell in car lots.

**SPURRIER BROS.**  
Marysville, Ohio

## OTTAWA

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 **LOG SAW** New Low Prices  
Tree Saw falls trees; Limb Saw cuts branches. Other Saw Rigs and farm and shop engines from 1 1/4 to 22 H. P.  
Log Saws shipped promptly from 1 of 9 warehouses nearest you.  
30-Day Trial. Cash or Easy payments.  
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**OTTAWA MFG. CO., Ottawa, Kansas.**

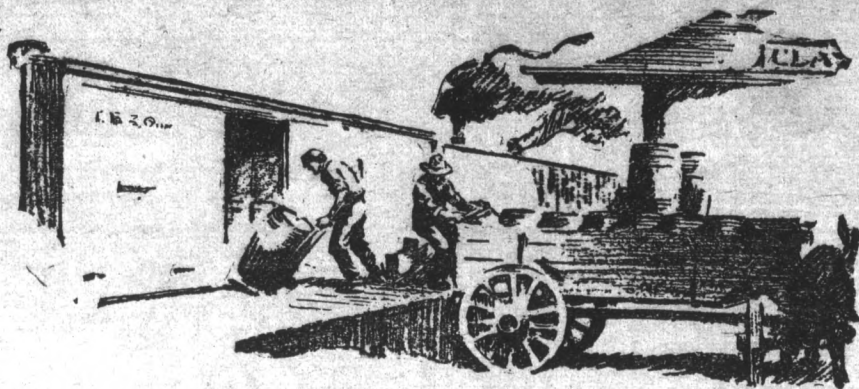
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John Johns Aug 21





## *The Farmers and the Railroads Face Exactly the Same Problem*

The farmer has a real problem. The prices of all his products have declined much more than the prices of the things he must buy.

The RAILWAYS HAVE EXACTLY THE SAME PROBLEM. While rates have been advanced, expenses have increased **NEARLY TWICE AS MUCH.**

### What has happened to the Railroads since 1916

Increase in Revenue	██████████	<b>60%</b>
Increase in Expenses	████████████████████	<b>110%</b>

#### High Costs Make High Railway Rates

Passenger rates are about 50 PER CENT HIGHER and freight rates ABOUT 74 PER CENT HIGHER than in 1916. That sounds as though the railways should be making money.

**BUT** the prices the railways are paying for—

Materials and supplies are 65 per cent. higher;  
Taxes are 90 per cent higher;  
Coal is 160 per cent higher; and  
Wages of railway employees per hour are 124 per cent higher.

**THESE ARE THE REASONS WHY RATES ARE HIGH. RATES CANNOT BE REDUCED** until the cost of these things can be brought down.

The things mentioned—materials and supplies, taxes, fuel and labor—have been costing from 90 cents to 100 cents out of every dollar the railways have been receiving.

#### Present Railway Rates Are Caused By Labor Cost, Not By Return On Capital

Existing railway rates are higher not because railroad CAPITAL is seeking a larger return, but because railroad LABOR and labor

producing things railroads must buy is getting so much more than formerly.

While total revenue of the railways is now 60 per cent greater than in 1916, **THEIR EXPENSES ARE 110 PER CENT GREATER, AND THEIR profit has been more than CUT IN HALF.**

**EVERY INCREASE** in rates since 1916 has been intended to—but did not—meet increased costs, **CHIEFLY LABOR**, and **NOT** to increase profits.

#### Profits have GONE DOWN.

In 1916 the railroads earned 6 per cent.  
In 1920 they earned less than 1/3 of 1 per cent.  
In 1921 they will be fortunate to earn 3 per cent.

A **GENERAL** reduction of rates now could not be made without **BANKRUPTING** most of the railways, and making business **OF ALL KINDS** much worse for everybody.

The managements of the railroads are making every effort to reduce expenses so that rates can be reduced later.

There is **NO OTHER WAY** than by reduction in expenses to secure **REDUCTION** in rates. Those who obstruct reduction of expenses not only hurt the **RAILROADS** but the **FARMERS** as well.

### Association of Railway Executives

Transportation Building  
Chicago, Ill.

61 Broadway  
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Washington, D. C.

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