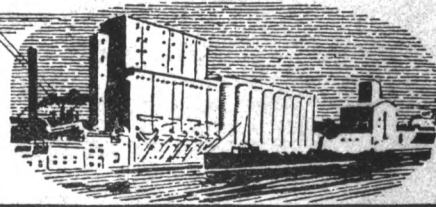


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. IX, No. 6.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR



**"Nomads
of the North,"**
Jas. Oliver Curwood's
Great Story of life in the
open. Begins in this issue.
—Don't fail to read the opening chapters

**\$500 Cash
Puzzle Contest**
Announced in this
issue. Open to all farm
folks. See back cover for
full particulars.

FRENCH CROP CONDITIONS
POOR

ACCORDING to seemingly authentic information the wheat crop of France has not suffered as much from the drought as was at first supposed. The following communication, dated August 17th, throws some light on the crop situation in France. It was received in reply to an inquiry sent by the BUSINESS FARMER to the American Consulate at Paris:

"As far as wheat is concerned, this being nearly all winter sown, little if any damage has been done, and the French government states that the crop will be excellent both in regard to quality and quantity. The same remark applies to rye and spelt which are also sown in the fall. Oats are reported as very poor both in the head and the straw, while barley will only give a medium crop. Both of these are sown in the spring and the drought prevented their proper development. Potatoes are also poor, and the hay crop was very much under the normal. In respect to the latter, the French usually expect to gather a second crop in September, but the drought in most parts of the country, will render this an impossibility. The forage crop as a whole has suffered badly, and the situation is sufficiently serious to induce the government to prohibit the exportation of oil-cake in which a considerable business used to be carried on."—Ernest L. Ives, American Consul in charge.

BEET HARVEST TO START SOON

HARVESTING of Michigan beets is about to start. The acreage in Michigan is somewhat under last year's acreage, and the total crop will probably fall short of 1920. A writer in Facts About Sugar puts the total U. S. beet production at slightly over the 1920 yield, but others declare that it will be less. A good many Michigan beet fields are badly affected by a blight which has turned the leaves brown

and checked the growth of the root. The yield per acre, it is declared will be below last year's.

Foreign beet sugar prospects are not good, the drought in central Europe having hindered the growth of the plants. The extent of the damage will not be known, however until harvesting is completed and slicing well begun.

From present indications there is little likelihood that farmers will receive more than the guaranteed price of \$6 per ton.

FARM BUREAU SEEKS PRICE
COMPARISON

COMPARISON of prices that the farmer paid for his necessities and what he got for his crops and farm products during the years of 1913 to 1921 are sought by the American Farm Bureau Federation in a price survey questionnaire which the State Farm Bureau sent out to every county farm bureau in the state September 28. Comparative information obtained will be presented before the Joint Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry which is now investigating the condition of the farmers' business and what is responsible for it being in its present state.

The questionnaire seeks from local authorities the price paid and received for representative commodities on March 1 and November 1 of each year as a key to general conditions in Michigan throughout those years and to show where the farmer was standing at that time. The county farm bureaus are asked to ascertain the price paid by the farmer for food, clothing, household furnishing, production equipment, feeds, seeds, fertilizer and spray material, fuel and lighting. On the other hand the questionnaire would have correct information on the price received by the farmer for various farm crops and products throughout the same period, for the purpose of

comparison and presentation before the Commission at Washington.

Every county farm bureau in the nation is working on the price survey questionnaire in response to a request from the Agricultural Commission to the American Farm Bureau Federation for assistance of that nature. The questionnaire takes into consideration articles that are considered representative, and it takes in the country as a whole and all farmers.

FOOD PRICES CLIMB WHILE
FARM PRICES CRAWL

WHOLESALE prices of many important foodstuffs showed a strong upward tendency during August, according to information gathered by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Among articles showing decided price advances were butter, cheese, milk, eggs, rice, meats, sugar, fruits and potatoes. Meat animals, including cattle and hogs, also average higher in August than in July.

Below are shown the index numbers of wholesale prices in the United States, by groups of commodities, as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the months named. The figures for the last named month are preliminary and subject to revision. The base used in computing these index numbers is the average for the calendar year, 1913.

Index Number of Wholesale Prices
By Groups of Commodities
(1913 equals 100).

	1920 Aug.	1921 July	1921 Aug.
Farm products ..	222	115	118
Food, etc.	235	134	152
Cloth & Clothing ..	299	179	179
Fuel & Lighting ..	268	184	182
Metals and metal products	193	125	120
Building materials ..	328	200	198
Chemicals & drugs ..	216	163	161
Housefurnishings ..	363	235	230
Miscellaneous	240	149	147
All commodities ..	250	148	152

N. Y. BEAN SHIPPER GIVES
BEAN ADVICE

THE BUSINESS FARMER can do a lot to steady the bean business during the coming year. We think it is about time the farmers and dealers work more closely together. There is nothing to warrant lower prices on this season's crop of beans if they are handled judiciously. The suggestion I make is that your paper advise the farmers not to put their beans on the market at once but to sell them a few at a time. This would make much better markets, better demand, and a better average price to the farmers for the year.

We have no more than enough beans to go round this year in this country, but we cannot expect to market six months' supply in two months' time. Furthermore beans are going to pick more this year than for some time. This should help steady the market. With co-operation on the part of your paper, the farmers and the dealers we should be able to right matters.—New York State Bean Shippers' Association, per F. G. Ferrin, Sec'y.

NATIONAL FARM BUREAU
MEETINGS

THREE important meetings of organized farmers, held late in September, precede a busy two months for the American Farm Bureau Federation organizations. Beginning with the transportation conference at Chicago, Thursday, April 6 and continuing through the third annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Atlanta, Ga., November 21-23, delegates representing American Farm Bureau Federation organizations are going to be busy and things are expected to happen, says the State Farm Bureau.

September 27 the Farmers' Livestock Marketing Committee of 13 met at Chicago; September 28, Director Eugene Myer, Jr., of the War Finance Corporation conferred with American Farm Bureau Federation officials at Chicago; September 29 the Dairy Marketing Committee of the Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin farm bureau federations met at Chicago. Coming meetings of importance are:

Oct. 11, initial meeting of the Farmers' Dairy Marketing Committee of 11, at the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 12, open hearings, Farmers' Dairy Marketing Committee of 11, Convention Hall, National Dairy Show, St. Paul, Minn.

Oct. 12, address of President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation on the "Farm Bureau and the Dairymen," National Dairy Show, St. Paul, Minn.

Nov. 17, 18, Publicity Conference of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Atlanta, Georgia.

Nov. 19, American Farm Bureau Federation Executive Committee meeting, Atlanta, Georgia.

Nov. 21-23, Third Annual Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Convention Hall, Atlanta, Georgia.

ROCQUEFORT CHEESE MADE IN
UNITED STATES

Almost the entire world's supply of Roquefort cheese comes from Aveyron, a department or county in southern France. It is made principally of sheep's milk, and ripened in caves. The steady demand in this country for the green-mold varieties of cheese, especially Roquefort, has led specialists in the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture to experiment with the commercial manufacture of a domestic Roquefort cheese. As it would be impossible to obtain a sufficient supply of suitable sheep's milk, cows' milk has been used. The chief effect is to give the cheese a slightly yellowish color. The temperature, humidity and peculiar ventilation of the Roquefort caves which are favorable to mold growth and proper ripening of the cheese, have been approximated at Grove City, Pa., in special curing rooms. Considerable cows' milk Roquefort cheese of good quality has been produced and marketed from this experimental plant. The Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n plans to manufacture Roquefort cheese in its new plant at Adrian.

THE SIGN OF



QUALITY

You Can't Eat Soup With a Fork

Nor can you expect the best baking results unless you use the best flour.

By the BEST FLOUR we mean flour that has been made from the choicest hard and soft winter wheat grown in America, wheat that has been scrupulously cleaned, and milled to a uniform granulation that is perfect.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the
ROWENA
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on the sack

is the best flour you can buy because it is made of the best wheats, scientifically milled, correctly balanced, and contains unsurpassed color, volume, texture, flavor and nourishment.

Everything baked of Lily White is light, tender, remarkably appetizing and wholly digestible. Not only will it produce wonderfully tasty biscuits, rolls and bread, but it makes delicious flaky pastry as well.

You'll be surprised at the results obtained from Lily White. It is guaranteed to please you. For three generations it has satisfied the women of Michigan who take pride in their baking.

Your grocer will send you a sack of Lily White.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"

Michigan Crops Made Big Gains in September

Beans, Potatoes, Corn and Sugar Beets all Show Material Improvement Over Previous Month

THE IDEAL weather of September was worth several million dollars to the farmers of Michigan. It improved potato prospects by at least fifteen per cent, insured full maturity to the state's second largest corn crop, filled out the bean pods, increased both the size and sugar content of the sugar beet, and gave fall-sown wheat and rye an excellent start towards winter.

Such is the encouraging substance of reports received from the Business Farmers' corps of crop reporters throughout the state. The improved condition is not confined to any particular section, but seems to apply to every county, in varying degrees. Only one county, and that in the southern tier, reports late yields as below expectations. Most of the reports breathe the same good news and optimism reflected in the following report from our Arenac county correspondent:

"Beans going to market fast. Threshing nearly over. Yields averaging around 25 bushels to the acre. Sugar beets a dandy crop. Pulling started this week. Corn best in years. Farmers plowing and harvesting potatoes. Potatoes better than we anticipated a month ago. Arenac county fair was well attended; had an excellent program, too. Guess the farmer isn't anywhere near broke yet."—Wm. B., Alpena county.

Perhaps the most noticeable improvement is that in potatoes. The early crop was almost a failure as it was in nearly all states. About the first of August it looked as if the late crop would be no better, but there was some improvement during the month, and an even greater improvement during the early part of September. The acreage for Michigan this year is esti-

mated at 340,000 acres. Sept. 1st it was estimated the yield would be 65 bus. per acre or about 22 million bus. for the state. It appears that the average yield will be higher than this. Digging is in progress in most counties and while some yields as low as 50 bushels to the acre are reported, there are others which run as high as 150 bushels. If the other commercial potato states benefitted as largely as Michigan from the September weather, the U. S. crop will probably be somewhat higher than the Sept. 1st estimate of 323 million bushels.

Late beans have just about all been pulled and threshing is in progress throughout the bean growing districts. Yields reported run from eight to twenty-five bushels to the acre. As with potatoes, the early planted beans were poor, but the late planted crop is turning out somewhat better than average. Some beans are being marketed direct from the ma-

chine, but a considerable quantity is being held for higher prices, which it is believed will materialize before another crop.

The corn crop is by far the finest ever produced in Michigan and will be second in size only to last year's. In every county in the state the crop has fully ripened and husking has begun.

The condition of sugar beets is fair to good, but considerably spotted. In Shiawassee and adjoining counties some complaint has been heard of a leaf blight which has caused some damage. In general, however, while the acreage is less the yield per acre will be about up to last year's. Some pulling is in progress but in some sections the crop will be left in the ground as long as the mild weather stays with us in hopes that it may be "sweetened up" a bit more.

Most beneficial results of fine weather conditions in September are seen in the large amount of plowing which was done and the rapid growth of fall wheat and rye. Farmers who got these crops in early had the pleasure of seeing them shoot up about the last of the month and they are getting an excellent start for winter. The same thing happened last year, but it will undoubtedly be far better if the grain does not become too lush before the winter sets in. Another couple weeks of good weather and the root growth will have become sufficiently well established to weather the winter safely.

In view of the general decrease in acreage and yield this year the world over, presaging somewhat higher prices for farm products, it is a fortunate thing for the farmer in particular and the state in general that our crops have improved so greatly.

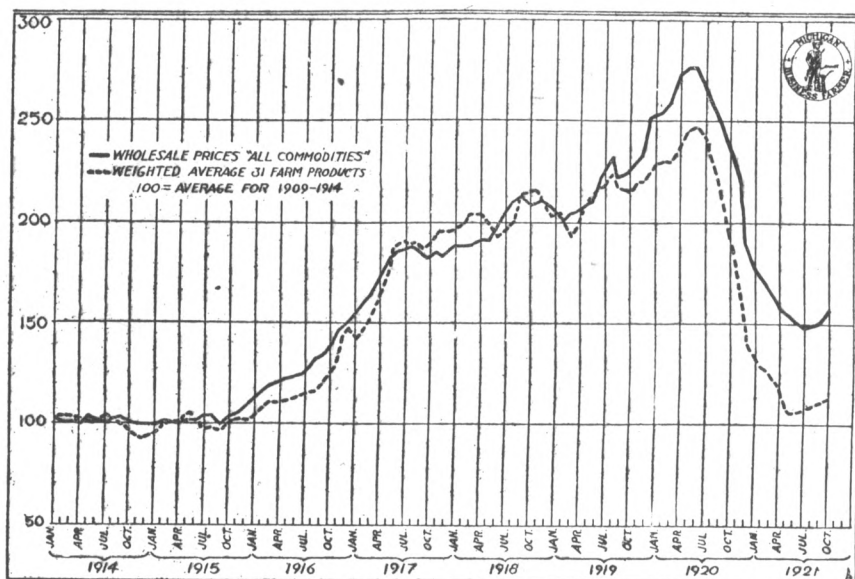


Chart showing trend of farm products and other commodity prices during the past eight years. Note that the prices of farm products were below prices of other commodities for most of the entire period.

European Drought Stimulates Demand for American Dairy Products

ONE OF the effects of the European drought was to destroy pastures and reduce the milk supply in the finest dairying districts of France and England. As a consequence Europe is again a large purchaser of American dairy products. Exports of condensed milk which had dropped from 25 million pounds in August of last year to 10 million in May of the current year, arose again to over 30 million pounds the past August. The thing that contributed most to the stagnation in the dairy business was the accumulation of manufactured dairy products as a result of the stoppage of export business. Now that Europe has used her surplus supplies and drought has cut short her current supplies, we may well expect a steady revival in export business and a consequent stimulation in domestic trade and prices.

Other interesting export news is given in a report by E. G. Montgomery, chief foodstuffs division of the Department of Commerce, in the Commerce Reports for September. Chief among these items is that pertaining to the movement of wheat, about which Mr. Montgomery says:

"The total wheat exports from the United States, including flour as wheat, exceeded 66,000,000 bushels in August, 1921, as compared with 32,000,000 bushels exported in August of last year. The highest previous record for one month was made in

1920, when 43,000,000 bushels were exported in October. A total of 96,000,000 bushels exported since July 1 is nearly one-half the estimated exportable surplus available from the new crop. This heavy movement in United States wheat, which began in April and has continued in increasing vol-

ume, is more remarkable when it is considered that the exports of Argentina have been less in 1921 than in 1920, although Argentina is carrying a rather large surplus, according to official reports. It is probable that the ability of the United States to finance the business is a large factor in this trade.

"The exports of corn, including corn meal as corn, which established a record export of over 15,000,000 bushels in July reached almost 14,000,000 in August, compared with 1,292,915 bushels in August, 1920. The average pre-war shipments for August were usually between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 bushels.

Exports of Meat, Milk, and Dried Fruits

"Meat and meat products exports still continue in relatively large volume, the total exports for August being about three times the exports for August, 1920, and are about twice the pre-war exports. Lard, bacon, hams, and shoulders make up the bulk of these exports.

"Dried fruits are moving well in the export market as compared with last year, while canned fruits show practically no change.

"The export value of agricultural products for the first time this year equals or exceeds the export value for the corresponding month last year. While the total volume of exports has been larger, the value from January to May was little more than half the total value for the same period of 1920. However, the increased volume of exports which began in May this year has resulted in a total export trade in agricultural products actually exceeding in value the exports for August, 1920, though the average price is only about half as much."

Five Children in One Year



WHEN the stork visits the average American family he usually leaves but one baby. Occasionally he is generous and leaves two. It is only on very rare occasions, however, that he brings three at a time. Astonishing as it may seem the stork recently told us that he had left five handsome, healthy babies in a Michigan farm home in a single year's time. We wouldn't have believed the old bird and neither would you, but he swore 'twas true and produced a picture of his tiny

wards to prove it. And lest you doubt our word we are going to print in next week's paper a picture of the finest farm family in Michigan outside of yours and ours.—Editor.

Republicans Denounce Fordney Tariff Bill

Declare American Valuation Plan if Adopted Will Destroy Foreign Trade

LEADING Republican merchants and newspapers are up in arms against certain sections of the Fordney tariff bill, claiming that its adoption in its present form will absolutely prohibit the importation of foreign-made goods and destroy our foreign markets for our surplus crops. An appeal has been sent out to the farm press by the Chicago Association of Commerce urging it to co-operate to bring about the defeat of the bill. Among the outstanding Republican papers which have voiced their opposition to the Fordney bill are the Chicago Tribune and the New York Journal of Commerce.

The principal objection to the bill is based on the "American Valuation Plan" which provides for the levying of duties based "upon the wholesale selling price at which domestic merchandise is sold in the principal markets of the United States," instead of upon the foreign purchase price as has always been the case in the past.

For instance, as pointed out by a writer in the Chicago Tribune:

"Under the present system, say, an item in laces is imported costing \$1 in the country of origin. There is, say, a duty of 60 per cent and transportation costs of 20 per cent. The imported article goes on sale at the same price, giving 45 cents for handling and profits. Thus things are equalized. They remain on a competitive basis; this has a salutary effect on prices.

"Under the Fordney bill's proposal, however, it would work out like this. The customs officials would put the American valuation of \$2.25 on the imported article. A duty of 42 per cent would be figured on this amounting to 94 1-2 cents. Transportation charges of 20 cents would run the cost of the imported article at the time of unloading up to \$2.14 1-2.

"The margin for handling and profits is so small that it is prophesied the importer would stop importing; foreign competition would vanish; up prices would shoot. Also by shoving up his prices, the American manufacturer would be able to increase automatically the amount of duty, because the rate is figured on American value. He could advance his article from \$2.25 to \$2.50. This would make the customs on the imported article \$1.05 instead of 94 1-2 cents."

Held Blow at Farmers

Those who are opposing this kind of tariff-making, while reaffirming their faith in a protective tariff, allege that the Fordney bill would shut off foreign imports and leave the American consumer at the mercy of the American manufacturer. They argue that adoption of the bill would at once increase the cost of living to a large extent. But the direct effects, they declare, will fall upon the American farmer, for

"America is primarily an agricultural nation. Our farmers and our crops lie at the basis of our prosperity. Our manufacturing industries

Watch for These Features

1. Co-operation in Norway and Denmark. The editor's travel stories will soon bring him to the land where co-operation was first cradled,—Denmark. He will introduce the reader to the leaders of the co-operative movement and take him through the great establishments owned by farmers for the finishing and marketing of their products. These stories will be particularly interesting because they will not be based on hearsay, but that the editor actually saw himself.

2. The Consolidated School. This question has aroused much interest and some opposition among farm folks. In co-operation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction we will shortly begin the publication of a series of articles on this question. These will be different than any other articles you have read along this line because they will take you right into the consolidated schools of Michigan and show you what they are doing.

3. Sunflowers for Silage. More information about a crop which promises to take the place of corn in many instances as a silage crop.

4. Farmers of Eastern Michigan to Organize Million Dollar Corporation to Market Milk, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Fruits and Vegetables. The biggest marketing venture ever undertaken in Michigan. As a pioneer spokesman of co-operation and direct marketing the Business Farmer promises full details of this venture. If you are a farmer you will want to know what this company proposes to do.

5. Complete review of crop statistics showing comparison of yields and prices this year with others. And scores of other timely features of interest to Business Farmers.

seem great, but are also second in importance to our great stores of raw materials such as iron, copper, zinc, coal and lumber. Of farm crops and raw materials, we have a great surplus,—our only markets for this surplus are abroad.

"When foreign markets are shut to us, we have an over-supply and lax demand. We face that condition today. * * * An outlet for our surplus crops will go far toward reviving business in America. Enable Europe and the rest of the world to buy from us, and the great farm market now stagnant, will reawaken. When the farmer buys, our wheels of industry whirr and business is good.

"But other nations cannot buy except with merchandise. They have no gold. * * * Only by our buying the products of foreign nations can we give them buying power to absorb our surplus products. When we import, then we can export; when we export we convert the crops of the farmer into cash; when the farmer has cash, he buys; when the farmer buys we have prosperity."

America Wants Fair Tariff

The source of the opposition to the Fordney

bill is of singular weight and importance because it comes from men of Mr. Fordney's own political party and who are committed to a "protective" tariff. "The American people" say these men, "want and expect a fair protective tariff to be passed by Congress, enabling all industries to pay a fair wage commensurate with our standards of living. But there is as great danger in a tariff too high as too low. * * * A just tariff is not only the life of trade but a protection for all the people. An excessive tariff which will obstruct our foreign trade and hinder prosperity; however, will keep factories closed and people out of work."

The American farmer is asked to oppose the Fordney bill upon the grounds above stated. The matter is one of extreme importance to all farmers and they should lose no time in getting in communication with their senators and congressman.

Farmers Borrow Through U. S. Finance Corporation

THE WAR Finance Corporation has announced further details regarding the loan of \$15,000,000 which the Corporation has agreed to make to cooperative associations of grain dealers in Minnesota and South and North Dakota.

The association is the Equity Cooperative Exchange, a cooperative corporation with gross assets of approximately \$4,000,000, which markets, on a cooperative basis, grain produced by its members.

The loan will be secured by registered terminal warehouse receipts representing the grain to be marketed, and will be in an amount up to 60 per cent of the value of the grain. The Exchange will agree to maintain this margin until the lien is repaid.

The funds advanced by the War Finance Corporation to the Exchange will be used by it in making corresponding advances to its members. After the grain is marketed by the Exchange, the proceeds will be devoted, first towards repayment of the War Finance Corporation's loan, the balance being prorated among the farmer-members of the Exchange in proportion to the amount of grain supplied by them.

The money will be advanced from time to time as the grain reaches terminal warehouses and all advances will mature not later than ninety days from the date of the advance and will be discounted at the rate of six and one half per cent per annum.

Fourteen-Year-Old Carnegie Medal Boy Runs Father's Farm

JACK OF the bean-stalk fable has nothing on fourteen-year-old Leslie Badgley of Chesaning, Saginaw county, when it comes to prodigious feats of labor and courage. For Leslie became a hero at seven years of age when unassisted he rescued his sister, Ruth, three years of age, from an open well into which she had fallen. For this feat the lad was awarded a Carnegie medal.

More recently, last August to be exact, Leslie saved his father, who is 65 years of age, from probable death when the latter was attacked by a savage bull. Hearing his father's cries for assistance young Leslie ran to the barnyard, and succeeded in beating back the bull with a club until his father could regain his feet and escape.

But perhaps the most singular achievement of this modern David is the successful way in which he manages his father's farm with the



Ruth and Leslie Badgley Harvesting the Hay Crop on their Father's Farm in Saginaw County.

help of his little sister. The elder Badgley, be it known, is partially blind, having lost his eyesight fourteen years ago while blasting stumps. He has been obliged to depend a good deal upon his family and neighbors to carry on his farm work, but in recent years

other chores.

And, of course, their parents are just as proud of them as parents could possibly be, and declare they don't know what they would have done had it not been for their two willing little workers.

the son has been able to do nearly all of it without much outside assistance. The father has been taking treatment from a specialist in Milwaukee, and his sight is gradually being restored. Ten-year-old Ruth always accompanies her father upon his trips.

Last spring the two children, with very little assistance, put in all the crops, including twenty acres of corn, fifteen acres of oats, one and one-half acres of beans besides minor crops. Last fall's rye was also sown by them. Ruth hitches her own team, drags and rolls the field just like any grown man, and every morning and night she milks five cows while Leslie is busy with the

"This Tree Planted by the Kaiser of Germany"

Such is the Legend at the Foot of a Tree in the "Royal Clump" on Dalmeny Estate, Scotland

By THE EDITOR

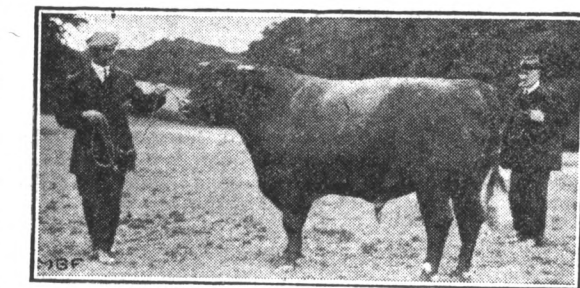
THE READER will probably not be interested in the details of the convention in Edinburgh nor even a description of that old city itself. Suffice to say that the convention was the first to held by the Rotary organization outside of America. Delegates were present from every state in the Union, every province of Canada, from Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Ireland, England, Scotland, France and China. It was perhaps the most "international" gathering in character as well as fame as was ever held in the British Empire.

Speakers and delegates stressed the importance of a better understanding between the English speaking people of the world, and Harry Lauder, the Scotch singer, quite frankly discussed the failure of the United States to come into the League of Nations. None of the speakers representing Great Britain made any attempt to conceal their eagerness half-mixed with anxiety, for a closer bond of friendship between the United States and Britain.

Scottish Agriculture

It was my intention while in Edinburgh to visit some of the nearby rural districts and learn something of Scottish methods of agriculture. This I was not permitted to do, however, to any extent owing to the limited time at my disposal. Moreover, I learned that there were no typical farms within driving distance of the city, most of the immediate outlying lands being devoted to golf links or large country estates, or the soil being too poor to raise crops profitably. The only "farm" which I visited was really not a farm at all, but a country estate comprising several thousand acres, belonging to the Earl of Rosebery. Of my visit to this place I shall speak later.

From an organization standpoint Scottish agriculture is way behind the times. One of the reasons for this is the comparatively small number of people engaged in farming. The total area of Scotland, including the Orkney Islands, the Shetland Islands and the Hebrides is only 29 million acres or about one-



Prize Angus Bull on Dalmeny Estate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland



Typical Farm Buildings Found on Large Scottish Estates.

half the total area of the state of Michigan. Furthermore much of the land especially in the highlands is mountainous and unproductive, affording grazing grounds for some hardy types of cattle and sheep, but otherwise virtually useless except for hunting purposes. The soil of the lowlands in the southern and southeastern counties is quite fertile, such crops as wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, mangels and some fruit being raised in great abundance.

The co-operative movement in Scotland so far as it affects farmers is of comparative recent origin, but I was told by the Secretary of the Scottish Agricultural Organization Society that the farmers are taking a great interest in co-operative enterprise and that new associations are being organized all over Scotland. Details of the farmers' co-operative movement and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, a consumers' manufactur-

ing and purchasing organization, which last year did a business of 150 million dollars, I shall reserve for a later article.

A Visit to Dalmeny Estate

During my stay in Edinburgh I was given quarters at the home of a Congregational minister who kept a sort of boarding house for a number of students in attendance at a local theological college. One fine evening the reverend gentleman and his wife took me as their guests on a bus tour which took in some of the outlying districts around the city. The roads in Scotland, as indeed all parts of Great Britain, are from good to excellent though exceedingly narrow. It is plain that they were never constructed for automobile traffic. Automobiles are few and far between. One reason is the high price of imported cars, a Ford which sells in this country for \$450 being priced at over \$1,000 in Scotland. Another reason is the high cost of gasoline. When I was in Scotland gasoline was selling for about 80 cents a gallon and cylinder oil at \$2.50. Furthermore, the British government discourages the use of automobiles by an excessive tax. License to run a

Ford car costs in the neighborhood of \$100 a year. If the time ever comes when there are as many automobiles per thousand population in England and Scotland as there are in this country, most of the roads will have to be rebuilt and countless obstructions at intersections torn down. Most of the roads I travelled in Scotland were not over six or eight feet wide and in many places it was quite impossible for two four-wheeled conveyances to pass each other. The road intersections are veritable death-traps or would be if the traffic were at all heavy. In many instances high stone walls or hedges completely hide intersecting roads from view so that a driver must come almost to a dead stop before attempting to cross another road.

Having expressed to my host a desire to visit a Scottish farm he secured the service of a friend to take me out to Dalmeny estate which was once the

(Continued on page 23)

Farmers Tell of Results Obtained Through Use of Better Sires

A FARMER who keeps accurate tab on the beneficial effects which result from the use of better sires as a rule ultimately extends his improvement campaign to include the purchase of better cows, sows, or ewes. At least this is what has happened on 3,200 farms in the United States where purebred sires are used.

The results obtained in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" drive of the United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the States, show that the cattleman who purchases a purebred bull finally acquires on an average 7 purebred cows besides the grade cows which he keeps in his herd. In the case of swine and sheep, for every purebred male used there are about 8 purebred females, while in the case of poultry the proportion is 1 to 13. For horses the ratio is not so large, being 1 to 2, yet the principle of securing purebred dams to go with purebred sires still holds true.

At this time more than 3,250 live stock owners are co-operating with the State Agricultural College and with the United States Department of Agriculture in a country-wide campaign to improve the quality of domestic live stock by the use of good purebred sires. The trend toward better live stock is shown in a very striking way by the total figures representing the growth in this improved live stock drive for slightly over a year. In the case of

larger animals, including cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats, a total of 156,832 animals have been enrolled by 3,243 owners. Of this number 8,021 consist of purebred males and 50,213 are pedigreed females, while the balance consist of grade crossbred, and scrub females. A total of 238,122 chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, and guinea fowls have also been enrolled. Of this number 12,346 are purebred males, 159,149 are purebred females, and the remainder are poultry of grade, crossbred, and scrub or mongrel parentage.

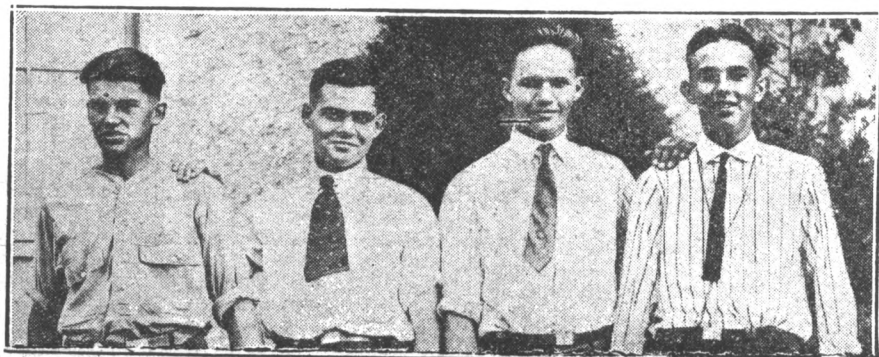
A Nevada stockman reports, "My steers (from purebred sires) weigh 100 pounds more at 2 years of age than similar scrub animals will weigh at three." "If I had \$3,000 to start a herd of good cattle," declares a North Carolina dairyman, "I would expend at least 50 per cent of this amount for the bull. I claim to have the

best bull in this state and believe that large sums of money devoted to the purchase of superior herd-headers is money well invested." "Use big, vigorous sires and feed well," another breeder urges. "A scrub can not be expected to produce growthy and typy progeny."

A Pennsylvania dairyman who is a member of a co-operative bull association states in a letter to the department, "I have been a member of the Grove City Holstein-Friesian Bull Association for 3 years and believe that membership in such an organization is one of the best investments a small breeder can make. I do not believe I would ever have started raising purebred stock had I not joined this association. I now own 3 purebred females and sold one bull calf for enough to almost pay for all my interest in the club." "Use purebred stock, at least purebred sires," is the comment of a stockman who adds, "keep less stock, give them better care, and make twice as much money."

Developments in the better-sires movement provide figures of relative number of purebred males and of all females kept for breeding purposes. The ratio between the number of sires and dams has been worked out to cover the 400,000 head of live stock listed with the United States Department of Agriculture in the proportions as follows:

Cattle, 1 bull to 17 5-10 cows; horses, 1 stallion to 17 2-10 mares; swine, 1 boar to 11 1-10 sows; sheep, 1 ram to 32 2-10 ewes; goats, 1 buck to 23 9-10 does; fowls, 1 rooster to 23 9-10 hens. Other poultry, geese, ducks, turkeys, etc., average 1 male to 10 6-10 females.



Champion Junior Livestock Judges. These boys had the highest scores in the livestock judging contests at the State Fair. From left to right they are as follows: Sidney Phillips, Eaton county; Wm. Peters, Deo Kellogg and Roscoe Simmons, of Calhoun county. The first three boys will represent the state at the National Dairy Show, with Roscoe Simmons as alternate, and Sidney Phillips and Wm. Peters, with Reuben Kinnunen of Baraga county will go to the International.

CHAPTER ONE

IT WAS late in the month of March, at the dying-out of the Bagle Moon, that Neewa the black bear cub got his first real look at the world. Noozak, his mother was an old bear, and like an old person she was filled with rheumatism and the desire to sleep late. So instead of taking a short and ordinary nap of three months this particular winter of little Neewa's birth she slept four, which made Neewa, who was born while his mother was sound asleep, a little over two months old instead of six weeks when they came out of den.

In choosing this den Noozak had gone to a cavern at the crest of a high, barren ridge, and from this point Neewa first looked down into the valley. For a time, coming out of darkness into sunlight, he was blinded. He could hear and smell and feel many things before he could see. And Noozak, as though puzzled at finding warmth and sunshine in place of cold and darkness, stood for many minutes sniffing the wind and looking down upon her domain.

For two weeks an early spring had been working its miracle of change in that wonderful country of the northland between Jackson's Knee and the Shamattawa River, and from north to south between God's Lake and Churchill.

It was a splendid world. From the tall pinnacle of rock on which they stood it looked like a great sea of sunlight, with only here and there patches of white snow where the winter winds had piled it deep. Their ridge rose up out of a great valley. On all sides of them, as far as a man's eye could have reached, there were blue and black patches of forest, the shimmer of lakes still partly frozen, the sunlit sparkle of rivulet and stream, and the greening open spaces out of which rose the perfumes of the earth. These smells drifted up like tonic and food to the nostrils of Noozak the big bear. Down there the earth was already swelling with life. The buds on the poplars were growing fat and near the bursting point; the grasses were sending out shoots tender and sweet; the camas were filling with juice; the shooting stars, the dog-tooth violets, and the spring beauties were thrusting themselves up into the warm glow of the sun, inviting Noozak and Neewa to the feast. All these things Noozak smelled with the experience and the knowledge of twenty years of life behind her—the delicious aroma of the spruce and the jackpine; the dank sweet scent of water-lily roots and swelling bulbs that came from a thawed-out fen at the foot of the ridge; and over all these things, overwhelming their individual sweetnesses in a still greater thrill of life, the smell of the heart itself!

And Neewa smelled them. His amazed little body trembled and thrilled for the first time with the excitement of life. A moment before in darkness, he found himself now in a wonderland of which he had never so much as had a dream. In these few minutes Nature was at work upon him. He possessed no knowledge, but instinct was born within him. He knew this was his world, that the sun and the warmth were for him, and that the sweet things of the earth were inviting him into his heritage. He puckered up his little brown nose and sniffed the air, and the pungency of everything that was sweet and to be yearned for came to him.

And he listened. His pointed ears were pricked forward, and up to him came the drone of a wakening earth. Even the roots of the grasses must have been singing in their joy, for all through that sunlit valley there was the low and murmuring music of a country that was at peace because it was empty of men. Everywhere was the rippling sound of the running water, and he heard strange sounds that he knew was life; the twittering of a rock sparrow, the silver-toned aria of a black-throated thrush down in the fen, the shrill paean of a gorgeously coloured Canada jay exploring for a nesting place in a brake of velvety balsam. And then, far over his head, a screaming cry that made him shiver. It was instinct again that told him in that cry was danger. Noozak looked up, and saw the shadow of Upisk, the great eagle, as it flung itself between the sun and the earth. Neewa saw the shadow, and cringed nearer to his mother.

And Noozak—so old that she had lost half her teeth, so old that her bones ached on damp and chilly nights, and her eyesight was growing dim—was still not so old that she did not look down with growing exultation upon what she saw. Her mind was travelling beyond the mere valley in which they had wakened. Off there beyond the walls of forest, beyond the farthest lake, beyond the river and the plain, were the illimitable spaces which gave her home. To her came duly a sound uncaught by Neewa—the almost un-intelligible rumble of the great waterfall. It was this, and the murmur of a thousand trickles of running water, and the soft wind breathing down in the balsam and spruce that put the music of spring into the air.

At last Noozak heaved a great breath out of her lungs and with a grunt to Neewa began to lead the way slowly down among the rocks to the foot of the ridge.

In the golden pool of the valley it was even warmer than on the crest of the ridge. Noozak went straight to the edge of the slough. Half a dozen rice birds rose with a whirr of wings that made Neewa almost upset himself. Noozak paid no attention to them. A loon let out a squawky protest at Noozak's soft-footed appearance and followed it up with a raucous screech that raised the hair on Neewa's spine. And Noozak paid no attention to this. Neewa observed these things. His eye was on her, and instinct had already winged his legs with the readiness to run if his mother should give the signal. In his funny little head it was developing very quickly that his mother was a most wonderful creature. She was by all odds the biggest thing alive—that is, the biggest that stood on legs, and moved. He was confident of this for a space of perhaps two minutes, when they came to the end of the fen. And here was a sudden snort, a crashing of bracken, the floundering of a huge body through knee-deep mud, and a monstrous bull moose, four times as big as Noozak, set off in lively flight. Neewa's eyes all but popped from his head. And still Noozak paid no attention!

It was then that Neewa crinkled up his tiny nose and snarled, just as he had snarled at Noo-

Nomads of the North

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

America's foremost writer of animal life stories and romance in the open. Author of *Kazan*, *Grizzly King*, *Back to God's Country*, the *Flaming Forest*, etc.

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zak's ears and hair and at sticks he had worried in the black cavern. A glorious understanding dawned upon him. He could snarl at anything he wanted to snarl at, no matter how big. For everything ran away from Noozak, his mother.

All through this first glorious day Neewa was discovering things, and with each hour it was more and more impressed upon him that his mother was the unchallenged mistress of all this new and sunlit domain.

Noozak was a thoughtful old mother of a bear who had reared fifteen or eighteen families in her time and she traveled very little this first day in order that Neewa's tender feet might toughen up a bit. They scarcely left the fen, except to go into a nearby clump of trees where Noozak used her claws to shred a spruce that they might get at the juice and slimy substance just under the bark. Neewa liked this dessert after their feast of roots and bulbs, and tried to claw open a tree on his own account. By mid-afternoon Noozak had eaten until her sides bulged out, and Neewa himself—between his mother's milk and the many odds and ends of other things—looked like an over-filled pod. Selecting a spot where the declining sun made a warm oven of a great white rock, lazy old Noozak lay down for a nap, while Neewa, wandering about in quest of an adventure of his own, came face to face with a ferocious bug.

The creature was a giant wood-beetle two inches long. Its two battling pincers were jet black, and curved like hooks of iron. It was a rich brown in colour and in the sunlight its metallic armour shown in a dazzling splendour. Neewa, squatted flat on his belly, eyed it with a swiftly beating heart. The beetle was not more than a foot away, and advancing! That was the curious and rather shocking part of it. It was the first living thing he had met with that day that had not run away. As it advanced slowly on its two rows of legs the beetle made a clinking sound that Neewa heard quite distinctly. With the fighting blood of his father, Soominitik, nerving him on to the adventure he thrust out a hesitating paw, and instantly Chegawasse, the beetle, took upon himself a most ferocious aspect. His wings began humming like a buzz-saw, his pincers opened until they could have taken in a man's finger, and he vibrated on his legs until it looked as though he might be performing some sort of a dance. Neewa jerked his paw back and after a moment or two Chegawasse calmed himself and again began to advance!

Neewa did not know of course, that the beetle's field of vision ended about four inches from the end of his nose; the situation, consequently, was appalling. But it was never born in a son of a father like Soominitik to run from a bug, even at nine weeks of age. Desperately he thrust out his paw again, and unfortunately for him one of his tiny claws got a half Nelson on the beetle and held Chegawasse on his shining back so that he could neither buzz nor click. A great exultation swept through Neewa. Inch by inch he drew his paw in until the beetle was within reach of his sharp little teeth. Then he smelled of him.

That was Chegawasse's opportunity. The pincers closed and Noozak's slumbers were disturbed by a sudden bawl of agony. When she raised her head Neewa was rolling about as if in a fit. He was scratching and snarling and spitting. Noozak eyed him speculatively for some moments, then reared herself slowly and went to him. With one big paw she rolled him over—and saw Chegawasse firmly and determinedly attached to her offspring's nose. Flattening Neewa on his back so that he could not move she seized the beetle between her teeth, bit slowly until Chegawasse lost his hold, and then swallowed him.

From then until dusk Neewa nursed his sore nose. A little before dark Noozak curled herself up against the big rock, and Neewa took his supper. Then he made himself a nest in the crook of her big, warm forearm. In spite of his smarting nose he was a happy bear, and at the end of his first day he felt very brave and very fearless, though he was but nine weeks old. He had come into the world, he had looked upon many things and if he had not conquered he at least had gone gloriously through the day.

CHAPTER TWO

THAT NIGHT Neewa had a hard attack of Mistu-puyew, or stomach-ache. Imagine a nursing baby going direct from its mother's breast to beefsteak! That was what Neewa had done. Ordinarily he would not have begun nibbling at solid foods for at least another month, but nature seemed deliberately at work in a process of intensive education preparing him for the mighty and unequal struggle which he would have to put up a little later. For hours Neewa moaned and wailed, and Noozak muzzled his bulging little belly with her nose, until finally he vomited and was better.

After that he slept. When he awoke he was startled by opening his eyes full into the glare of a great blaze of fire. Yesterday he had seen the sun, golden and shimmering and far away. But this was the first time he had seen it come up over the edge of the world on a spring morning in the Northland. It was as red as blood, and as he stared it rose steadily and swiftly until the flat side of it rounded out and it was a huge ball of something. At first he thought it was Life—some monstrous creature sailing up over the forest toward them—and he turned with a whine of enquiry to his mother. Whatever it was, Noozak was unafraid. Her big head was turned toward it, and she was blinking her eyes in solemn comfort. It was then that Neewa began to feel the pleasing warmth of the red thing and in spite of his nervousness he began to purr in the glow of it. From red the sun turned swiftly to gold, and the whole valley was transformed once more into a warm and pulsating glory of life.

For two weeks after this first sunrise in Neewa's life Noozak remained near the ridge and the slough. Then came the day, when Neewa was eleven weeks old, that she turned her nose toward the distant black forests and began the summer's peregrination. Neewa's feet had lost their tenderness, and he weighed a good six pounds. This was pretty good considering that

James Oliver Curwood

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD, author of "Nomads of the North" and kindred stories, was born in Owosso, Michigan, forty-two years ago. Between the ages of six and fourteen he lived with his parents on a farm, "close to Lake Erie, with big woods and swamps behind it". Then back to Owosso, through high school, the University of Michigan, seven years of newspaper work on a Detroit newspaper, and then—God's Country—the frozen north, the mighty wilderness of Canadian forests, the swift-rushing waters of the Saskatchewan, the Yukon, the Athabasca, and the Mackenzie rivers,—a score of years spent in the great open spaces of the North where he learned to love and understand nature and her world creatures,—today, back "home" in Owosso, author of twenty-one famous novels, and recognized as one of the foremost fiction writers of the age. Though most of the settings for Curwood's stories are laid in the far North, he still loves the memories of the old farm "where he lived in joy and his people suffered". And soon he is to take up what he believes will be his most-loved task, the writing of a novel of this old Michigan farm.

It is partly because James Oliver Curwood is a leading American author, but principally because he is a product of the dear old peninsula state that we take peculiar pleasure in presenting herewith the opening chapters of "Nomads of the North", a story of a bear-cub, a pup, a man and a woman,—a clean, thrilling romance that will make you eager for each succeeding chapter. —Editor.

he had only weighed twelve ounces at birth.

From the day when Noozak set off on her wandering trek Neewa's real adventures began. In the dark and mysterious caverns of the forests there were places where the snow still lay unsoftened by the sun, and for two days Neewa yearned and whined for the sunlit valley. They passed the waterfall, where Neewa looked for the first time on a rushing torrent of water. Deeper and darker and gloomier grew the forest Noozak was penetrating. In this forest Neewa received his first lessons in hunting. Noozak was now well in the "bottoms" between the Jackson's Knee and Shamattawa waterway divides, a great hunting ground for bears in the early spring. When awake she was tireless in her quest for food, and was constantly digging in the earth, or turning over stones and tearing rotting logs and stumps into pieces. The little gray wood mice were her piece de resistance, small as they were, and it amazed Neewa to see how quick his clumsy old mother could be when one of these little creatures was revealed. There were times when Noozak captured a whole family before they could escape. And to these were added frogs and toads still partly somnolent; many ants, curled up as if dead, in the heart of rotting logs; and occasional bumble-bees, wasps, and hornets. Now and then Neewa took a nibble at these things. On the third day Noozak uncovered a solid mass of hibernating vinegar ants as large as a man's two fists, and frozen solid. Neewa ate a quantity of these, and the sweet, vinegary flavour of them was delicious to his palate.

As the days progressed, and living things began to crawl out from under logs and rocks, Neewa discovered the thrill and excitement of hunting on his own account. He encountered a second beetle, and killed it. He killed his first wood-mouse. Swiftly there were developing in him instincts of Soominitik, his scrap-loving old fathaer, who lived three or four valleys to the north of their own, and who never missed an opportunity to get in a fight. At four months of age, which was late in May, Neewa was eating many things that would have killed most cubs of his age, and there wasn't a yellow streak in him from the tip of his saucy little nose to the end of his stubby tail. He weighed nine pounds at this date and was as black as a tar-baby.

It was early in June that the exciting event occurred which brought about the beginning of the big change in Neewa's life, and it was on a day so warm and mellow with sunshine that Noozak started in right after dinner to take her afternoon nap. They were out of the lower timber country now, and were in a valley through which a shallow stream wriggled and twisted around white sand-bars and between pebbly shores. Neewa was sleepless. He had less desire than ever to waste a glorious afternoon in napping. With his little round eyes he looked out on a wonderful world, and found it calling to him. He looked at his mother, and whined. Experience told him that she was dead to the world for hours to come unless he tickled her foot or nipped her ear, and then she would only rouse herself enough to growl at him. He was tired of that. He yearned for something more exciting, and with his mind suddenly made up he set off in quest of adventure.

In that big world of green and golden colours he was a little black ball nearly as wide as he was long. He went down to the creek, and looked back. He could still see his mother. Then his feet paddled in the soft white sand of a long bar that edged the shore, and he forgot Noozak. He went to the end of the bar, and turned up on the green shore where the young grass was like velvet under his paws. Here he began turning over small stones for ants. He chased a chipmunk that ran a close and furious race with him for twenty sec-

onds. A little later a huge snow-shoe rabbit got up almost under his nose, and he chased that until in a dozen long leaps Wapoos disappeared in a thicket. Neewa wrinkled up his nose and emitted a squeaky snarl. Never had Soominitik's blood run so riotously within him. He wanted to get hold of something. For the first time in his life he was yearning for a scrap. He was like a small boy who the day after Christmas has a pair of boxing gloves and no opponent. He sat down and looked about him querulously, still wrinkling his nose and snarling defiantly. He had the whole world beaten. He knew that. Everything was afraid of his mother. Everything was afraid of him. It was disgusting—this lack of something alive for an ambitious young fellow to fight. After all the world was rather tame.

He set off at a new angle, came around the edge of a huge rock, and suddenly stopped.

From behind the other end of the rock protruded a huge hind paw. For a few moments Neewa sat still eyeing it with a growing anticipation. This time he would give his mother a nip that would waken her for good! He would rouse her to the beauty and the opportunities of this day if there was any rouse in him! So he advanced slowly and cautiously, picked out a nice bare spot on the paw, and sank his little teeth in it to the gums.

There followed a roar that shook the earth. Now it happened that the paw did not belong to Noozak but was the personal property of Makoos, an old he-bear of unlovely disposition and malevolent temper. But in him age had produced a grouchiness that was not at all

like the grandmotherly peculiarities of old Noozak. Makoos was on his feet fairly before Neewa realized that he had made a mistake. He was not only an old bear and a very grouchy bear, but he was also a hater of cubs. More than once in his day he had committed the crime of cannibalism. He was what the Indian hunter calls uchan—a bad bear, an eater of his own kind, and the instant his enraged eyes caught sight of Neewa he let out another roar.

(Continued next week)

Editor's note:—"Nomads of the North" is one of the greatest stories of our time—each succeeding chapter will intensify your interest. Be sure and read these opening chapters.

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Farmers Service Bureau



YIELDS OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF WHEAT

I think it would be a help to your readers if you would publish a list of the different varieties of wheat grown in Michigan and what each one yields per acre.—A. S., Alcona County, Mich.

Our wheat breeding dates back perhaps twenty years. This work was reported on in 1912 in Bulletin 268, showing at that time that American Banner and Shepherd's Perfection of varieties were in the lead. I had several other varieties such as Early Windsor, Plymouth Rock, Genesee Giant, Hungarian and several others are under test.

You will find the results in tables 1 and 2 of the bulletin, and also in the later tables you will find the test on our baking and milling quality. The summary of this bulletin will give you the situation up to 1912.

The following statements are by farmers will show you the status up to 1916:

Variety, Red Rock, bushels, 36.1; Red Clawson, 23.4; Miracle, 24.9; Kentucky, 26.0; Lancaster, 25.1; Jersey Fultz, 23.6; Fulcaster, 30.3; Kansas Mortgage Lifter, 36.1; Morse, 28.0; Canadian Hybrid, 28.0; State Prize, 30.0; Red Rudy, 24.7; International No. 6, 23.9; Wis, Sweepstakes, 33.4; Early Windsor, 28.8; Early Ripe, 31.0; Nigger, 24.2; Baker, 25.2; Jones Longberry, 21.0; Babcock, 23.9; Berkley, 28.0; Craig's Favorite, 25.2.

A large number of new wheat has been coming out, and has been placed under test, and recently I have a new lot of commercial wheats that are under test, but we have only the one year's results. Whereas it takes three years to give desirable figures, and as I have told you, these figures have not been computed. However I may say in general, that the leading wheats in the state are Red Rock, Egyptian, American Banner, Lancaster, Shepherd's Perfection, New Fulse, Poole and Red Champion.—Frank A. Spragg, Professor Farm Crops, M. A. C.

INFRINGEMENT ON PATENT

If A invents a farm implement and has it patented has B the right to make one for his own use? If not what is the penalty if he does?—A. M. R., Lapeer, Michigan.

I believe the making for personal use would be an infringement. The damage would be the profit the owner of the patent would have made had the infringer bought a manufactured article. It would be the amount of royalty he would collect.—Legal Editor.

MAY VOTE IF QUALIFIED

Is a man over 21 years, with home in certain township but going to school out of the township and living outside the township for six or seven months, eligible to vote at the township election of said township if he comes home a week before the election? This man does not own any property in the township. Also please advise how to proceed to keep same man from voting if he is not eligible.—C. Z., Charlevoix County, Mich.

A man that is qualified as a voter can vote at his home or legal residence even though he may be out of the township most of the time. It does not make any difference how much of the time he is away from home if he does not establish a home and residence somewhere else.—Legal Editor.

REVIEWING DECISION OF COUNTY ROAD COMMISSIONERS

The County Road Commissioners in laying out the assessment district for a proposed road under the Covert Act paid no attention to distance from the road or benefits derived. This road runs north from the Ohio line, and lies in a township that has never seen fit to build good roads and lies entirely within the boundaries of that township. The assessment district extends both east and west from the road two miles; and from the north end, which is the township line, one and one-half miles north, thus making those in the NE and NW corners of the district, three and one-half miles from the road. The direction of travel for those at the north end is over roads that we have already built and paid for. I might add in explanation that three-fourths of the people in the entire district are not in favor of the road, and it is only two and one-half miles in length, and the estimated cost is \$55,000; and this cost is more than

the value of the land on both sides of the proposed road. Have we any chance of obtaining a review of Commissioner's work, and is there any way to prevent this road being built under the aforesaid act?—Farmers' Committee, Osseo, Michigan.

The so-called Covert Act under which this road is being constructed does not provide for a review of the decision of the Board of County Road Commissioners in this particular. The time for making objections to such proposed improvement is at the hearing which is duly advertised, so that all persons interested in the assessment district may have an opportunity to present their objections to the proposed improvement.—Frank F. Rogers, State Highway Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

CHILD HAS NO RIGHT TO REAL ESTATE

If a man and his second wife buy a farm for \$5,000 and get a joint deed to it and the husband dies and leaves no children by his second wife but one child, a daughter, by his first wife from whom he was separated by divorce, could this child get any share of the property? Could she get any share of the personal property? His first wife got the custody of the child.—H. M. N., Hanover, Michigan.

The second wife takes the real estate held in their joint names as her own absolutely after the death of the husband. After payment of all his debts, funeral expenses, and

administration expenses and after payment of the allowances for the widow and the support of the widow the balance of the personal property will be divided equally between the second wife and the child by former marriage. The second wife is entitled to administration on the personal property and what real estate was in his name alone.—Legal Editor.

HENRY FORD'S ACTIVITIES

As a subscriber of your valued paper, I would like to ask a favor of you and an early reply would be appreciated. Is Mr. Henry Ford going to have a one-day sale this fall? If so, when? And what are the terms and strings attached to it? I have been informed that he will sell a touring car for \$300 fully equipped and that a man has to be there on a certain day and have his own gas and oil ready. Would you please look into this and get me all the information and all the particulars about this thing?—J. B., Chippewa County, Michigan.

There is no truth in the statement that Henry Ford expects to hold a sale this fall, and these statements are idle gossip regarding Mr. Ford and his activities and are not new. Where they start no one knows.

Most of the prices on automobiles are back to a pre-war basis. We wish we might say the same regarding all commodities but we believe a man can buy a better automobile for less money today than any time in history.—Publisher.

The Collection Box

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Mt. Clemens, Mich.

CHICAGO PORTRAIT COMPANY AGAIN

DESPITE repeated warnings that have been published in these columns against the Chicago Portrait Company the Collection Box continues to receive innumerable complaints from people who have patronized them and got bit. During the past thirty days agents of this company have been working in Gladwin and Arenac counties. Their popular method of getting "orders" is described in the following letter from one of our subscribers:

"Some time ago some agents representing the Chicago Portrait Co., came through here stating that they were giving free tickets in a thousand and if you drew one you were to get a picture enlarged free. My wife drew a lucky number, of course, the same as everyone else. The agent requesting her to show him two pictures which she did, he gave her a credit voucher for \$15 telling her that as she had drawn a lucky number it would not cost her anything to have the pictures enlarged and handed her a paper to sign which he said was a receipt to show that she had drawn the lucky number. She signed the paper and he took the pictures and left. After he had gone she discovered that instead of signing a receipt she had signed a contract to pay them \$30 for enlarging two pictures. What I would like to know is, can they make us pay this, and if there isn't any law which will take hold of this kind of a company and their agents and put a stop to their working in this state and if there isn't it is about time we have one to take care of such fellows. We wrote the company the same day and told them to cancel the order which they refused to do. Am enclosing copy of contract and the letter."

The letter from the company is a printed circular which it finds necessary to send out to thousands of its victims who try to cancel the order after they have woken up. It reads thus:

"Replying to your request to countermand your order in connection with which you were fortunate in receiving the advantage of a special price for advertising purposes.

"We have found by long experience that we cannot undertake to locate and cancel an order among the thousands that we receive daily. As a rule, before we can locate a particular order, the artist has completed his work on it. For that reason our contract order blank provides and plainly states: 'it is understood that this order cannot be countermanded.'

"We employ the most experienced artists, use only the best materials and our portraits are, therefore, the best that can be produced.

"Kindly be prepared to accept any pay for the order when it is delivered. As your order was not taken subject to countermand, we cannot cancel it."

Every time the BUSINESS FARMER learns of such shyster concerns sending their agents about the country hoodwinking the farmers we see red and threaten dire things against them. We agree that there ought to be a way to put these fellows out of business, and on several occasions we have taken the matter up with the Attorney General. Our last advice from him was as follows:

"It would appear to me from what you state that these are proper cases to be referred to the local prosecuting attorneys in the various counties where the representatives of the company are operating as it would seem that the general law of the state relative to false misrepresentation and pretense would be sufficient if properly enforced to limit the activities of such agents.

"In any case where the orders and photographs were obtained from parties under fraudulent representation and pretense it would be a legal defense to any action brought to recover upon the order that the same was obtained thru fraud and false representation."

The BUSINESS FARMER believes in the inviolability of the contract, but it does not believe in respecting a contract that is obtained through fraud and misrepresentation. Our advice to our subscribers who have been deceived in the manner above described is to borrow the ugliest bulldog you can find. Let him go hungry for a day or two before you expect the agent to deliver your picture, and when he comes into the gate turn the dog loose. Of course you won't be responsible for what the dog does. Then if the company threatens to sue you to collect on the contract, let them sue. They will never be able to collect if you can show the order was obtained through misrepresentation.

FENCE OVER LINE

Will you please give me some advice regarding the fence line. A neighbor of ours has put up a fence 2 and a half feet onto our land for about 50 yards. Is he allowed to put up barbed wire? Please answer this in the M. B. F.—A Subscriber, Bellville, Michigan.

In rebuilding a line fence it must be placed on the old line and your neighbor would not have the right to place it an inch beyond the line. I do not know of any statutory law that would prevent the use of barbed wire in a line fence but the courts hold that one has not the right to place dangerous appliances where it may cause damage to other's property. Should your property be damaged by reason of the barbed wire I think you would be entitled to damage to such an amount as you could prove from the one who constructs or maintains such a fence.—Legal Editor.

WORMS IN SOIL ABOUT HOUSE PLANTS

What can be done to kill little white worms in the dirt around house plants? They seem to breed little flies which are thick around the dirt in the winter.—D. F., Chippewa County, Michigan.

All soil used for house plants would be much safer if it received a heat treatment before being used to pot plants. In this way many ground infesting insects would be exterminated before the soil is used. This can be done by placing soil in a shallow pan and putting it in a hot oven, submitting to heat for half an hour or more. Of course this would apply only in a small way. After the soil has been placed about the plants or untreated soil, insects may be exterminated by using tobacco water. Tobacco waste should be allowed to steep for an hour or so and then applied. If allowed to steep longer, most of the nicotine escapes and the killing quality of the liquid is reduced.—Eugenia McDaniel, Research Assistant in Entomology, M. A. C.

OWNERSHIP OF SILO FILLER

A company owns a silo filler and 2 years ago one of the men gave his share away and since has filled with another machine. Last year the company's machine needed repairing and the other members notified him but he did not appear at the meeting so the rest of them went ahead and had it repaired. Has he any right to the filler? He will not pay his share of repair bill.—C. W., Shultz, Michigan.

In the absence of any agreement or by-laws of the company governing the subject of repairs I would be of the opinion that one of the owners of the company would not lose his title by non-payment of a repair bill. The company might have given security on the machine for the repair bill for which it might have been sold and his interest in the machine been divested by such sale. He would still own his interest until lawfully divested.—Legal Editor.

ADDRESS UNKNOWN

Will you please find me the present address of the W. E. McCarron Roofing Company, whose pre-war address was 601 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill. Have since written them but my letter was returned.—E. R. T., Armada, Michigan.

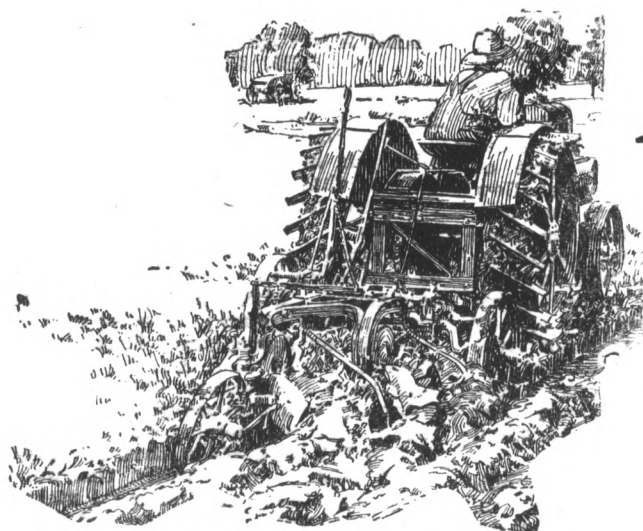
I am afraid we cannot help you in this particular matter. The Chicago postoffice authorities have tried to locate these people but inform us that they are unable to do so.—Editor.

WRITE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

I want to know if any one can sell tobacco if they send to Kentucky for it from the one who raises it, if they do not manufacture it into anything but leave it in the natural leaf as it comes from the producer?—H. N., Durand, Michigan.

Inquire of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Detroit, Mich., for regulations concerning tobacco. State to him the circumstances under which you want to handle tobacco and he will tell you whether you have any fee to pay.—Legal Editor.

What Price - on the WHITNEY Tractor?



A THOUSAND dollars? **Less than that!**
 Nine hundred dollars? **Less than that!**
SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS?
—YES, MUCH LOWER THAN THAT!!

The Whitney Tractor—the same reliable, quality-built Whitney that has heretofore sold for \$1,175—is coming on the market at a *new, unheard-of price*. A price so astoundingly low that it will bring this sturdy, standard tractor easily *within the means of every farmer in the country*. Last month Whitney advertised

The Most Sensational Price Announcement In Tractor History

Brief Specifications

Power—9 H. P. on drawbar; 18 H. P. on belt.

Dimensions—Length, 123 inches; width 56 inches; height 58 in.

Weight—Domestic shipping, 3000 lbs. Boxed for export, 3900 lbs.

Transmission—Selective, 3 forward 1½, 2½ and 4 miles per hour Reverse 2 M. P. H. All gears forged, steel cut and hardened running in oil.

Motor—2 Cylinder opposed type 5½ in. bore, 6½ 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 22 x 34. Bearings all over-sized; drive wheels 6 inches larger than found on the average 2 plow machine. No extras to buy. A one-man tractor which will plow 6½ to 7 acres a day on intermediate speed or draw a double eight-foot disc harrow and cover 2½ miles per hour.

The advertisement told the story of the new Whitney plan of manufacture that allows the production of this standard machine at such an unprecedented price. There's no mystery in this plan. It is simply a case of big business—*standardized, quantity-production and national distribution*.

The production of a good, medium-size tractor so reasonably priced that every farmer could afford to buy it—that was the big vision of the men who first conceived the Whitney plan. They organized a \$5,000,000 corporation to finance the undertaking. They worked out a

big scale production plan and a nationwide scheme of distribution that cut manufacturing costs to a minimum.

And they have succeeded in producing this standard, time-tried tractor to sell at a price as low as the cost of a good team of horses! This is the story of the new-price Whitney tractor.

And the price is all that is new. It is the same sturdy, reliable Whitney that has given such wonderful satisfaction on hundreds of farms the past five years. *A staunch, slow-speed machine with power a-plenty for any farm power job.*

New Price December 1st

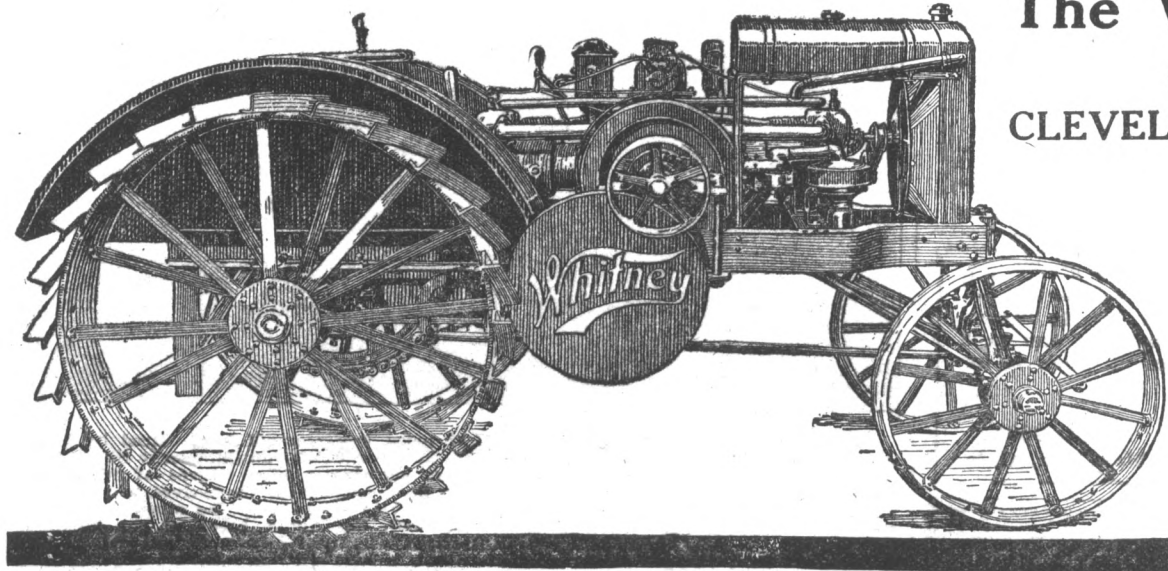
The new Whitney price will be announced December 1. *You can bank on a big surprise!* The Whitney is lowering the price on this popular machine to a point where, once you know this dependable outfit, you'll say, "NOW I'll buy a tractor." **December 1st—the big cut.** In the meantime it would be time well spent to investigate the Whitney. The attached coupon will bring you the complete facts on this proven tractor.

The Whitney Tractor Co.,

(Capitalized at \$5,000,000)

CLEVELAND

OHIO



The Whitney Tractor Co., 2749 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

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

Name _____

Street or R. F. D. _____

Town _____

State _____

U S

MUTUAL
AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE COMPANY

The Farmer's Own Company

Farmer Saves \$250

A little foresight saved a well-known Michigan farmer just \$250 three weeks ago.

He was one of the participants in a freak road accident which resulted in damaging his car severely—\$250 being the costs.

But--

His U. S. Mutual Five Point Policy reimbursed him for all, and today he is none the worse for the experience.

Have You

investigated U. S. 5 Point Full Coverage Non-deductible Protection? If not, don't wait to learn all about how it positively protects you against FIRE—THEFT—COLLISION—PROPERTY DAMAGE and LIABILITY for only \$1.00 per Horse Power plus the small membership fee of \$1.00.

A Postal

to Colonel A. H. Gansser, Bay City, brings you complete information. Write today.

U.S. Mutual Automobile Insurance Company

Executive Office
Grand Rapids, Michigan
COLON C. LILLIE, Pres.
Home Office
Bay City, Michigan
F. F. McGinnis, Sec'y and Treas.
Col. A. H. Gansser, Director and Gen. Mgr.

Fastest Cutting Log Saw

310 Strokes a Minute! Over 5 strokes each second! Do you know of any experienced timberman who can make 5 strokes a second for hours at a time? The new improved OTTAWA Log Saw will do all this for you. Write today for the reason why there are more OTTAWAS in use than all others combined. Why it is the fastest cutting, easiest moved, most powerful. Why it is the standard by which all others are judged.

A Big Money-Maker.

One Man Log Saw

Now Selling at New Reduced Prices

The price of the OTTAWA is so low that anyone with wood to cut can't afford to be without one. **ONLY SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO THE USER.**

30 Days' Trial: Cash or Easy Payments. Make big money sawing wood in spare time. **10-Year Guarantee** backed by largest Log Saw Factory in the world.

Special Offer: Don't saw any more wood the old, hard way. Saw more wood, quick and easy—with the OTTAWA. Get Special Offer and Free Book at once. Send Today

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1485A Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR

A Real Self-Oiling Windmill

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

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

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

MARTIN CRIBS REDUCED

In order to move our surplus stock of brand-new Martin "Corn-Saver" Crib, we have cut the price again, the second big cut in 3 months. Prices will be advanced as soon as the present stock is exhausted.

Write today for our special offer.

The Martin Steel Products Co. Dept. 3601
Mansfield, Ohio

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

PARADICHLOROBENZENE FOR THE PEACH TREE BORER

THE FINDING of a prospective treatment for the peach tree borer to take the place of the old practice of digging out the borers in the spring or fall is awakening much interest among the growers of this famous Michigan fruit.

If paradichlorobenzene does what is claimed for it, it will not only somewhat lessen the amount of labor required to keep the peach borer down, but it will also greatly reduce the danger of carrying disease infection from one tree to another, during this tedious operation. The substance in question appears as crystals, something like ordinary granulated sugar, but with an odor that is quite disagreeable and rather unpleasant. It has the property of vaporizing directly from the crystals at ordinary temperatures and the vapor which is given off freely at about 80 degrees Fah. is five times heavier than air. When some of the material is buried in a shallow trench its vapors penetrate and permeate the soil round about for some distance. This vapor is, fortunately, poisonous to insects and in ordinary doses it does not injure peach trees that have reached the age of six years. Sometimes younger trees may be successfully treated but not with the same assurance as in the case of older trees, because the younger trees do not seem to stand the treatment well.

The tree is prepared for the application of this material by the removal of the grass and breaking the crust of the soil. No deep stirring should be attempted. This cleared space need not extend more than six inches in each direction about the tree.

If borers are working above the soil level it will be necessary to heap the soil up over their tunnels as only the ones beneath the ring of chemical will be affected. Then sprinkle an ounce of the crystals in a narrow ring around the tree at a distance of half an inch or an inch from the trunk. A few shovelfuls of soil should then be spread over the crystals and patted down with the shovel. In order for the gas to penetrate freely and to accomplish its purpose the soil should be dry and porous. Furthermore the crystals will not vaporize at all well until the temperature becomes at least 60 degrees Fah. or above.

The time of application seems to be somewhat a matter of opinion as yet. The New Jersey Station recommends that the application be made the last week in August or at any rate before September 10. Applications made in June and July are very successful in killing the summer brood but it is possible for borers to gain entrance in the soil after the gas has dissipated. It is furthermore, not recommended, as yet to apply more than one treatment during a season because of the possibility of causing too great a strain on the vigor of the tree, and

in the case of very young stock, the material should be pulled away from the tree a few weeks after the application is made in order to avoid injury.

In conclusion it appears to the writer that the use of this material is still something of an experiment although pretty fairly uniform results have been obtained in most cases when used against the peach borer. When carefully applied it seems to be pretty fairly safe and effective. However, we will be more sure of the results after a year or two of further experience with the material.—R. H. Pettit, Entomologist of Experiment Station, M. A. C.

AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM AND THE POTATO

IT IS well known that the potato uses a very considerable amount of sulphur and that gypsum supplies this material. It has been estimated that potatoes consume about twice as much sulphur as phosphorus.

Gypsum and other sulphur sources are found to be very valuable in connection with potatoes. Professor Jacob Lipman, director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, states that he is getting very large increases in the yields of potatoes from the use of sulphur on them. He is applying the sulphur in the hill and finds that it prevents scab. Incidentally the sulphur is giving these increased yields because it supplies the needed food to the plant. The horticulturist at the Oregon Experiment Station said he noticed the same effect upon the potato. Larger potatoes and better tubers resulted from the use of sulphur.

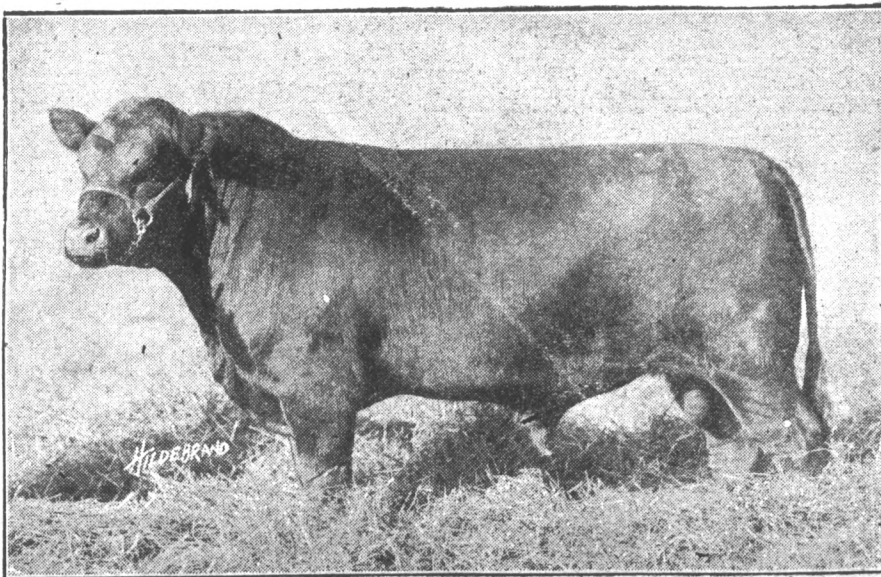
Now, of course, gypsum supplies sulphur in another form, in fact, in an immediately available form. Dr. Lipman states that he gets similar excellent results from the use of sulphur materials on tomatoes. This plant belongs to the same family as the potato. Tobacco, also a member of the same family, has been shown to be greatly benefitted by sulphur materials. It is possible that this whole family, all members of the nightshade family, are high sulphur users and would be benefitted by gypsum.

In many potato regions it is customary to roll the cut potatoes in gypsum before planting. They say cut potatoes thus treated can be kept for days without great injury. When they are planted in the soil, of course, the gypsum would be handy for absorption by the roots and will benefit the potato by supplying sulphur.—Dr. William Crocker.

Have An Object In Life

The Old 'Un—"Pluck, my boy, pluck; that is the one essential to success in business."

The Young 'Un—"Yes, of course, I know that. The trouble is finding some one to pluck."—London Opinion.



Earl of Rosebury, W. E. Scripps' first prize two-year-old bull, sired by Edgar of Dalmeny. Wildwood Farms showed 32 head of cattle at the recent State Fair; an Angus herd and a Guernsey, all of them showing a high degree of finish and showyard bloom. The Angus cattle gave a good account of themselves in the showing, winning eleven first prizes and championships in spite of the strongest competition that has ever developed in connection with the Angus breed at the Michigan State Fair. In the Guernsey division, Scripps won first on senior bull calf and on junior bull calf, reserve junior champion bull, second on calf herd and third on breeder's young herd, which was an excellent showing when the wonderful average quality of the animals, which faced the judge in this class, is taken into consideration.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

DISCONTENTED AN' EV'RYTHIN'

I TOOK A little trip out in the country a short time ago jest 'cause I wanted a little change of air an' a big change of diet an' I went out to my daughter's—out to the farm where we had a real chicken dinner an' vegetables out of the earth an' fruit off'n the trees an' milk an' butter from real cows an' bread made by hand an' pies baked in a stove with real fruit fer fillin'—yes an' we picked mushrooms an' had fish caught out of the lake an' eggs jest newly laid—I tell you I had a real ol' time an' it wuz quiet out there, an' peaceful an' I could think of God an' life an' see the beautiful sunshine an' a lot of nature's work—it wuz grand an' glorious an' I enjoyed it to the limit—while it lasted.

An' now I am back in the city with all it's noise an' smoke an' dirt—where it seems God never comes, an' where avarice an' greed an' graft is the all predominatin' thing an' where men an' women are the only parts of the machines that run an' make noise an' confusion an' dollars fer the ones that own 'em.

But it ain't 'bout the city I want to write but 'bout conditions as I found 'em out in the green country with all its health an' happiness—it's hard work an' small profits—it's ample fields an' beautiful woods—it's lakes full of fish an' swamps full of rabbits. Oh, I git to ramblin' in a kinda foolish way when I think of the country an' all its pleasures 'cause you see I wuz born there an' lived my happiest years there an' I love it today more than ever before in all my life.

But out there, where all is so peaceful, I found a good deal of discontent—prices of farm products are low—ground hard to work an' talk of high wages in the city has reached out there an' farmers—young farmers 'specially—are longin' to git away from the farms and into the factories where, as it seems to them, life is just one sweet song.

Now I know what the hard work means an' is on the farm—I have done it—commenced when I wuz small an' kept at it for a good many years. I know what low prices means to young fellers an' their wives, who are jest startin' in the business; I know of the deprivations an' the longin' fer better things, that come to many of them an' I know how the stories of big wages an' easy times in the cities excites the fancy an' how the young folks git to thinking that farm life is dull, cheerless and unprofitable—and I'll admit that jest at present, it is discouragin'. But I also know somethin' about conditions in the city at

the present time an' I know that even young farmers in debt, though they may be overworked an' everything, still have it all over the majority of the fellers of sim'lar age an' conditions in the city.

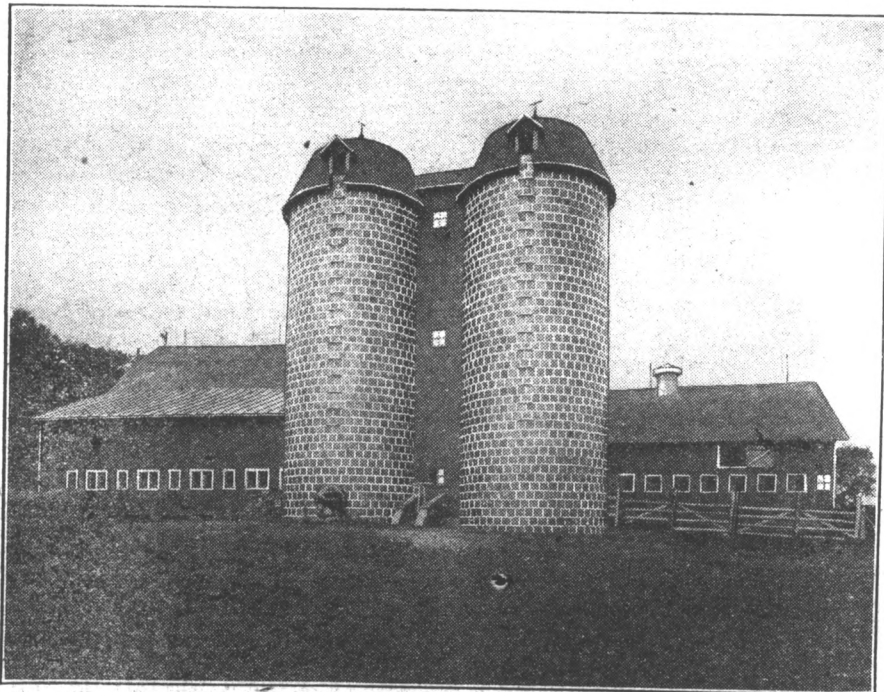
Most of the farmers, in fact all of 'em have their livin' grown or growin' on the farm. They can live well an' have plenty an' its good an' wholesome food. They have a house to live in an' no landlord comin' round every week or month an' pounding 'em up fer rent. They have their work an' their prospects an' ain't afraid that some feller is comin' along to take their job—the harder they work the more they make an' they are workin' now fer small pay too. But my dear young friends out on farms, you are better off where you are than you could possibly be in any city or in any factory at the present time.

If you doubt my word jest come an' go with me an' I'll show you hundreds of men right here who have had no work at all in weeks an' some of 'em in months. I'll show you families that're jest simply existin'—livin' from hand to mouth—nothin' in reserve, no coal for winter, no job, no prospects of any an' no nothin'—they're simply waitin' an' they don't know what fer? I'll show you men who now have good jobs and yet are worried because they expect to lose 'em any day. One is not sure of anything in the city—a cog in the most insignificant wheel is a piece of machinery is no more insignificant than the ordinary worker in any large factory—thinks he is indispensable let him step out an' see how quickly his place will be taken by any one of a hundred men who are lookin' fer any kind of a job—wages have been cut an' will be cut again an' again an' folks will have the hardest kind of a time to pull through this winter that has ever been known.

An' so let me say to you again, my dear young farmer friends—I know things don't look very rosy to you jest now but ou are better off by far than most any of the young men of your age, here in the city, an' Battle Creek is better off, so far as unemployment goes, than almost any city in the state.

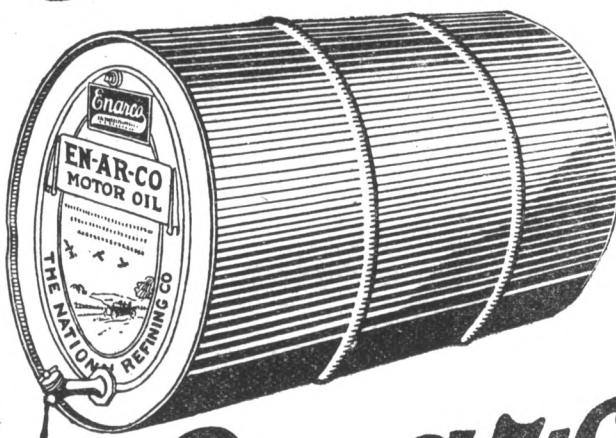
As to the manufacturers an' business men with capital—well, that's a diff'rent story an' requires another chapter.

Stay on the farms boys jest a little longer, join the Farm Bureau an' things have got to turn in your favor soon. I believe this or I wouldn't say it to you. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.



Twin Silos (18 ft. x 44 ft.), built with Glazed Hollow Tile, on the farm of John B. Martin, Kent County, Mich. Asked as to how he liked his silos, Mr. Martin replied: "I have two 250 ton hollow tile silos. They have been used constantly and have given wonderful service. They are just as good as the day they were put up and keep the silage in excellent condition. I can recommend them highly to anyone contemplating the erection of a silo."

SAVE \$17.50



Buy It By the Drum

En-ar-co

SCIENTIFIC REFINING MOTOR OIL

The Oil of a Million Tests

Buy En-ar-co Motor Oil by the iron drum. Save 35c per gallon or \$17.50 on every iron drum. Get a leak proof iron drum package with easy flowing faucet—FREE.

Figure it out for yourself. The present single gallon price of En-ar-co Motor Oil is \$1.15 per gallon. The price by the iron drum is only 80c per gallon—a difference of 35c per gallon—or a clear cash saving to you of \$17.50.

\$17.50 is \$17.50—It's Yours If You Act Now!

Think of it! You can now buy this high grade, scientifically refined En-ar-co Motor Oil—the oil that is known to, and used by thousands of farmers everywhere, and endorsed and recommended by prominent tractor, automobile and motor manufacturers, at the big cash saving of 35 cents per gallon, or \$17.50 when you buy it by the iron drum.

This big saving is made possible only by getting En-ar-co to you in quantity lots at the lowest possible expense. You know it costs less to handle fifty gallons of En-ar-co Motor Oil in one iron drum than fifty single gallons in fifty different packages. The difference in cost is 35c per gallon or \$17.50 per iron drum—and this big cash saving is yours if you order your En-ar-co Motor Oil by the iron drum.

No matter where you live you are entitled to this big cash saving. 92 branches and distributing centers—one near you—guarantee you quick, prompt and safe delivery.

You know the National Refining Company. It has been serving the public for forty years and has the reputation among everyone of making the highest quality Petroleum Products on the market. Nobody has ever made any better, and your farm paper or your neighbor will tell you of the high standing of the Company, and the scientifically refined quality of the goods that we sell.

Act Now! Order your drum of En-ar-co Motor Oil today. Advise what tractor, truck, automobile or light plant you want to use it for, and we will send you the proper grade and guarantee immediate delivery.

If your dealer can't supply you, fill out the order blank below and mail it direct to us at Cleveland, O., or to any of the following 92 branches:

Little Rock, Ark.	Elkader, Iowa	Moberly, Mo.	Marietta, Ohio
Lamar, Colo.	Grundy Center, Iowa	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Massillon, Ohio
Aurora, Ill.	Iowa City, Iowa	Sedalia, Mo.	Marion, Ohio
Chicago, Ill.	Iowa Falls, Iowa	Jackson, Miss.	Bartlesville, Okla.
Decatur, Ill.	Keokuk, Iowa	Aurora, Neb.	Blackwell, Okla.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Malvern, Iowa	Beatrice, Neb.	Clinton, Okla.
Joliet, Ill.	Red Oak, Iowa	Falls City, Neb.	Drumright, Okla.
Marseilles, Ill.	Shenandoah, Iowa	Florence, Neb.	Enid, Okla.
Monmouth, Ill.	Sioux City, Iowa	Fremont, Neb.	Healdton, Okla.
Peoria, Ill.	Colfax, Kan.	Geneva, Neb.	Okla. City, Okla.
Pekin, Ill.	Great Bend, Kan.	Hastings, Neb.	Tulsa, Okla.
Quincy, Ill.	Holton, Kansas	Kimball, Neb.	Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Springfield, Ill.	Hutchinson, Kan.	North Platte, Neb.	Huron, S. Dak.
Attica, Ind.	Lawrence, Kan.	Omaha, Neb.	Mitchell, S. Dak.
Evansville, Ind.	Leavenworth, Kan.	Stromsburg, Neb.	Yankton, S. Dak.
Franklin, Ind.	Salina, Kan.	Sidney, Neb.	Memphis, Tenn.
Frankfort, Ind.	Topeka, Kan.	Wahoo, Neb.	La Crosse, Wis.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Wichita, Kan.	York, Neb.	
Knightstown, Ind.	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Ashtabula, Ohio	
Ladoga, Ind.	Mankato, Minn.	Bowling Green, Ohio	
Lafayette, Ind.	Hayti, Missouri	Canton, Ohio	
Plainfield, Ind.	Hannibal, Mo.	Cleveland, Ohio	
Clinton, Iowa	Independence, Mo.	Columbus, Ohio	
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Jefferson City, Mo.	Findlay, Ohio	
Dubuque, Iowa	Kansas City, Mo.	Fostoria, Ohio	

EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL

Per Gal.	Light — Medium — Heavy — Extra Heavy	Per Gal.
Iron Drums (50 Gal.).....\$0.80	10-Gallon Cans.....\$.95	
Iron Half-Drums (30 Gal.)... .85	5-Gallon Cans.....1.00	
	1-Gallon Cans.....1.15	

THE NATIONAL REFINING CO., H-704 National Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS 4 Modern Refineries—92 Branch Offices

Use this Order Blank

The National Refining Co., H-704 National Building, Cleveland, Ohio

Ship me at once by freight from your nearest distributing center.....iron drum of En-ar-co Motor Oil. I want it to lubricate.....(Name of Tractor).....(Name of Car).....(Name of House Lighting Plant).....

for which you are to charge me 80 cents per gallon, f. o. b. your nearest shipping station.

En-ar-co Motor Oil is shipped in iron drums containing fifty gallons, so that the invoice price at 80c per gallon will be \$40.00 per iron drum, package free.

My name is.....St. or R. F. D. No.....

Postoffice.....County.....State.....

We are the originators and the scientific refiners of White Rose Gasoline, clear, uniform, powerful; National (kerosene) Light Oil, for lamps, tractors, for your stoves and incubators; also En-ar-co Gear Compound, twenty-five pound packages, for differentials, transmissions, etc., also shipped in barrel lots.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly
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Time to Make a Change

THE COMING annual meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, which will be held at the M. A. C. October 18th, will be an important one in many respects. Last year at this time the producers were still getting war-time prices; the Detroit Commission was functioning as well as it ever functioned; condensaries were still running and paying fair prices for milk. Farmers were generally satisfied that they were faring as well as could be expected, and their officers were content to let them believe so.

Since then everything has changed. The Commission refused long since to be dictated to by the distributors and quit; the condensaries are closed or running part time; prices are way down below cost of production; and dissatisfaction abounds on all sides.

Common sense tells us that no state organization of farmers could have maintained prices at their level of a year ago. The causes which brought about their decline were international in their scope and international in their effects. But the blow might have been cushioned. It is noteworthy that in localities where farmers were engaged in the actual selling of their dairy products price declines were not so drastic as elsewhere. A plausible explanation for this lies in the fact that many distributing companies having a monopoly of their field took advantage of the world-wide deflation to unduly depress the price to the farmers, who, faced with the competition of other farmers outside their area, were powerless to resist. Moreover, the profits of manufacturing and selling have helped materially to reimburse farmers engaged in those activities for their losses sustained in the production end.

As it was in Michigan however, the sudden drop in prices found the producers' associations wholly unprepared with not a single plant in existence to take care of surplus, with not a single dollar invested in receiving stations, with not a single weapon of defense against those who controlled the farmers' markets.

The Business Farmer takes no pleasure in criticizing the policies of those who have guided the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n. It recognizes that it is something of an achievement to create an organization of 19,000 members. It is also an achievement to build a bridge, but what a monumental waste of time and labor if it is never to be used!

The reason why the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n has accomplished so little of permanent value for its membership is because its leaders lack the vision and courage necessary to blazing new trails. They prefer the beaten track even if it does lead right back to the spot where it begins. They are able enough men. They could if they would

make the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n the most successful dairy marketing organization in the United States. And they would and they will if the 19,000 members stand right up in meeting and tell them to do so.

We said that everything had changed since a year ago. But we must qualify that statement. The policies of the producers' association haven't changed, and the tactics of the distributing concerns haven't changed. The Association is still at the old army game of marking time and the distributors are still taking the same old toll out of producer and consumer. The next meeting of the producers might well mark an epoch in the history of the association if the members would only insist on the adoption of some new policies which will put them in control of the Detroit situation and take into consideration the welfare of the farmers outside of the Detroit area at the same time. The opportunity comes October 18th. How many producers will be prepared to seize it?

Fall Thoughts

THAT FROST the other night brought the nuts down, and the boys and the squirrels are busy laying in their winter's store. The walnuts are scarce this year, but there are plenty of hickory nuts. Most folks prefer the rich flavor of the black walnut in their cakes and cookies, but they are hard to digest and our livers will not be sorry if we use a substitute. Although Hallowe'en is still some days away the woods have already put on their robes of many colors and are ready for the festivities. Soon the leaves will be falling to remind us that Nature has completed another cycle and will shortly go into winter quarters. A tramp through the woods these evenings, with the leaves rustling about your feet, the wind whining among the branches, leaden clouds across the sky, and the skurrying of tiny feet to hidden dens, turns your thoughts to evenings before the fire, to apples, doughnuts, jellies, pancakes, sausages, maple syrup, and such things. There's a deal of contentment in the thought, too. Winter has its compensations. It saves gasoline. It spares father the ordeal of Sunday picnics. It puts an end to spooning on the front porch. But best of all, it gives us a chance to sit before the fire and get acquainted with the rest of the family. And perhaps to get a little better acquainted with ourselves.

Crops and Prosperity

A MOST fallacious theory is that huge crops are a sure index of prosperity. The theory is correct only when our surplus crops can all be sold abroad. During the war it seemed as if we could not produce enough to satisfy the insatiable demands of Europe, and a large surplus was moved as readily as a small one. But during normal times, as experience has proven, a small surplus over the total of both domestic and foreign requirements, raises havoc with the market and in the majority of cases returns to the farmer less money than a smaller crop.

The Literary Digest recently reprinted an article from the Business Farmer upon this subject, and in his introduction to the article, the editor of that excellent publication erroneously stated that "predictions of bumper crops are being hailed as a forerunner of prosperity", etc. The statement was incorrect in that no bumper crops, aside from corn, have been harvested or are in prospect this year. All crops are below last year's, and with the single exception of corn, all are below the 1915-19 average. Those who are dependent upon the farmer, and that means all of us, should rejoice that production has been adjusted to the lowered demands, thereby insuring a sale for all our crops and a fair price to the producers. The history of bumper crop years should be enough to convince us that as a general rule bumper crops do not pay. It is not mere coincidence that the largest crops in each ten-year period have preceded by one or two years nearly every financial disturbance in this country.

With Their Backs to the Wall

THE GRAIN trade is on the defensive and fighting for its very life. Six months ago it scoffed at the idea of a farmers' national grain marketing organization. Today that organization is a reality and the grain dealers realize that they are up against the real thing. Indicative of the alarm in the grain dealers' ranks, is the following statement published in a recent issue of the Western Grain Dealers' Journal:

"Without doubt the biggest problem before the grain dealers of the country is the co-operative movement being fathered by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. The Grain Dealers National Association was the author and booster of the plan to spread propaganda showing the faults and impracticability of the grain growers plan. Further consideration will be given to the Grain Growers scheme at the annual meeting and it is of utmost importance to the organized grain trade that propaganda be continued to discredit the farmers movement.***** Every grain man who has the interests of the industry at heart should give his support to the annual convention so that its resolutions and its recommendations will be backed by the largest gathering of grain men ever held."

No one knows better than the farmers and the men they have hired to put across this marketing plan the obstacles that will have to be overcome before the plan will be able to justify itself. In fact, there are some doubters,—among the farmers. But no longer among the grain men. They see in the U. S. Grain Growers' Inc., the possibilities of a superior method of marketing grain. And that is precisely the reason they are fighting.

Quality in Farm Products

"FARMERS don't deserve any sympathy", said a farmer to me the other day. "If they would pay some attention to the quality of their stuff they wouldn't have any trouble getting a good price for it."

We don't altogether agree with this sentiment, but coming from a member of the profession it deserves some thought and comment. The only way that a farmer may secure a premium price for a quality article is either by following it to the door of the consumer, which most of them haven't the time to do, or else pooling with other quality producers and selling under a quality brand. But it is folly for a farmer to use extra care and expense to produce a high quality article if that article is to go through the regular channels of trade and lose its identity among other goods of inferior quality. Every real man takes a certain pride in doing something a little better than his neighbor, but if his painstaking efforts are not recognized and return him no compensatory rewards, he soon loses interest.

When quality products can go direct from the farm to the consumer without impairment it will pay the farmer to produce them. But the present methods of marketing most farm products discourages quality production, if indeed, it does not actually put a premium upon mediocrity. Let the farmers of Michigan devise a plan for putting their produce directly into the hands of the consumer, and quality will come into its own.

New Credit for the Farmers

THE STATEMENT recently made in a number of farm papers that the farmers cannot benefit directly from the War Finance Corporation's billion-dollar loaning resources, is only partly true. They cannot go as individuals to the Corporation and borrow money. They can go to their banker, and if their security is good, borrow money which he in turn may secure from the Corporation. But more important still, every member of a co-operative marketing association, who can give crops for collateral, may have access to the funds of the Corporation. Already some millions of dollars have been advanced to western co-operative associations which in turn have apportioned the money out to their members. Farmers in this state have not suffered so greatly from lack of credit as their western brothers, but those who are having difficulty borrowing enough to tide them over until they sell their crops, can through their co-operative associations, secure relief from the War Finance Corporation.



What the Neighbors Say



TAXES AND EFFICIENCY

I AM A constant reader of the M. B. F., and find it always interesting and instructive. I am particularly interested at the present time in the discussion of the county nurse proposition.

We had the proposition up in our county. It has been turned down so far but of course we will eventually have a county nurse because the dear people do love to be humbugged. I consider it an attempt to add to the already large number of parasites living off the people. Everybody agrees that taxes are exorbitantly high but few seem to analyze the situation and point out where reduction could be made.

I believe there are many reductions that could be made without detriment to the public service. For instance, why should a county pay \$2,500 to an agricultural society or a like amount to a county agricultural agent with any more reason than it would subsidize a carpenter's union or a bricklayer's union?

Why should we have a county agricultural agent to help the Farm Bureau in its work any more than we should help the Grange or the Gleaners or F. O. E. or any other organization that might apply. Because we benefit by an action is it less culpable?

One way to expend public money is to send public servants to one or more conventions during the year. We send our fire chiefs to a firemen's convention; our street commissioner to a convention of commissioners; our superintendent of schools to a convention of superintendents and our commissioner of schools applied for money to attend a national educational convention.

We are a long way from the maxim of Thomas Jefferson that government is the best that governs the least.

Thousands of dollars were squandered on roads during 1920 by paying war time wages to laborers who wouldn't work when every dollar would have gone twice as far this year. The spectacle of two county commissioners combining to prevent the third commissioner from doing work the people elected him to perform and the faculty of an agricultural college engaging in a factional fight instead of working to advance the interests of the state and college are two illustrations of the way public business is done to excite comment.

Every new office we create adds a booster for the present way of carrying on the public business, while if we legislated a few officers out of existence we would get more efficiency from the rest.

Instead of adding to their saturation of waste and extravagance, why not devise some way to get more efficiency from the outfit we already have.—K. S. W., Charlevoix County.

You've said a mouthful. What do you want to do, cause a revolution among our office-holders? If you keep on talking like that, you'll get somebody mad at you, and the office-holders will organize a union or something. No doubt about it, though, friend. There ARE too many holding office, and too few earning their salaries. But let's not abolish the county nurse. Health comes first, no matter what it costs. The county agent, hired at public expense, should be, and so far as I know, is the agent of all the farmers of a county regardless of their affiliations. There is no reason why the county agent should be more active in the interests of the Farm Bureau than of any other farm organization, unless the Farm Bureau pays for his labor. Some day the taxpayer will be relieved of the expense of the county agent, and it will be borne entirely by those who accept his services.—Editor.

CAVEMEN AND BRUTES

THE RUSSIAN government did not cause the drought, but it confesses that it misunderstood conditions on farms. Distress has come in human history to many nations, including the Roman Empire, from the same cause. When American farmers read city dailies, they find an ignorance as profound as the ignorance of the Russian or the Roman government could have been

The ignorance is not without a touch of prejudice or spite. The prejudice vanishes when food shortage threatens, as in war time. The ignorance will persist and will oblige farmers to take political and economic responsibilities that they would rather leave to others.

An editorial in the Chicago Daily Tribune of August 30 is not extreme; it is merely an example. The editorial states that "Without the city population the farmer would be plowing with a stick. He would not have the chilled steel plow, the reaper, and the threshing machine, the telephone, the trolley, the railroad, the gramophone, books, store clothes, the movie, the newspaper, or any of those ameliorations of the mere animal existence which he enjoys in civilized countries." The editorial adds that the city man includes the inventor. "He labors in the sweat of brain and sinew to produce those useful and life-enriching devices which the farmer covets, which mitigate his toil, and raise him above the level of the caveman and brute."

The credit for complex inventions is commonly not easy to determine. Probably the editor of the Tribune does not have in mind any particular city man as the inventor of the automobile. My automobile suggests a name that has some place in the automobile's history, and Henry Ford is not a product of the city. The telephone and the gramophone remind me of Thomas A. Edison, who is not a city product. A paper with relations to capital derived from McCormick reapers should know that the invention of the reaper is credited to two farmers, father and son. City men were not needed to raise Cyrus McCormick above the caveman and the brute or to keep a modern farmer from plowing with a stick. The city man is not the only inventor.

The newspaper and the movie are not great parts of a farmer's life but sometimes he reads a book. If it is by a recent American author, it can not be by anybody of better standing than Mark Twain or William Dean Howells. These were not products of the city. They are enough to suggest that the city can not claim all of literary history from Homer down.

George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were from farms. Daniel Webster and Henry Clay were from farms. General Grant and General Lee were from farms. The greatest of contemporary sculptors was a shepherd, like the psalmist David. The farmer has a rightful share in civilization above mere animal existence. He will keep it.

In older civilizations, nobility and gentry often feel that trade is beneath them. About the only busi-

ness in which they can engage is farming. Primarily they are farmers. Kings have pride in their live stock, in their crops, as George Washington had in his. Fact is against the Tribune's editorial. Emerson, sometimes said to be the wisest of Americans, has stated it: "All historic nobility rests on possession and use of land." American civilization needs what the farmer sells; it needs also what he does not sell, the farmer himself.—Cincinnati.

Yes, be it said to the glory of the farming profession, the nation's best and biggest men have sprung from the sod. Agriculture is the basis of all industry and the farmer is the parent of two-thirds of our progress along moral, religious and economic lines.—Editor.

PINCHOT REPLIES

A COPY of your editorial of September 17, in which you reprint a question asked in your letter to me answering mine about Mr. Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals, has reached me.

The reason Mr. Ford's offer would insure him "perpetual and gigantic profits" is because under it he would get for nothing enormous quantities of exceedingly valuable waterpower. Any other man who took it, under the terms of the Water Power Law, would have to pay for it. I assume the reason why other offers were not received at first is that it did not occur to those who might have made offers that it was possible to reverse the action of Congress and get this power for nothing.

Undoubtedly, any other powerful financial interest would be glad to make the same bargain with the government that Mr. Ford proposes.

I understand that since the publication of my statement the Chief of Engineers has withdrawn his recommendation for the approval of Mr. Ford's offer as made, that Mr. Ford himself has modified his offer, and that other offers have been received.—Gifford Pinchot, enroute to Los Angeles, Cal.

For the benefit of the readers not familiar with the case in question permit me to state some weeks ago attacking Henry Ford's proposal to purchase the Muscle Shoals plants for the manufacturers of fertilizer. Mr. Pinchot made the statement that Ford's offer entailed "perpetual and gigantic profits." The writer asked Mr. Pinchot to state why if this were true, the government had not received other and better offers from other financial interests. Mr. Pinchot did not reply to this question, so we published it. The Mississippi Valley Association which favors the acceptance of the Ford offer says it is the "most maligned, misrepresented and misunderstood enterprise that has ever been considered by the American people," and goes on to show that the Ford offer is a most generous one. Inasmuch as the subject promises to become a political football in Congress and inasmuch as the farmers' interests are involved to a certain extent we will publish a review of Mr. Ford's plan in an early issue.—Editor.

FIGURES DON'T LIE

YOU ASK some questions in the last issue of the M. B. F. on our road discussion which perhaps you will consider sufficient excuse for this response. You ask should the state tax all the people to build roads in Wexford county which will never be used by people living in other counties. I will answer this by asking another: Do not the people in this portion of the state contribute to the building of roads in all parts of the state whether they ever use them or not?

Some one said that figures never lie but I notice they can be manipulated in such a way as to hide the truth. You say that Wexford county pays 20 per cent of the cost and yet in an expenditure of \$40,000 (I presume you intended to say \$4,000) she contributes only \$50 per mile. Now if \$50 is 20 per cent of \$40,000 or even \$4,000, then my old Ray's arithmetic was all wrong.

But laying this aside I am in favor of good roads and am perfectly willing to do what I can toward the expense.

But what I object to is building roads through miles and miles of worthless pine plains and stump land, and ignoring the request of several hundred bonafide settlers and taxpayers to build a section of six or eight miles passing through a settled district where hundreds of tons of farm products must be marketed annually, where schools, etc., have been established for years where the distance is no further, the expense of building no greater and the point of destination the same. Equal facilities for the tourist, the one adding value to the farms while the other is largely a liability.—J. A. B., Pife Lake, Michigan.

I am glad, J. B., you have come again. It looks as if we are pretty well agreed on this road building proposition and don't know it. You didn't read my last comment very closely. I did not say that Wexford county "contributes only \$50 per mile." I said that Wexford county paid 20 per cent as HER SHARE of trunk line road cost. (On a \$4,000 road, that would be \$800). The balance of 80 per cent is paid by the state and national governments. The federal government's share costs you nothing directly, but you do have to bear some small part of the state's share. The part you pay is the ratio which your county's valuation of \$15,200,000 bears to the valuation of the entire state which is \$4,500,000. You pay, therefore, one three-hundredths (in this case a little over \$5 per mile) of the STATE'S SHARE of trunk line roads in your county. (Wayne county pays nearly two-fifths or about \$600 of the state's share). True, everyone is helping to pay for roads which they may never travel but you'll admit that the chances are much greater of their traveling on trunk line roads than purely local roads. I am not familiar with your particular case, but I think as a general proposition the taxpayers in sparsely settled communities will prefer to accept 50 per cent from the federal government and 23 1-2 per cent of the balance from Wayne county for the building of trunk line roads even if their location does not meet with the approval of all, rather than be deprived of these funds altogether. I wish some of our other readers will tell me whether I am right or wrong.—Editor.

OPEN WELLS

IN TRAVELING through the country I am surprised at the great number of open wells and wells with only a trap-door or loose cover which are a constant source of great danger to the lives of the children on these farms. As I believe this is partly due to thoughtlessness on the part of these farmers, would it not be well for you to publish a warning in your paper occasionally against this dangerous conditions as many children lose their lives from this cause.

Please give this matter your thoughtful consideration and accept kindly these suggestions, I am—A. L. Potter, Kansas.

There are not many open wells in Michigan. The majority of our wells are drilled to depths running from one hundred to five hundred feet. Of course, the open well is a menace, not only to life, but to health as well.—Editor.

Musings of a Plain Farmer

AT THE COUNTY FAIR

AN ENDLESS line of gas carts passing through the gate. I exchange a bill for three pasteboards. Myself and two daughters pass through the turnstile.

The cattle sheds, bloated stock, panting with surplus fat, trimmed and polished for exhibition. A credit to man's skill in feeding. Sheep barns and swine.

Here is the boys' and girls' pig club. Fine! Fine! "Hello Ballard," says county agent Campbell. Poultry, pet stock, fruit, machinery. Plenty to see and admire.

Enter the midway,—the merry-go-around! Something about their music I like. The children are tugging at my coat sleeves. Here is where I spend 30c.

There is always a crowd in this alley, and noise! Hawkers barking their wares. Wasted oratory. Wish I could talk like that one fellow. I'd take the stump for the farm bureau. A fortune teller in a wigwam tent;

she is dealing in futures. The races are on. I rather enjoy them when the drivers don't use the whip. Continuous attractions in front of the grand stand. And even in the clouds.

"Play ball," says the umpire.

All the daredevils are not walking the wire. There are a few on the stretch where the horses are coming down. The officer should polish his badge.

It troubles me to grasp all of this. Something like a three-ring circus.

Those are not ox carts lined up inside the race track. This is supposed to be a rural fair. Where are the hicks? I paused too long in front of that ice cream stand. The children got me for another 30c.

Now for some balloons and a whistle.

Its milking time. The cows will be at the bars.—A. P. Ballard, Uby Michigan.

WISH WE MIGHT ALL ATTEND

ON OCTOBER 24th, in co-operation with the Connecticut League of Women Voters, Yale University will open a citizenship school for women. The classes will be held in Yale buildings. The lecturers will be Yale professors.

So general has been the interest manifested in plans for the school that its scope has been extended beyond Connecticut and registrations are now being received from other states and countries.

The school will last for one week with lectures on the science of government, the methods of political parties, social problems and the service which the individual voting citizen owes to the community, the state and the nation.

The following article was clipped from the Review of Reviews for September:

Schools of Citizenship

"It is interesting to note that the national movement for uniting women's organizations and colleges to teach citizenship, of which Yale now becomes a sponsor, has been inaugurated not in the West, where women have long been voters, but in the East, where they are comparative newcomers in politics.

"In July, 1919, more than a year before the ratification of the federal woman suffrage amendment gave the ballot to the women of New Hampshire, the New Hampshire State College and representatives of the leading women's organizations of every kind in the state united in opening a week's citizenship school at Durham. The college dormitories were opened to the visitors and from all over the state there poured into the little town farmers' wives and city women, industrial workers and professional women, suffragists and anti-suffragists, all animated with the common desire to make themselves into the best kind of citizens.

"So novel was the venture that correspondents were sent to the school for metropolitan newspapers to write up the amusing episode of grown women going back to school. One of the best known humorous writers of New England was sent with a cartoonist by one of the Boston newspapers, and after a morning in the classroom he telephoned his editor that he could not write a funny story. It would be making mockery of reverence. And the professor of one of the large men's colleges, who arrived in smiling mood to make a speech, offered the facilities of his entire department for the next school the women should undertake. So those who came to ridicule remained to praise. And the movement for citizenship training by colleges and women's organizations together received a tremendous impulse.

"Since that time the National League of Women Voters has made a vigorous campaign for citizenship training through universities, colleges, normal, high and primary schools.

"What the fresh vigor and enthusiasm of the women voters may accomplish in combination with men voters who realize the importance of such work must result in profit for the nation, the state, the community, as well as the individual citizen."

STRICTLY DECORATIVE

DURING the month of October take a couple of afternoons and gather weeds for painting. They make lovely and cheerful bouquets for winter months when we cannot gather fresh flowers from our gardens.

Choose the milkweed pods, they are attractive as any weed that grows when all dressed up in holiday attire. Stalks of mullen, golden rod seed pods and even the dried flowers themselves. Dill is pretty and bearded wheat is lovely. In some wet spot you may find the lotus flowers and seed pods. These bring a very high price in the cities, a \$1.50 for a single flower well decorated. There is the teasel, looking like a large burr, these are lovely dipped in dark red or green and



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

DEAR FRIENDS: With the garden work about over and our shelves groaning with their load of pickles, preserves, jellies and jams, our attention is turned to clothes for the family and then to making our homes cozy and attractive for winter occupation. We want our homes first clean, then orderly and then pleasing to the eye. Not elaborate or costly but comfortable and harmonious which requires not so much money as thought. Wm. Morris used to say, "Take out all that is not either useful or beautiful and do not let sentiment stand in the way." I shall be glad to receive suggestions from you for the benefit of our readers or to give them when asked.—Editor.

touched with silver and coffee colored bronze.

The cat-tail is also used but is so stiff that it does not attract me as much as almost any other weed.

You will find the wild aster and many other weeds different in your locality than in mine. Seed pods are usually best as they take paint well and are more effective than dried flowers. If you can procure them buy show card colors and mix with water in old tin cans for painting and dipping. Have small brushes of different sizes. Some weeds can be brushed others dipped in the cans. Get rich, deep colors, dark rich reds, strong blues and violet, greens and brown and plenty of yellow. Paint the weeds one day and leave over night to dry. Later touch up flowers and stems with different colors of bronze.

A little experimenting will soon teach you what is pretty and artistic and what is not desirable. The colors you will find a bit expensive, ordinary dry tints mixed with water are cheaper but not so rich or permanent; if you use them add mucilage to your liquid, it helps it to hold. Eight or ten dollars will buy only a medium size bunch if purchased in the stores. Florists handle them and also most stores that sell fancy articles of any kind. They make lovely gifts and should be placed in large decorated baskets.

Aids to Good Dressing

for
Comfort, Appearance and Economy

IN THE next issue I hope to publish some designs that lend themselves particularly well to remodeling and making over, then that can be used for making light weight suits into comfortable and stylish winter dresses.

It is said among importers that Paris proposes but the American woman disposes. In other words she has the last word.

The very short skirt coming not far below the knee is gone. Some women, in fact many, even among the smartly dressed, did not take up the extreme and can now stand pat as far as skirt lengths go.

The long sleeve is better established than the long skirt. For in the most part sleeves are very short or very long, although the loose three-quarter length sleeve is used by many dressmakers, the bell sleeve with wide flare is very popular. Bodices are very plain, the neck may be cut on the bateau or boat line or a very narrow V. The tendency is

to trim the skirt rather than the waist. As a rule waist lines are still wide and fairly low.

Capes which were so much worn all summer will be good this autumn and the one in last week's issue is good in every detail. Coat lines are very straight and long with a long shoulder line—a drooping line.

You will find 3724 on this week's page will make the use of two materials easy and still be a very pretty and smart dress when completed. 3734 is particularly up-to-date and will be in good style as long as the material holds out as the lines are the very latest.

The other two need no special comment. Our catalog illustrates much underwear, men's shirts and infant's complete sets, consisting of eight to ten patterns all for 20c.

For patterns please address Mrs. Jenney, Home Department.

A Smart Frock for the Growing Girl

Pattern 3724 is shown in this illustration. It is cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size will require 6 yards of 27 inch material. As here shown, figured crepe and plain voile are combined for which it will require 1 3/4 yards of plain and 4 1/8 yards of figured material. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length. Gingham, foulard, satin, linen, taffeta, tricolette, duvetyn and serge are good for this design.

Stylish and Pretty

Pattern 3734 is here illustrated. It is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires

4 yards of 40 inch material. Gingham, seersucker, linen, percale, challie, sateen, serge, taffeta, pongee, repp and poplin are all good for this design.

A Pretty Negligee 3739

Pattern 3739 was used for this pleasing model. It is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 5 5/8 yards of 36 inch material. For sack length 5 1/8 yards will be required.



WHEN I GO OUT

By Charles Ashleigh

OH BE TO me tender, leaves that wait outside
This sullen wall, and keep inviolate,
Until I come to you with love-dumb lips
From out of this dull tenement of hate.

Out of the fresh breathing of the earth
To draw allayment of my rasping fear,
My wounding and my frettings, till my mind
Is soothed by winds that draw like nurses near.

To tend me on my bed of living grass
And all the hush of spring shall be my cover;
The hills shall stand as guards about my peace;
And the audacious sun shall be my lover.
When I go out . . . O roads of all the world!
O Beauty, fields and cities, do not fail!
Await strong friends, my coming,—let my heart
Once more drink glory on a careless trail!

TODAY'S POEM

OUR POEM today was written by an I. W. W. who was sentenced, among a hundred others, for seditious activities during the war and who still has five years to serve in Leavenworth prison. He is there today because he was loyal to Bill Haywood. The poem expresses much fine feeling and true beauty and the intense longing for living, growing things is pitiful. How sad that a man with such fine possibilities should be where he is. We hope that at the end of his sentence he will be alive and well and able to fill his soul with Nature's own beauty and loveliness. I am hereby reminded of two stanzas, for many years stored away in the back of my brain of whose authorship I am not sure:

Only on Nature's lap
Can some men weep.
To her beloved only
Gives she sleep.

Her sympathy alone
Hath perfect touch,
Man gives too little
Or he gives too much.

HOME-MAKING HELPS

By Wanda Barton

OLD TABLECLOTHS may be cut up for breakfast and luncheon napkins, the worn parts of the cloth being sent to the emergency piece bag. Instead of hemming the napkins in the usual way, button-hole the hems with old blue mercerized cotton floss. If the strength of the linen warrants it, then finish the edge with tiny crocheted scallops of the floss. A square or circle cut from another cloth, may serve as a centerpiece, finished in the same way. This makes a set which will give considerable wear.

Napkins which are a little irregular in shape can be used for boiled corn, biscuit or fritter service.

For making a long table runner, cut the full length strip of border from one side of the cloth. Finish the edges as suggested with the floss, then outline the large flowers on the end. This treatment is effective for it brings up the flowers into an ornamental design, which takes away all idea of a makeshift affair. Cross runners for plate service may be made from the rest of the border left on the three other sides. This way of using the cross pieces does away with extra dollies.

The ends of large damask towels which have worn centers, may be made over into children's bibs. The hems are feather-stitched, and the border is made of a simple outline pattern.

For new materials the Italian drawn-work is the fashion of the moment. It is done on rather coarse and unbleached linen. Tirato, it is called and strongly resembles the Fayal work done in the Azores and the Porto Rican drawn-work. The designs used are cross-stitch, "ilet

and many other patterns taken from old museum pieces.

After the hems are put into the pieces the threads are drawn from the warp and woof at regular intervals, and the cut threads are bound or wrapped to hold until they are taken up in the pattern. One may buy the patterns, and directions come with them just how to work them out in the linen.

Lovely linen panels for parasols are worked out in butterfly and floral patterns, and the panels are joined by an openwork stitch. The frame underneath is painted white or the ribs are ribbon wrapped so that they do not show through the openwork stitches.

Table sets, after the threads are drawn, have the pattern woven in color, which makes the pieces very effective. This is a period of color and the table things are not immune from its influence. Where an allover cloth is done, the centerpiece is designed right in the middle of the cloth, and the border falls, but eight or ten inches below the edge of the table.

Gingham breakfast sets are new, and the large, half-inch plaids are used for their making, cut the desired size. The edges are finished with rickrack braid. A border is formed by working a cross-stitch in the squares, blue or pink on white, and white on the colors. A thin, cotton flannel strip runs under the gingham to protect the table.—Detroit Journal.

HOMELESS CHILDREN

THE MICHIGAN Children's Aid Society, with headquarters and Receiving Home at St. Joseph, is caring for more than four hundred children. Some of them are to be placed out permanently in adoption homes. Others have living parents who hope to regain their children and re-establish their own family life which is for the present broken up. These the Aid Society is assisting by giving temporary care to their children.



The two boys in the picture above are brothers who are in need of a foster home where in time they may be adopted. They are fine in every way and deserve a high grade home. Some good family in Michigan would be made much happier by the addition of such a pair of boys.

There are also a brother and sister waiting to go into a home where both will be welcome. Then there is a family of five brothers and a sister, all attractive. Perhaps three of these can go into one home and three into another. In addition to such little groups as these there are many boys and girls from six to twelve years of age. Some can go for adoption while others can be taken for a period of a few weeks or months while the natural parents are incapacitated.

It ought to be possible for any good family in comfortable circumstances to make room for at least one child. The home would have to be high grade in order to meet the requirements of the Aid Society, for they are exceedingly careful of the interests of these children. But why should not every well-to-do farmer who reads this paper become interested in helping these unfortunate children? Money is scarce. Many, very many parents are out of work and a great number of boys and girls are brought to the Michigan Children's Aid Society for care.

There are other ways of helping. Provisions of all kinds will be wel-

come at the Receiving Home. Supplies for the table and clothing for the children, infants or older, can all be used to advantage. Aid societies, classes, clubs and any other kind of group could work in the interest of these children, while individual families can help by opening the doors of their homes and welcoming in for a longer or shorter period one or more little child. Only the family of high quality need apply.

Let's all join hands with the Michigan Children's Aid Society and help Michigan's dependent children. Those interested should write direct to the office at St. Joseph, Mich.

CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

Mrs. N. D. T.: Lemon juice and salt and sunshine applied to iron rust will remove it.

In the M. B. F. of Sept. 17th, I noticed the letter of Mrs. O. F. B. and would like very much to write to her. Will she please send me her address?—Mrs. J. Blake, R 1, Box 70, Hawks, Mich.

I have a letter from another lady who also would like the address of Mrs. O. F. B., Freeland, Mich. I may have had it but if so, have lost it and hereby ask the lady to kindly send it for the benefit of at least two subscribers.

Another Just In

On the Woman's Page of the M. B. F. I saw the letter offering to send the patterns for refooting stockings, but there was no address. Could I get the patterns? Although I am not the lady that requested the patterns, but would be very much pleased to get them.—Mrs. T. Z. Jordon, R 1, Spring Arbor, Mich.

By Request

I would love to see this in print. It so far surpasses anything ever written on this poem. I could not help sending it along that others may read.—A Subscriber.

The Bird With the Broken Wing (Addendum)

But thanks to the lowly Savior,
That is only half the truth,
For the heart of Him that loves me
Will cancel the sins of youth,
And the pinion that once was broken
Can be divinely mended, and then,
The bird with the stronger pinion
Will soar just as high again.

For it is not clearly stated,
Where sin did so greatly abound,
That grace would be superabundant,
And strength in His fulness be found?
So the bird with the broken pinion,
May more than recover all,
And because of God's infinite mercy,
Soar higher because of the fall.

The broken wing has found healing,
Its power to soar is complete,
And the bird in its new-found gladness
Its song is more tender and sweet;
So the life that sin has stricken,
May be healed by infinite love,
And the spirit once broken and helpless,
Soar to higher heights above.

—John M. Pike.

Stuffed Green Peppers

To make stuffed green pepper (sweet) use: 1 peck of green tomatoes, 1 head of cabbage, 3 bunches celery, 1-2 peck of onions, chop all together, pour hot brine over and let stand over night. Take all seeds out of the peppers and let them stand over night in hot brine, in the morning drain all, then stuff the peppers and sew them up and pack in a crock, then boil vinegar with mixed spices and a little sugar and pour over them, weight them down and keep in cool place.

Carrot Marmalade

1-2 pounds carrots, put through food chopper, cook until tender, 2 lemons (chopped), add to carrots, when about half done, then add 2 pounds sugar, boil slowly until thick. Put in glasses or fruit jars.—B. P.

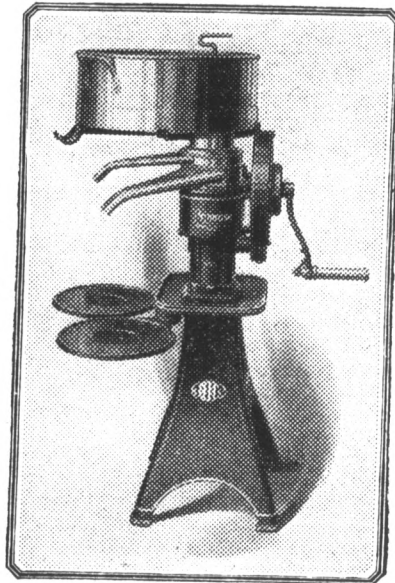
Green Tomato Mince Meat

1 peck of green tomatoes chopped, squeeze off juice and add as much water as there is juice, also five pounds of brown sugar, 2 pounds raisins, cook slowly until tender; stir to keep from burning, then add six large apples chopped, 2 tablespoons each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice, salt and 1 cup of vinegar, boil until thick. When making pies add bits of butter. This is delicious. I have made it for ten years. I think this department a great help and enjoy reading every word.

Last winter I crocheted ten tams, everyone who saw them admired them so. If any of the readers would like to have one of these tams, any color or combination of 2 colors for their children, or themselves, I will promise to have one finished within a week after I receive the order. I made dark red caps for my two girls. I will furnish the best yarn, Fleischers, and charge \$2. Will send them by post prepaid within week after order. State age of child you want cap made for. Thanks to Mrs. Jenney for our successful page.—Mrs. T. Motz, R 1, St Johns, Michigan.

Green Tomato Mince Meat

Chop 2 quarts green tomatoes, let juice run off, cover with cold water, let come to a boil, scald 1-2 hour drain thoroughly. Repeat this 3 times, then add 1 pound brown sugar, 1-2 pound seedless raisins, 1-4 cup citron, peel 1-2 pound chopped apples, 3-4 cup finely chopped suet, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 cup elder vinegar, stir well and cook until thick. Then add 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon each of cloves and nutmeg. Seal while hot.



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Every stylish woman is wearing a fur scarf with her coat, suit, dress or waist. It is appropriate for every occasion. This scarf is made of Manchurian fox, which has long, soft, silky hair. This is not the genuine American fox, but will wear much better than the genuine. Scarf is a large animal shape with head at one end and tail and paws at the other. Lined throughout with all-silk lining. Also has silk ruffle around neck. Very large and graceful. Colors: Black, Lucille brown or taupe gray.

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DEAR CHILDREN: Would you like to win some money while playing a game? How would you like to earn from \$2.00 to \$500.00 some evening after school? Five hundred dollars! If you put that much money in the bank now, by the time you were ready to attend the Michigan Agricultural College or any other college you preferred it would go a long way toward paying for your training. On the back cover, page 24, of this issue, the M. B. F. announces the opening of a great puzzle contest and you stand as good a chance of winning one of the cash prizes as any one. All it will cost you is a 2c stamp. Turn to that page and read the instructions very carefully and if there is anything you do not understand thoroughly ask your papa or mamma to explain it to you. Then get busy and find as many objects in the picture that begins with "S" as you can and write them down on a sheet of paper. You can have anyone you wish help you and be sure to send in the puzzle picture when you send your list of names. I feel sure one of the members of the Children's Hour will win the \$500 and that many of the other prizes will be won by my nieces and nephews. Remember the closing date and be sure your list reaches us by that time, but send it in before if you can.

I am printing four pictures of boys and girls the editor met while on his way to and in Europe. I know you have been waiting anxiously for these to appear because I promised some time ago to print them but this is the first opportunity I have had.

I just received word from Doc Sawbones that the Doo Dads will not return until the last of November. He has been very busy working out a plan which he told me all about after I promised not to reveal it to anyone until they returned. It will be a great surprise to you and you will have lots and lots of fun, Doc says, and I agree with him. I would like to tell you about it now but I promised so you will have to wait.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

S A L
A W E
L E A P S
P L Y
S Y L P H
P O O
H O W
The bird is S W A L L O W

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I am 14 years old and am in the 8th grade. I want to tell you about our class picnic. At Sunday school we have a class from the sixth grade to the eighth. We have a very nice teacher and yesterday we went to John Ball Park at Grand Rapids for a picnic. It seems kind of funny for the country children to go to the city for picnics but we had a lot of fun. We saw a lot of animals. I will name some: Honey-bear, black bear, white fox, coyotes, monkeys, parrots, canaries, cockatoos, alligators, silver pheasant, prairie dogs, Belgian hares, peacocks, storks, geese, swans, ducks, squirrels, deer and so many more that I cannot remember their names. Everything was rustic. The stairs up the hills were made of poles in the ground. There were caves from which the water came where you could get drinks and bridges made of poles across the river and little ponds. There were all kinds of trees and flowers. Well, I have forgotten to tell you how we went. My father took us in a Reo speed wagon. There were 15 of us. We ate our dinner as soon as we got there, then we looked around. We went through the green house and when we started home it, it was sprinkling so we started home and we did not get wet. I think we had the best time of our lives there. I will have to close.—Fern Dennis, Greenville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins: Rap! Rap! Rap! Well, here I am back to my dear old chums again. Well, school has started and we pupils are kept very busy while we study. Sometimes we don't study good, but so far we have got along fine in school. Just the first few weeks and we can't tell much how the studies will be later on, but I hope



How Father Cured a Pig of Eating Chickens

ABOUT SIXTY-FIVE years ago I lived with my father on a farm in southern Hillsdale county, Michigan. There was very little of the land cleared at that time and there were woods on all sides of us. My father had a lot of long-nosed, razor-back hogs that lived mostly in the woods upon acorns, hickory nuts and beech nuts. One of the old hogs got into the habit of killing and eating our chickens and father had to keep her shut up in the pen so she could not get to the chickens.

One morning father and I took the gun and went to the woods after the cows. On our way back we saw a long-eared owl and my father shot

at it. He did not succeed in killing it but he hit it breaking its wing and it fell to the ground. He took the owl by the wing and dragged it to the hog pen and threw it to the pig for her breakfast. The pig made a lunge to catch the owl as it was thrown to her but the owl seized her by the nose with both claws. When the old pig found she could not make the owl release its hold she began to run around the pen and squeal. When the owl finally did let go the pig nearly tore the pen down getting away from it. Father let the pig out of the pen next morning and she never offered to kill any chickens from that time on.—Julian A. Palmer, one of the old boys.

they will be the same as now. There are 24 pupils in my room and 13 pupils are in the seventh grade. I still get the dear old M. B. F. paper. I enjoy that paper more than any other paper. I like the Doo Dads very much. About the first thing I read is your letter, then the Doo Dads and then I never stop until I read the letters from my cousins. I enjoy reading Ethel Fay Sharp's letters so well; it seems as if she can make them so interesting. If ever I get a chance I will have my picture taken with my two pet rabbits and send in to our page. I have been giving them candy and now one of them will stand on its hind feet for candy. They also come up on the porch when they want something to eat, like a cookie, cracker or bread. I will close, hoping to hear from some of my cousins, all if they want to because I will sure answer their letters.—Alma Powell, Sidnaw, Box 106, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I received my first copy of your paper today and find it very interesting, especially the Children's Hour. I am a city boy and cannot write all about the farm but just the same I like to read others' letters concerning their farms. I guess you wonder how I happen to be taking a farm paper. I went to the State Fair at this city and when there I subscribed for it. I would like to receive letters from those lucky boys who are on the farm. I know that they have to work hard but they get fresh air.—Ralph Small, 693 Colburn Place, Detroit, Michigan.



"Jamshed," the little Hindoo boy a passenger with his parents on the Caronia. Every time I passed Jamshed with my camera he begged me to take his picture.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am 12 years old and in the 7th grade. Our school-house burned down last November but the new one is nearly built. We live on an 80 acre farm. For pets I have two cats and seven chickens. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I will close with a riddle: What is three-sevenths of chicken, two-thirds of cat, and one half of goat? Answer: Chicago.—June Nelson, Fillion, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 7th grade at school. For pets I have two dogs and eight chickens also. I would be very glad to hear from some of the boys and girls.—Helen Long Rosebush, Michigan

Dear Uncle Ned—I am in the 6th grade at school and I am 11 years old. I live on a 200 acre farm and we have 34 cows and calves altogether, 6 horses, a lot of pigs and 4 old sows. I wish some of the boys and girls would write me because I have no brothers nor sisters. I have a mile to go to school. Our school began the 12th of September.—Helen M. Haviland, Doster, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have been reading the Children's Hour for a long time and thought I would write. My papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I have been so busy going to school and since it started I don't have time to turn around. I am 14 years of age and in the 6th grade. I think the boys can write very nice letters. I'll be glad to hear from the boys and girls both. We have a man teacher this year and he is a lovely teacher. We all like him fine. I go to the Pine River school. I am acquainted with all the children and like them fine. And I also like school and get along fine in my studies.—Velma Rogers, Alma, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—As I have a few spare minutes I believe I will write you a letter. Well, Uncle Ned, how do you like this changeable weather? It is raining as I write this letter. Our school started September 12. I am in the eighth grade this year. I am 12 years old. I am corresponding with three children, two girls and one boy. I wish some more girls and boys would write to me. I surely love to read and write letters. The first thing I do when we get the M. B. F. is find the Children's Hour and



This dark eyed little lady lives in Brazil, and speaks Portuguese, but not English. She was the little girl who went on the same boat with the editor across the North Sea.



These two little Polish stevedore passengers didn't want their picture taken, but by giving each a penny I won them over. That always works!



Scottish Boy Scouts dressed in native kilts. Picture taken by editor in Edinburgh. It is sad to think that some day some of these fine-looking boys may be the victims of the "saloon bar," which is still tolerated in Scotland, as shown by the sign in the picture.

read all of our cousins' letters. Well, I must close now and leave room for some of the other girls and boys.—From your happy niece.—Miss Agnes Hampel, Mayville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned: Without a doubt I am too old to write to your column but I will take a chance this time. I am fifteen years of age and also a Sophomore this year. I just love school. I live on a two hundred and forty acre farm and as we are going to have silo fillers tomorrow I will have to go to bed because I will have to get up early in the morning. I would love to hear from some of the boys and girls about my age. I just finished writing to Lila Hampel; she had a letter in last week. I am sending my picture. You may print it if you are not afraid of driving the others away. With love to all—Marine Conner, Utica, Michigan.

No Marie, you are not too old to write to the Children's Hour and I do not think printing your picture will frighten the other boys and girls away; at least, I am going to print it and take a chance.

Dear Uncle Ned—Will you give some room to another farmer's daughter. I am 14 years old and in the 8th grade. I live on a 60 acre farm. We have 6 horses, 15 cows, 8 pigs and 90 sheep. For pets I have six cats and one dog. I have 3 sisters and 4 brothers. Our house has 22 rooms in it. I am five feet tall. I have dark eyes and light complexion and rosy cheeks. I will write to any boy or girl that guesses my middle name. It starts with P and the last letter is E. I will also send them my picture. My father is supervisor of Swan Creek township. I remain a friend of the M. B. F. and a niece to Uncle Ned—Miss Madge P. Shangle, St. Charles, Michigan.

I was pleased to receive the picture you enclosed but I am afraid it is not clear enough to print well on our page. Have you a better one you could send me?

Dear Uncle Ned—Am I too old to enter your circle? I am 16 years old and live on a 60 acre farm. I have three sisters and three brothers. I passed the eighth grade and am going to go to Bay City Business College. We had a picnic out in the woods this summer. We had ice cream, sandwiches, cake, pie and a tiny pig roasted. There were about 20 of us boys and girls. We sure all had a good time. The Children's Hour is sure an interesting page. I will close wishing Uncle Ned good luck and wishing some of the boys and girls would write.—Anna Pliska, Pinconning, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have been reading the boys and girls letters in the M. B. F. and I would like to join them too. I am going to school now. I am 16 years old and a Sophomore in high school. I have brown hair, about 5 ft. 8 in. tall and weigh about 130 pounds. I am going to try to get a letter from Doris Gleason, by guessing her middle name. I guess it is Leona. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write me and I surely will answer their letters.—Miss Bernice Beatty, Rockford, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—Well here's another girl that would like to join your merry circle. May she, Uncle Ned? We take the M. B. F. and think it is a good paper, anyway I love to read the Children's Hour and the Doo Dads. I bet the Doo Dads had a dandy time on their vacation. I am going to school again and I just love to go to school. Boys and girls, I would be very glad if some of you would write to me. I will answer all letters written to me.—Miss Clara Weber, Reeland, R 2, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 12 years old and in the 7th grade at school. I have curly hair and medium complexion. I have no brothers or sisters. My grandma takes the M. B. F. and I just finished reading the Children's Hour. I can milk cows and do lots of things. I did not start to school this year as we are going to move to Oklahoma in about 2 weeks. For pets I have 1 dog, 16 years old, 2 kittens and nine ducks. The fair starts next week.—Vivian Walker, Covert, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I always look for the Children's Hour just as soon as our paper comes. I have a mile and a half to walk to school. My school started September 5. We have 41 in our school. I am in the fifth grade. I wish you were here Halloween night Uncle Ned to take me to our box social. I am 11 years old. I will answer any letters that I get from your nieces or nephews.—Lois Moss, Muir, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farmers girl 15 years old. I go to the Miller school and am in the seventh grade. We have a new teacher this year. There are about 40 pupils in our school. We have two horses, six cows, three calves, six pigs and about a hundred chickens. For pets I have a little dog and two guineas. Wishing Uncle Ned and M. B. F. success.—Miss Mary Pliska, Box 118, Pinconning, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 12 years old and live on a 200 acre farm. I have 4 brothers. One of my brothers is in the navy. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the Children's Hour very much. For pets I have a chicken, a calf and a kitten. My school started last month. I am in the 7th grade. I have 2 miles to walk. I wish some of the girls who write to you would write to me.—Elva Murtland, R 2, Morley, Michigan.

All Mich. Crops Show Improvement

Little Frost; Good Rains; Fine Weather; Late Crops Yielding Well

THE LATE potato harvest is in full swing in most sections of Michigan, and the yield is much better than anticipated. Early potatoes, were, however, a virtual failure. Prices paid to farmers range from \$1.10 per cwt. in Mecosta county, to \$3 and \$4 per cwt. in the more southerly counties where most of the crop up to the present time has gone directly to merchants or consumers. Early last week farmers were being paid from \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt. for beans. Since then the price has dropped 25 to 50 cts. per cwt. Corn prices range from 50 to 60 cents per bushel; wheat from \$1 to \$1.15; oats, 27 to 42 cts., depending upon locality and whether new or old; hay, \$10 to \$20 per ton; rye, 70 to 90 cents per bushel; eggs, 30 to 40 cents per dozen. Generally speaking the lowest prices recorded are in the northerly sections of the state and the highest in the southern portions. Proximity to market is a larger factor than ever before in making the price to the farmer owing to the high freight rates.

Washtenaw—Wheat is in and silo-filling done. Everyone attending the Wayne County Fair at Northville. Farmers are doing their road work and starting to dig potatoes and husk corn.—H. C. R.

Mecosta (S.E.)—Corn husking well under way. Corn not as good as expected. Potato digging well started; the yield about 50 to 150 bu. per acre. Many being rushed to market, and prices are rapidly falling.—P. A. W.

Gratiot—Beans most all threshed and 90 per cent of them marketed; the pick runs from 4 to 14 lbs. and the yield from 5 to 20 bu. to the acre. Wheat all sown and what is up looks good. Some are plowing for next year. Farmers start harvesting beans this week.—G. M.

Lapeer (South)—For the acreage of beans pulled and not pulled there is an average of half a crop, much colored and heavy pickers. For the acreage of potatoes planted and so far dug there is a report of 75 bu. per acre. Most all corn is cut.—Mrs. W. W. H.

Montcalm—Farmers are very busy harvesting beans and buckwheat, putting in grain and digging potatoes. The soil is very wet from recent rains. We have had no killing frost here yet. About the only things farmers are selling are potatoes, cream and eggs.—G. B. W.

Sanilac—Farmers are about through filling silos and hay, about finished harvesting beans, and some are threshing beans. Wheat is up and looking well; it has been a good fall for wheat. Some rye is being sown. Not much hay moving at present.—A. B.

Kalamazoo (N. W.)—Worms in corn are destroying the ears. Hog cholera has started in around Hilliards; one farmer lost 12, his entire herd, one night. Have not heard that it is spreading much, as the farmers near had their herds vaccinated.—L. B. M.

Monroe—Wheat has averaged 16 bu. to the acre; quality poor. Oats 13 bu. Corn is a good quality but ears are short. The acreage of wheat sown is about as usual. Soil in good shape. The farmers are well along with their work for this time of the year. Not much going to market.—G. L. S.

Lenawee—Large crop of corn. Potatoes better than expected, but not half a crop. Beans in this vicinity good as to quantity. Practically no beans raised for market near here. Lots of clover and alfalfa hay. Hay market slow. High freight rates making it hard for farmers.—C. H. S.

Jackson—Weather fine. Farmers are busy sowing wheat and rye. The majority of farmers are sowing wheat this year instead of rye. Corn nearly all cut and promises a good yield. Beans poor. Late potatoes fair yield. Hay is doing fine and brings a high price as a shortage is predicted.—G. S.

Oakland (W.)—Late potato digging is hardly started, going from 50 bu. up. Beans all harvested but no threshing as yet. The usual amount of wheat and rye being sown. Apple crop is small, hardly any for farmers' use, with none to sell. The third cutting of alfalfa all secured. The new consolidated school in Hartland township in full swing.—J. W. C.

Alpena—Silos all filled. Lots of corn left in fields. A good quantity of apples here. Lots of hay being pressed. Potato digging is just starting; potatoes are averaging about 100 bus., where closely planted; some are not worth digging while others are good. Beans are not filled well. Heavy rains last week. Fall plowing being done. Wheat is looking good.—O. H.

Hillsdale—Corn is all cut; had been damaged by the ear worm to a great extent. Bean acreage in this county was not very large this year but those that were grown were well podded. Late potatoes are not as good a crop as they were estimated. Buckwheat is being cut and will be a good crop. Plenty of rain and the ground is too wet to work. We have had no frost yet. The 71st annual county fair was held at the fair grounds last week. The livestock exhibits were more than the regular buildings could accommodate and tents were erected for that purpose.—R. J. F.

Tuscola—Wheat is looking good, and quite a large acreage is being sown. Potatoes are being dug. The yield is as good as was expected. Corn husking has started, the yield is good. Some beans have been threshed and the quality is poor; the pick is from 8 to 24 lbs. to the hundred. Beets are not as good as was thought last month.—W. H. C.

Calhoun—Late potatoes will turn out fairly good. There are no early potatoes in this section. Hay not plentiful, going to market slow. Corn husking has commenced, turning out fairly good. Garden trucking about over. Having nice weather for fall work. Wheat about all sown. Some rye being put in yet.—G. H. S.

St. Joseph—Rye up and looking fine. Farmers are finishing fall work. Potatoes are doing very well and no frost here yet, although it has been quite chilly at night. A few farmers who had buckwheat out are threshing now. Have noticed worms in corn; seem to be quite a few and are doing considerable damage.—Mrs. H. G. H.

Saginaw (S.)—Fine fall weather; no frosts to kill anything. Beans are about all harvested and threshing has commenced with about 8 to 12 bu. to the acre; quality fairly good. Late potatoes have made fairly good but will be a short crop on account of poor stand. Corn husking has commenced. Wheat looks fine.—G. L.

Wexford—Corn cut and some husked. Turning out fine. Silo filling over with. Late potatoes look good yet. Earlier planted potatoes selling at 90c per bu. Wind-fall apples at 75c to \$1 bu.; good apples at \$1.50 to \$2. Veal at 11c. Cows are some higher this fall than in the spring. Cutting buckwheat and wood seems to be the order of the day. Beans are a good crop.—W. A. J.

Emmet—Considerable rain. Farmers busy between showers completing harvesting. Silos all filled. Picking apples, corn husking, etc., now being done. Plenty of cider apples and best ones are bringing a fair price on market. Winter rye looking fine. Fall plowing under way. Stock looking good, plenty of pasture.—Mrs. G. P. C.

Eaton (W.)—Corn all in shock. Early potatoes are a failure; late are nearly up to last year's crop, good large size and will yield 125 to 150 bushels per acre. Beans all secured in very good condition; early poor and late well podded and filled. Farmers are sowing wheat and rye with ground in fine condition; plenty of rain.—C. F. L.

Genesee (C.)—Beans are a light crop; most fields will yield about 10 bushels, some not as good as that. Late potatoes have done fine and are of good size and quality; can be bought at \$1.05 per bushel. Sugar beets look good in most places and a fairly good yield is looked for. Corn crop is splendid. Alfalfa has done fine. Pastures are good. All stock looking exceptionally well.—A. R. G.

Midland (C.)—No bean threshing has been done in this vicinity; some beans however, have been threshed in the county and there appears to be a good yield. Potatoes are not yet being dug but indications are that the crop will be fair. There were not a great many sugar beets put in in this community, but what there are are good; an extra good yield is expected.—C. L. H.

Shiawassee (E.)—Seeding is well under way in this part of the county, the late rains having put the soil in fine condition. The bean harvest is about all finished except some fields that were sown quite late. Some fields of sugar beets show evidence of leaf blight. Corn is being badly damaged by what some experts call corn borers and others call it corn weevil; a large acreage of sweet corn was planted for the canning factory and many fields are nearly a total loss through the ravages of this pest. The late potato crop is very light and the early crop in many cases returned but little more than was planted in the spring. Small fruits were abundant but apples, peaches, cherries and pears as a crop was a failure. Apple orchards that last year produced hundreds of bushels did not yield ten bushels this year and a good share of the crop dropped off during the month of August.—D. H. W.

(Continued on page 23)

The Publisher's Desk

TRUSTWORTHY COMMISSION HOUSES

In an early issue we hope to publish a list of the commission houses which are giving satisfactory service to our readers. We believe that this would be a real service to others who are looking for a better market for some of their produce and would be in justice to the honest commission men, for we are convinced that there are many who attempt to build up a reputation for fair dealing.

Our readers will, therefore, be doing the M. B. F. and the farming business in Michigan a great favor if they will write us within the next week, their recommendation of any commission men with whom they have been carrying on satisfactory transactions for some little time. Please address the Publisher.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



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

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FREE TIRES for YOUR OWN CAR to a representative in each community. Write for booklet fully describing this new process and explaining our amazing introductory offer to owner agents.

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With this 25 Cal. regulation blue steel **AUTOMATIC REVOLVER** \$9.75
Regular Price \$22.50
OUR PRICE
While they last

Keep one of these safety brand new revolvers in your home and be fully protected against burglars, thieves and hold-up men. It's a terrible fright to wake up in the night—hear noises down stairs or in the next room—and realize your neglect has left you wholly UNPROTECTED.

Buy one of these revolvers and be always fully protected. Handsome blue steel, gun-metal finish. **HAS DOUBLE SAFETY** and is practically "fool-proof" against accidents. Perfect grip, accurate aim. Rifled barrel, hard rubber, checkered grips, safety lever. Holds 7 cartridges. Small, compact, lies flat and will not bulge out pocket. Shoots the famous Colt Auto Cartridges.

SEND NO MONEY

Order to-day. Just send your name and address and say which revolver you want.
No. 334 is 25 calibre, 7 shot. **\$9.75**
Regular price \$22.50. Our price

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Don't wait. Order this bargain to-day. Write clearly your name, address and the Number of the Revolver you want to order. Send no cash. We ship by return mail. Pay Postman on arrival, our price, plus postage. Send for free catalog.

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BARN PAINT \$1.17 per gallon

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

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advertise in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will be worth your while to read the livestock advertisements in every issue to keep posted on what they have to offer.

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The Journal is Michigan's FAMILY newspaper. It has something special for every MAN, WOMAN and CHILD. Its news service from world, nation and state and many unusual features furnish information and entertainment for every member of the family.

The Journal's up-to-the-minute and accurate daily market quotations are a necessary adjunct to "Market Flashes" and advice in the Business Farmer. We recommend the Journal very highly. Send only \$4.25 to the Business Farmer and receive these two excellent publications for one full year. (The lowest price ever made on these two publications.)

Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$4.25 for which you are to send me the Business Farmer and Detroit Journal each one full year. You are to county my subscription in your Word Contest.

Name R. F. D. No.

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Your subscription on this Special Bargain Offer will count as one in "S" Word Picture Contest.



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Oct. 18—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. 3—Poland Chinas. W. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.
Nov. 9—Poland Chinas. William Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.
Nov. 10—Poland Chinas. Young Bros., Niles, Mich.
Feb. 2—Hampshire Swine. Lenawee County Hampshire Swine Breeders' Assn., Adrian, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
August Miller, St. Johns, Mich.
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CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS JACKSON, MICH.

Holstein Breeders Since 1906

BULL CALVES Sired by SEGIS FLINT
Hengerveld Lad. The average records of his four nearest dams are 33.12 lbs. butter and 730 lbs. milk in seven days from A. R. O. dams representing the leading families of the breed with records up to 29 pounds in seven days. Priced to sell.
L. C. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

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

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
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Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

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

J. F. RIEMAN

Owner
Flint, Mich.

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.

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 30 lbs. Priced at half value. \$100 up. Federally tested June 10. Write for list.
ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, 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 Glista 32.37 lbs.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

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

CHOICE YOUNG BULL READY FOR SERVICE

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

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A place to buy good breeding stock at reasonable prices.

FRED B. SWINEHART, President
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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.

CONSIGNMENT SALE

— OF —

West Michigan's Healthy Cattle

— AT THE —

West Michigan State Fair Grounds

Grand Rapids, Michigan, on

Wednesday, October 19, 1921

117 head selected from 28 good West Michigan Herds where some of Michigan's best 30-lb. bulls are in service.

Several carloads of good cows, most of them fresh milch at time of sale, or due to freshen within from two to six weeks from date of sale. Choice heifer calves of good breeding, and a considerable number of desirable yearling and two year old heifers safe in calf to 30-lb. bulls.

Two 30-lb. bulls and 10 other well bred young bulls from high record sires and good A. R. O. dams.

Good A. R. O. cows, some with records up to 29-lbs., and safe in calf to 30-lb. bulls.

This is the buyer's opportunity to get anything he desires, from a 30-lb. bull, a well bred heifer calf, or a yearling heifer, to a carload or more of good fresh milch cows or cows nearly ready to freshen at time of sale.

Remember Michigan is one of the states where the percentage of tubercular cattle is very low, and most of these cattle come from herds that are under State and Federal supervision, and a considerable number of these herds are fully State and Government accredited.

Sale catalogs will be out on or about October 1st.

If interested, write for Sale Catalog.

W. R. Harper, Sales Manager
Middleville, 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.

FOR SALE 10 HEAD HIGH QUALITY HOLSTEIN COWS

nearly all due to freshen right away.
JAMES HULETT & SONS
R 7, Lansing, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

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

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

DETROIT FAIR CONSIGNMENT SALE

October 18, 1921

70 HEAD

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Among them 8 yearling daughters of Maple Crest DeKol. All splendid individuals. 33 lb. yearling bull. Fine bunch of cows bred to such sires as Genista, grandson of May Echo Sylvia, Pelletier King Dora DeKol, son of Woodcrest Dora DeKol, a 35 lb. cow and King Pontiac Segis Lad DeKol, a young 40 lb. show bull that Mr. E. M. Bayne bought at Brentwood sale. All Federal tested. Sold subject to 60 to 90 days retest.

Write for catalogue to

E. A. HARDY
ROCHESTER, MICH.

OCT. 21 Friday, Oct. 21st at 10 o'clock OCT. 21

HOWELL SALES CO.

of Livingston County, the oldest sales Co. of Livingston County will hold their

8th ANNUAL SALE

—OF—

90 Head of Reg. Holstein Cattle

at the Sale Pavilion on the

Fair Grounds at Howell, Michigan

This sale consists of young cows and heifers due to freshen this fall and winter. Sired by and bred to bulls from dams with records from 30 to 45 pounds. Several with good A. R. O. records. Catalogs ready Oct. 10th.

Auctioneer, J. E. MACK.

WILLIAM I. GRIFFIN, Sec'y.
Howell, Michigan

S. T. WOOD in the box.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

TUBERCULOSIS

I have a cow 2 years old that has had a cough since early spring. She coughs some every few days and coughs a lot when you hurry her. She eats well and seems hearty. But is real thin and doesn't flesh up any. Would like to know if this would be tuberculosis. If I had the State Veterinarian examine her what would it cost me or would the state stand some expense?—Mrs. M. D., Blaney, Michigan.

Get the State Veterinarian to test her for tuberculosis if possible; should he refuse, then have your local veterinarian; the state will at least furnish the tuberculin to make the test and be sure you have a veterinarian approved by the state then, should she prove to be tubercular the state will pay the appraisal on her which should be fifty dollars.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

I have a dairy of 6 head of cows and last fall one of them lost her calf at about seven months. So far as I know she has never received any injuries which would cause her to do so. A month or so later another cow did the same thing at about the same time, that is, at seven months. I then had two cows which came in all right but again this last spring I had two do the same as those last fall. Can you suggest what may be the cause and give advice as to the remedy? Is it contagious abortion?—Reader, Howell, Michigan.

You undoubtedly have contagious abortion in your herd and I would advise you to take the matter up with the State Veterinarian at Lansing, Michigan. You should get some help along the line of treatment and the whole matter will be kept confidential so the condition of your herd will not be publicly exposed.

SHEEP HAVE STOMACH WORMS

I have lost several sheep recently. A swelling comes under the jaw and they drink lots of water. Their eyes at times look as though they were going blind. Nearly all die that get in this condition. What ails them?—H. A. S., Midland, Michigan.

From the meagre description given I should judge that your sheep are affected with stomach worms and would advise that you take one of the sheep or lambs that appear to be in the last stages of the disease and either perform an autopsy or have a veterinarian do so to make sure of the cause of the trouble. The stomach worm is found in the fourth stomach from 1-2 to 3-4 of an inch in length and has the appearance of a red and white thread twisted together, when it is full of blood.

The presence of worms in a flock is indicated by the lambs becoming dull and listless, the wool dry and harsh, the skin which should be a bright pink, becomes pale, and the eyelids when turned back show the membranes to be clear instead of a network of blood vessels. In the last stages, a dropsical swelling appears under the jaws. When worms are present, the lambs should be drenched with some vermifuge and changed to fresh pasture. Copper sulphate, commonly known as blue vitrol, is an excellent remedy, but one that must be used with extreme care owing to its poisonous nature. Sheep to be treated should be kept off feed for eighteen hours before treating. Just before treating, dissolve one ounce of copper sulphate in two quarts of water and administer doses as follows: For a three months old lamb, 2-3 of an ounce of the solution; for a six months old lamb, 1 1-3 ounces; for a yearling, two ounces and for a mature sheep 3 ounces. Any of the solution left over should be destroyed, as it is not safe to use unless fresh. A solution can best be obtained by suspending the ounce of copper sulphate in a cloth and lowering it into the water only far enough to submerge the copper sulphate.—Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, M. A. C.

MACK'S STATE FAIR NOTES

A DELEGATION from Detroit, including Geo. W. Dickinson, John Endicott, John Haggerty and others will attend the National Dairy Show at Minneapolis, Oct. 8 to 12, being invited by Col. W. E. Skinner the genial manager of that enterprise. H. W. Norton, Jr., and Com-



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

FIRST ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE

MICHIGAN STATE GUERNSEY BREEDERS' ASS'N.

SIXTY-SEVEN REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

East Lansing, Mich., October 19, 1921

(Sale Pavilion—Michigan Agricultural College)

Below are listed some of the consignments. Others as good:

IMP. CHRISTINE OF ST. SAMPSONS A. R. 3106; milk, 8527.10 lbs.; B. Fat, 498.9 lbs. at 2 yrs., re-entry milk, 11645.0 lbs.; B. Fat 608.0 lbs. (Two daughters offered in the sale.)
JUMBO OF BRIARBANK 64998, dam is Janoca of Briarbank 2nd A. R. 5844 B. Fat 772.23 lbs. (9th Class C.)
SIX SONS AND FIVE DAUGHTERS OF BELLWOOD DIMPLE BASS 48941 who is by Jethro Bass A. R. (Sire of 22 A. R. daughters) and out of Lily of Grasslands A. R. 2919; B. Fat 540.77 lbs. at 4 years.
LILA OF CHESNEY FARMS A. R. 9538; milk 7079.0 lbs.; B. Fat 364.50 lbs. Class EE.
TAN TIVY OF MAPLECREST A. R. 5961; milk 10139.70 lbs.; B. Fat 507.2 lbs. at 3 years.
VENUS OF NELCROFT A. R. 3894; milk 10061.30 lbs.; B. Fat 496.22 lbs. at 2 years; reentry, milk 11446.10 lbs.; B. Fat 584.59 lbs. at 3 years.
TWO DAUGHTERS OF MAY KING'S LADDIE OF CHILMARK 32065, A. R., he by Ithen Daisy's May King of Langwater A. R. (Sold for \$20,000)
MONARCH OF CAPITOL VIEW 63711, 1st prize, Michigan State Fair, 1920
ST. AUSTELL DIRECT 57081 (Two daughters, one son in sale). Sire, Don Diavolo of Linda Vista A. R. Dam, Richesse of Halcym A. R. 5339; B. Fat 502.2 lbs.
TWO FULL SISTERS, sired by Golden King of Briarbank (Grand Champion, Michigan, 1920) Dam has record of 416.6 lbs. at 2 yrs., on retest.
DAUGHTERS OF GOVERNOR OF THE CHENE, IMP. GALANY'S SEQUEL, MODENA'S YEOMAN OF LANGWATER, PRISCILLA'S MAY KING, LANGWATER CRUSADER, etc.

Auctioneers—Love and Benjamin.

Send for catalog to

F. E. FOX, Sales Manager, Waukesha, Wisconsin

SHORTHORN

SHORTHORNS

We are now offering two splendid bulls, ten months old, the kind that is hard to find, out of our great breeding bull Perfection Heir; also a few heifers, some of them well along in calf. Will be priced worth the money. Write your wants or better come and pick them out. Will guarantee breeders.

S. H. PANGBORN & SON

3 Miles East. Bad Axe, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

As I have sold my Cattle Ranch near Reed City, Michigan, I am offering for sale my herd of 50 registered Shorthorns headed by one of the best Scotch bulls in the State, Master Model 576147. This herd of cattle are principally 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 BREEDERS' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary.

FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

3 EXTRA GOOD BULL CALVES FOR SALE. From the Maple Ridge herd of Bates Shorthorns. Calved in September 1920.

J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Michigan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN sheep Both sex for sale.

J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association offer for sale 75 head; all ages, both milk and beef breeding. Send for new list.

M. E. MILLER, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

MILKING STRAIN SHORTHORNS Registered stock of all ages and both sex. Herd headed by the imported bull, Kelmscott Viscount 25th, 648,563. Prices reasonable.

LUNDY BROS., R4, Davison, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS Bulls old enough for service, tuberculin tested and at bargain prices.

W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS Herd bulls for quick sale. Fair Acres Goods and Collingie 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.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL Past three years old. A splendid individual. Perfectly gentle. Has not served more than twenty cows during a season. Price reasonable.

M. E. CURTIS, Big Rapids, Mich.

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.

G. T. BRYCE, Romeo, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF 7 MONTHS OLD. SIRE, Langwater Prince (Charmante, A. R. 4 A. R. daughters average 416 lbs. fat 2 1-2 yrs. Dam, Layton'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

GUERNSEYS

OF MAY ROSE AND GLENWOOD BREEDING. No abortion, clean federal inspected. Their sires dam made 19,460.20 milk, 909.05 fat. Their mother's sire's dam made 15,109.10 milk 778.80 fat. Can spare 3 cows, 2 heifers and a beautiful lot of young bulls.

T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

JERSEYS

REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD—Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyluck 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolic's Master Pugs 177683, a grandson of Pugs 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.

GUY C. WILBUR, R. 1, Redding, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM—REGISTERED Jersey cattle.

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

JERSEY BULL CALVES. Show type. From producers. \$50 and up according to age.

MILO H. EDISON & SON, R2, Grand Rapids, Mich.

IF THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD, HOW much would a son of Pugs 99th's Duke 8th, who has 60 per cent blood of Sophie 19th, be worth to you?

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 IMPROVE your herd.

FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—KING REPRATER 713941, and Beau Perfection 327899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, bred or opened, bred to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.

Tony B. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehrholtz, Herdsman,

MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

LAKESIDE HEREFORDS JUST TWO bull calves left.

They are good ones. High class females, all ages. Best of blood. Come and see.

E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

Write us, tell us what you want and get our prices.

La FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind.

J. Crouch & Son, Prop.

HEREFORDS & DUROCS

Yearling bulls and bull calves, Beau Donald breeding. Also Duroc boars and gilts.

J. C. THOMSON & SON, Parma, Mich.

ANGUS

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.V.

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, of heifers and cows for sale.

Priced to move. Inspection invited.

RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Michigan

The Home of

Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny

Probably

The Worlds' Greatest BREEDING BULL

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS

Orion, Mich.

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

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RAVENSWOOD STOCK FARM

is now offering to deliver anywhere in Michigan a few splendid young Red Polled bull calves for \$65 each. Some ready for service. Papers furnished in purchaser's name.

W. B. SHEPPARD, Prop.

West Branch, R. 1, Mich.

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

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

JAMES FRANTZ & SONS, Bluffton, Ohio

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

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.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. O. IN MICH.

Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Prince and L's Long Prospect.

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

FARWELL LAKE FARMS BIG TYPE P. 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.

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.

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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 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.

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

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

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Fall pigs for sale sired by the 1200 lb. boar Monster Big Bob \$27.623 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.
CHAS. 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 sexes, good and growthy. Best of blood lines represented. Write or call. W. Caldwell & Son, Springport, Mich.

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

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

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.

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

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—BIG ONES!
Priced to move them quick.
VIRGIL DAVIS, Ashley, Mich.

SOWS BRED TO MICHIGANA ORION SEN-
sation (a great son of Great Orion's Sensation) and Michigana Demonstrator (one of largest boars in state) for sale at conservative prices. Also big, growthy spring boars and gilts.
MICHIGANA FARM, Pavilion, Mich
Kalamazoo County

DUROC BOARS SPRING FARROW,
Mostly Colonel, Long Wonder and Sensation breeding.
CHASLEN FARMS, Northville, Mich.

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

Duroc Jersey Bred Stock all Sold. Orders taken for ventling pigs. 1,000 pound herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, 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—DUROC FALL GILTS AND BRED
sows. One Duroc Boar from Brookwater breeding. Choice spring pigs.
Louis R. Eisentrager, R 1, Linden, Mich.

FOR SALE—REG. DUROC JERSEY SWINE.
A few real boar and sow pigs by Michigan Grand Champion Boar and from prize winning dams. Also a few fall pigs either sex, sired by 5th aged boar Detroit and 2nd at Saginaw. All stock double immuned except fall pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

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

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS
SPRING DUROC BOARS
at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.
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
Potterville, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 FINE SPRING BOARS

BROOKWATER BREEDING
will go 150 lbs. \$25.00 each. Registered.
SCHAEFFER BROS., R1, Leonard, 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, Dorp, Mich., R 3.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE HOGS ARE THE MOST POPU-
lar hogs of today. Spring and fall boar pigs, at a bargain. A few open gilts, 9th year.
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
Evart, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE A FEW WOOLY RAM
LAMBS PRICED TO SELL
DAN BOOHER, R 4, Evart, 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.

FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS THAT
have sire and type. Call or write.
Armstrong Bros., R.R. No. 3, 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.

GRAND VIEW FARM MERINOS. B & C
type. Prices right. R1, McConnellsville, O.
H. H. & J. E. RICHARDSON,

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.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS

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

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET RAM

Breeding and individuality. Ranging from one to four years old.
ROBERT J. NOON, Jackson, Mich., R 9.

MICH. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

offers for sale rams and ewes of the Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford and Rambouillet breeds of sheep. For information write
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY,
East Lansing, Michigan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS. All ages. Bred and priced right. Also registered ewes all ages.
W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

AT BARGAINS, REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE
lambs, yearlings, two-year old rams, ewes all ages. Suckling, two-year-old Shetland ponies.
HARRY GARMAN & SONS
Route 3, Mendon, Michigan.

SHROPSHIRE rams and ewes of Imp. stock at
panic prices. Bro. Sheepman, don't use scrubs, let me help you out. E. W. Wilcox, Crosby, Pa.

FOR SALE

BLACK TOP DELAINE RAMS.
FRANK ROHRBACHER, Laingsburg, Mich.

TO INCREASE YOUR RETURNS

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

REGISTERED B & C TYPE

American Delaine Sheep both sexes for sale, at farmers' prices.
F. H. CONLEY & SON
Maple Rapids, 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. Woolled from nose to toes. A. E. Bacon & Son, Sheridan, Mich.

FOR SALE, REG. HAMPSHIRE RAMS shown
at the 1921 Michigan State Fair.
OTTO C. KNAB & SON, Monroe, Mich.

FOR SALE - HAMPSHIRE EWES
Yearling ewes, ewe lambs, yearling rams, ram lambs. All in excellent condition. Prices right. Write for terms, etc.
JOE A. KELLEY, Elsie, Mich.

REGISTERED SHEEP Cotswold, Lincoln, Shropshire & Tunis
L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

PET STOCK

THOROUGHbred WATCH DOGS

Ten Day Sale

One pedigreed, registered English Bulldog, photo on request\$35

Two, five months old, pedigreed spayed female and one male Airedale Terrier\$20

One pedigreed, White Airedale male, one year old\$20

One pedigreed, female French bull\$20

Three thoroughbred Rat Terriers two months old\$15

One six months old pedigreed Boston Bull Terrier, male\$25

All stock guaranteed as represented. Send check in first mail.

BATH CITY KENNELS

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, Mt. Clemens, Michigan

FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS. DOES,
breeding age, \$6. Three months old pair, \$5. Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Quality guaranteed.
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

Every Breeder

Can use M. B. F.'s
Breeders' Directory
to good advantage.
Run your ad. and
watch the returns
come in.

**WHAT HAVE YOU
TO OFFER ?**

missioner of Agriculture, H. H. Hailaday of Lansing will also be members of the delegation which will do its level best to secure next year's dairy show for Detroit. It goes without saying that all of the gentlemen mentioned will be looking out for tips that will add to the interest of next year's Michigan State Fair.

The secretary-manager and the business committee of the State Fair are working out the details of a plan that will add 200 head to the stabling capacity of the big cattle barn at the fair grounds; this will make room for 664 head of cattle in this splendid building. The cost of making the structural changes will be very small when the greatly increased capacity of the rearranged building is taken into consideration.

One of the most worthy exhibits, in the Angus division of the recent State Fair, was made by Frank Perry, Davison, Mich. Mr. Perry is not in a position to devote so much time to the fitting of his herd as is given by some of the exhibitors who patronize the big show circuit but the high average quality of his herd is attested by the good showing it made in competition with the strongest entry list ever shown in the state. The three-year-old bull Black Rosegay, which stood in third place at Detroit with only Scripps and Carpenter & Ross above him, is one of the best Angus bulls the writer has ever seen; he was senior and grand champion aged bull at Bay City and Davison. The Perry herd also won third on two-year-old bull and junior bull calf and fourth on senior yearling heifer. It was, indeed, a very great honor to be "inside the money" in the cattle show at the 1921 Michigan State Fair. At Bay City the Perry herd was again in competition with a part of the Scripps herd. Black Rosegay winning the grand championship over Editor of Wildwood and taking first on exhibitor's herd. Mr. Perry also won first on bull under six months, heifer under six months and on calf herd; he also won second on aged cow.

The Experience Pool

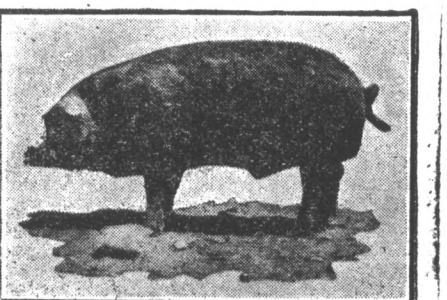
Bring your everyday problems in and get the experience of other farmers. Questions addressed to this department are published here and answered by you, our readers, who are graduates of the School of Hard Knocks and who have their diplomas from the College of Experience. If you don't want our editor's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

CATTLE HIDES TANNED INTO HARNESS LEATHER

I see that a man in Thompsonville wants to know where one can get cattle hides tanned into harness leather. There is a firm in Manistee that will do the work at 15c per square foot. I had one horse hide and one cow hide tanned into leather and it is alright. The name and address is Manistee Tanning Co., Manistee, Mich.—G. M. H., Honor, Mich.

MAPLE SAP VINEGAR

A year ago last spring we made a barrel of maple sap vinegar, boiled down sap until we thought it about the right sweetness and it has been out of doors ever since. It is same as vinegar but stringy and rather light colored. Can any one tell me what to do to make good vinegar out of it as it is worthless as it is?—J. G., Manton, Michigan.



Peach Hill Orion King, No. 152489, heads the fine herd of Duroc Jersey swine owned by Inwood Bros., of Peach Hill Farms, Romeo, Mich. This boar is one of the finest of the breed in Michigan and won 3rd prize in the 2 years or over class at the 1921 State Fair against stiff competition from this and other states. These enterprising breeders also won several other prizes at the State Fair this year with animals from their herd.

Fur Department

Edited by A. R. Harding, America's
foremost author and trapper.

Questions Invited.

NEW YORK FUR SALES

SOME 400 buyers from Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee and other leading domestic markets as well as from Montreal, Toronto, Canada also several from Europe attended the New York Fur Auction Sales which were held in New York City from September 19 to 24. The interest throughout the sales was good and prices on nearly every article was higher than generally expected.

Quantities of the various articles offered and sold were: Bear 851; beaver 6,160; civet cat 45,700; coon 36,900; ermine (white weasel) 120,000; fisher 320; fox, cross 537; fox, grey 11,000; fox, red 21,200; fox, silver 169; fox, white 2,980; house cat 20,000; lynx 1,048; marten 8,480; mink 20,600; mole 816,000; muskrat 395,000; opossum 261,000; otter 1,135; skunk 143,500; wild cat 15,000; wolf 35,000.

Results compared with the previous or April sale were: Bear 25 per cent higher; beaver 10 per cent higher; civet cat no change; raccoon, northern 20 per cent higher; raccoon, southwestern 35 per cent higher; ermine 20 per cent higher; fisher 20 per cent higher; fox, cross 20 per cent higher; fox, grey 15 per cent higher; fox, red no change; fox, silver fresh clear skins 30 per cent higher; fox, white 20 per cent higher; house cat no change; lynx 15 per cent higher; marten 10 per cent higher; mink 20 per cent higher; mole no change; muskrat, brown 30 per cent higher; muskrat, southern 50 per cent higher; muskrat, black 10 per cent higher; possum 10 per cent lower; otter, northern 20 per cent higher; otter, southern 40 per cent higher; skunk, eastern 30 per cent higher; skunk, northern 25 per cent higher; skunk, southwestern 30 per cent higher; wild cat, northern 10 per cent higher; wild cat, southern 10 per cent higher; wolf, northern 30 per cent higher; wolf, southern 25 per cent higher.

Other sales will take place in St. Louis where about same quantity will be offered. During the summer some small sales were held at Winnipeg, Canada and a few weeks ago a sale of fair size was held at Montreal, Canada where best spring muskrat from Michigan, Wisconsin and similar sections ranged from \$1.75 to a little better, than \$2.00. Raccoon sold as high as \$5.50. Michigan best black skunk \$5.50; mink ranged from \$7.00 to about \$20.00.

Trappers and small dealers must remember that these prices are gross from which selling charges must be deducted and vary from say 5 to about 10 per cent. Thus a skunk selling for \$5.50 would mean only about \$5.00 to the shipper. Again remember that the prices mentioned are top and that most pelts sold for much less.

As the trapping season will soon be here again many are wondering what values will be. This is a question rather hard to say in advance but indications now point to very satisfactory prices at least when compared with most other farm products.

Results of the sales as given would tend to show a good demand for with the exception of opossum no article showed a decline and with the exception of red fox and civet cat all advanced in comparison with April when the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation held their previous sale.

The general impression is that the supply of raw furs is rather short and that manufacturers are buying for immediate needs. If business conditions, in general, were good there is no question as to raw fur prices—they would be high—but under present conditions no one looks for "boom" figures but at the same time probably higher than present business conditions would indicate.

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

FARMS & LANDS

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

FOR SALE, RAVENSWOOD STOCK FARM in Ogemaw county, Mich., on trunk line 76, 220 acres, all good soil, no waste land, 140 a under cultivation, 60 a pasture, balance timber. 2 spring creeks, 4 good wells; 12 room house, cellar under all. Basement barn 40x60 30x40. Natco tile silo 16x35, 5 other buildings, 2 corn cribs, large bearing orchard. Have lived on farm over 35 years. Will sell on contract, unable to work it on account of age. Price \$65 per acre. W. B. SHEPPARD, West Branch, R-1, Michigan.

68 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, MOSTLY ALL cleared. Fair frame house, new barn built last year, 32x46; frame granary 14x20, good well 280 feet deep; well drained, good ditches and fences; clay and black loam land; good road, mail route, schools and churches. Located in Bay county, Garfield township, Section six. With horses, cattle and implements if wanted. MARTIN SMITH, R 1, Rhodes, Mich.

200 ACRE SAGINAW COUNTY FARM. level clay loam, 100 acres under plow, 9-room brick house, furnace, 2 big hip roof barns, tile silo, plenty of outbuildings, 19 head cattle, 23 hogs, 3 horses, 40 hens, full line tools, good roads. Worth \$25,000. For quick sale including 100 a. crops, \$16,000, \$6,000 cash, bal. 6 per cent. BENJAMIN & SON, 531 1-2 S. Saginaw St., Flint, Mich.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE, 80 ACRES, clay soil, 55 acres cleared and fenced, small house and barn, flowing well, 1-4 mile off of stone road. Can raise all kinds of grain and sugar beets. A bargain at \$6500. 1-2 down, balance to suit purchaser. D. A. FOLEY, Turner, Mich.

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

FOR SALE, 15 BIN GRAIN ELEVATOR, with 4 acres of land in the village of Chilson, Mich., on the Ann Arbor R. R. Attractive price and terms. May consider farm in exchange. Address owner, A. J. McDOUGALL, 1535 Dime Bank, Detroit, Mich.

120 ACRES GOOD LAND, GOOD BUILD- ings, 2 barns, silo, 7-room house, 2 wells, tools and stock, is desired. Price right. ERNEST VALENTINE, Chesaning, Mich.

120 ACRE FARM, 50 ACRES CLEARED. For sale cheap. EILENE MILLER, Merritt, Mich.

80 ACRES, 50 TO 60 ACRES CLEARED, clay loam soil, good young orchard, 6 miles to good town, 1-2 mile to fine lake, 5 room frame house, good well, barn 32x40, good granary, 1-1-2 miles to good school. Price \$3000 with \$500 down and \$100 or more each year until paid for. Write owner, W. F. UMPHREY, Ewart, Michigan.

FOR SALE, 160 ACRES LAND, GOOD buildings, good fence. Complete set new farm tools, tractor plows. Price very low till Nov. 15th. C. E. PRATT, Marion, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE, 80 ACRES, 7 ACRES under cultivation. Small house, small barn, chicken coop, running water, best of soil. Terms to suit. \$2000. One Mogul tractor 8-16 good condition. One Beeman garden tractor new. Tractors sold separate. ROBERT WILKINS, Turner, 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. WILSON, Chifford, Mich.

120 ACRES SUGAR BEET LAND, ISABELLA county, 10-room house, 34x84 barn, 16x40 tool house. All painted. All crops, stock and machinery. GEORGE MARBLE, Coleman, Mich.

DON'T BUY A FARM, BEFORE YOU GET our free list of 50 good farms. DeCOUDRES, Bloomingdale, Michigan.

HIGHLY IMPROVED WELL LOCATED 118 acre farm. Good buildings, tiled; 15 miles from Detroit City Hall near Royal Oak. Address BOX K, Mich. Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

FOR SALE, GOOD 80 ACRES WITH OR without tools, crops, livestock. Near schools, churches, market, on state reward road. Write BOX 81, Orleans, Mich.

WANT BEST FARM, STOCK, TOOLS AND crops \$3500 will buy. Good soil, near school, apple orchard. MILTON KUGLEY, Coloma, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY

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

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

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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 Bred Practical Poultry, late moulted 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.

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.

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

W CHINESE GESE, PEKIN DUCKS, R. C. Br. Leghorns.
MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

HEAD YOUR FLOCK

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

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

LEGHORNS

Grabowske's S. C. White Leghorns, Cockerels, cocks and yearling hens for sale.
LEO GRABOWSKA, R 4, Merrill, Mich.

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

WYANDOTTE

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES

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

C. W. HEIMBACH
Big Rapids, Mich.

PUREBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els, Rosecomb Fishel strain, March hatch at \$3.00 each.
MRS. TRACY RUSH, Ithaca, No. 7, 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.

MINORCAS

S & R C BLACK MINORCA Cockerels, Pap's Strain. 4 months old \$2.50 and \$3.00 each.
MAPLE VIEW POULTRY FARM
E. Sylvander, Coloma, Michigan.

TOBACCO

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.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, MILD AND mellow. Best chewing or smoking. 10 lb. \$3.00; 20 lb. \$5.00. FARMERS CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO 10 LBS. \$2.50, 20 lbs \$4.00, collect on delivery. FORD TOBACCO COMPANY, Mayfield, Kentucky.

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

GENERAL

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

FILMS DEVELOPED FIVE CENTS. PRINTS regular sizes, three cents each. GUMSER ART STORE, Holland, Mich.

ALLOW YOUR AD A CHANCE TO "PULL" results by running it at least 3 issues. It is the most economical way too. 5c per word for 1 insertion—10c per word for 3 insertions.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS NEEDED—(MEN- women); \$1400-\$2000; permanent; few to travel; expense allowance. Write Mr. Ozment, Former U. S. Government Examiner, 355 St Louis, Mo. He gives reliable information.

FERRETS FOR SALE. PRICE LIST FREE. Book on ferrets, 10c. Ferret muzzles 25c each. BERT EWELL, Wellington, Ohio.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

Write out a plain description and figure 10c for each word, initial or group of figures for three insertions. There is no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad. today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results.

Address the Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

WILL HAVE A FEW CHOICE PURE BRED R. I. Red Cocks, hens and cockers for sale. Must act quickly if wanted.
Wm. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, R1, 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.

ORPINGTONS

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.
CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Philo Bldg. Elmira, N. Y.

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, \$4 per setting of 15.
GRABOWSKA BROS., R 4, Merrill, Mich.

DUCKS

FOR SALE, MAMMOTH IMPERIAL WHITE Pekin Ducks, males or females, \$2.00; three or more \$1.75 each. Buff Ducks, \$2.50 each. Also have a fine lot of English-American S. C. White Leghorn cockerels at \$1.50 each. S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels \$1.50; nice ones.
MAPLE WOOD POULTRY FARM
Benjamin Scott, R 1, Bannister, Mich.

TURKEYS

TURKEYS FOR SALE

A few purebred Bourbon Red, early hatched Toms. Write for prices, etc.
R. W. ROBOTHAM, Hesperia, Mich.

Read the Classified Ads

—IN—
M. B. F.'s Business Farmers' Exchange



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

FURTHER improvement in the general outlook is noted the principal moving force being a marked increase in the amount of money in circulation the country over. The marketing of crops has been the cause of an increased volume of trade. Retail dealers report collections rather slow, but do not deny that since the beginning of September the call for the staple commodities and manufactured products of commerce has greatly increased. Well-to-do manufacturers, merchants and wealthy business men in general throughout the country, are co-operating in the combined effort to stimulate business and reduce unemployment. This movement is already bearing fruit, a recent report from the U. S. Department of Commerce showing the number of the employed puts the estimate at 8,500,000. A report on the employment situation, issued near the end of July by the U. S. Department of Labor, showed nearly 6,000,000 men out of employment.

The outlook for agriculture in Michigan is improving with every day of the fall season; farmers are well forward with their work and many of them are making plans for buildings which will be carried out late this fall or early next spring. An announcement of a 20 per cent cut in the selling price of various types of farm machinery will be greatly appreciated by the farmer who had almost given up hope of this stuff ever coming down to the level of the value of his crop surplus.

As noted last week in this department, bank reserves are increasing at the season of the year when the opposite is usually the fact. Supplies of merchandise in the hands of retailers the country over are so greatly reduced that it is hard to find an assortment to choose from in many lines. Manufacturers of many staple lines, aware of the fact noted above, are discounting the future by increasing production; automobile manufacturers are an exception to the above rule, the latter only building cars where the actual orders are in sight.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., OCT. 4, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.30	1.17 1/2	1.29	
No. 2 White	1.27			
No. 3 Mixed	1.27		1.19	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Red	2.16	2.14	2.14	

The week opened with distinctly unsettled conditions in the wheat market. Last week closed with lower prices and a feeling of bearishness. September exports showed a decided falling off from August and thus far the export outlook for October is not encouraging. The market has been a sea-saw affair up to the present time with the American speculator on one end of the board and the European on the other. When the American speculator gets bullish, the foreigners suddenly cease purchasing and send out reports calculated to give the impression that their wants have been filled, but no sooner does the market go down than the foreigners are again in evidence eager to buy. Every decline that has been registered in wheat prices this fall has been a signal for increased buying for export. And so it is likely to continue. At present exporters are in hopes that the movement from farms will increase the visible supply and depress prices still further, so they are chary of purchasing. Visible supplies are large, but the majority of farmers who never speculate on their crops, have sold, and within another thirty days if not before the movement should rapidly decline. It is felt that a let-up in the movement would quickly aid prices to climb to higher levels. Domestic milling demand is exceptionally strong

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Wheat steady. Corn easy. Oats firm. Beans inactive. Cattle steady. Hogs higher.

CHICAGO—Corn stronger. Wheat active. Oats steady. Potatoes in demand. Beans easy. Cattle weak. Hogs up.

(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.)

and reflects the feeling of the milling trade that prices are as low as they can reasonably be expected to go. In view of the continued heavy movement of wheat we are obliged to revise our forecast of two weeks ago. \$1.35 wheat is still in sight but it may not develop for another thirty days. We expect to see additional strength develop in the market this week which may possibly bring jobbing prices, at least in Detroit, to that mark. Statistically wheat is stronger than at any previous time this year, but the financial situation is still far from encouraging. However, we must again remind the farmer that Europe needs our surplus crops this year, and we are going to buy them some way or other. No matter how discouraging the market may look in the immediate future, the chances are almost one hundred per cent that paid advances will be seen after the turn of the year if not before.

CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., OCT. 4, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.52 1/2	.47 1/2	.66 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	.51 1/2	.47 1/4		
No. 4 Yellow	.48 1/2	.43 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Yell.	1.05			

Last week was a period of weakness in the corn market and this coarse grain was very quick to follow any declines in wheat but would not respond when advances were made and the result was that at the end of the week while wheat at Detroit was at the same level as it had opened the Monday before corn was down 3c and the market dull. Receipts continue to far exceed the demand and firms with large reserve supplies are liquidating believing receipts will be large for some time because farmers need the money. There are indications that receipts from the northwest and the southwest will decrease in the near future as the farmers in those dis-

tricts are being urged to hold their corn and the government loan promised the co-operative association of grain growers in these sections will help them do this. If this flood of corn to market can be checked and the grain marketed in an orderly way the market will tighten up and prices go higher. That export business is good is shown by the Bradstreet report for the week ending September 22nd, which states there were 2,100,162 bushels exported during that period. There is a bumper crop of corn in the country but every bushel is going to be needed before another harvest, we believe, and we are bullish on the future of the corn market. On Monday of the current week large receipts held the market easy and prices were the same as they were Saturday of last week.

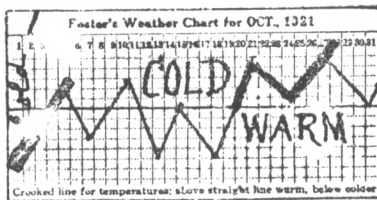
OATS

OAT PRICES (new) BU., OCT. 4, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.38 1/2	.35 1/2	.49	
No. 3 White	.36	.34		
No. 4 White	.32			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 White	.60	.58 1/2	.55 1/2	

There is absolutely nothing doing in the oat market. Despite a short crop farmers in the surplus states persist in giving their oats away, with the result that the supplies at primary markets are the largest on record. Up to the present time there has been little export interest in oats, but Europe is beginning to feel the effects of the shortage of feeding crops and it is reported that there has been some recent inquiry. A revival in export demand would very soon put this market on its feet, and that demand may be expected to show itself at any time. In the absence of higher prices on other feeding stuffs oats can reasonably be expected to maintain their present low level for some time to come. We are still confident, however, that primary markets will be offering 50 cents or better for oats by the first of the year.

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6, 1921.—A high temperature wave will develop in the extreme northwest during the week centering on October 12 and the storm wave, a low barometer, one day behind it, will control the weather for that week. That warm wave moving southeastward is expected to reach meridian 90 — a straight line extending north and south from St. Louis—near Oct. 12. Three days earlier it will be in Alaska and, after reaching the Gulf of Mexico, it will spread over the St. Lawrence valleys and surrounding sections near Oct. 14. The usual changes, first the storm wave, then the cool wave one or two days later, will affect the whole continent as they move eastward.

This disturbance will not be very great, but above the average, and rainfall accompanying will be about the average and in the sections where most rain occurred during the summer. The most severe storms of the

first half of October were expected from 1 to 8. This will be the last disturbance that will be controlled by the moisture that comes from the Atlantic east of Newfoundland.

By Oct. 8 the humidity, or dampness, of the wind that comes from eastward will have begun to lessen and by Oct. 15 will begin, gradually, a long spell of dryness. This does not mean a drought. The sea water will be evaporated in an entirely different section of the ocean and in some parts of the continent the precipitation will be greater and in some less than for several months. These bulletins will forecast, from one to four weeks in advance, the rains, snows and other weather events in accord with the new location from which the moisture must come during the next five or six months.

If that moisture comes from the Gulf Stream we will get a warm winter, because the waters of the Gulf Stream are much warmer than ocean waters near it and when these warm waters are evaporated the air is thereby warmed and, of course, grows warmer as it approaches the low, or storm center as the latter moves eastward. That moisture is often carried 3,000 miles or more, warming the atmosphere as it goes, before it reaches the storm center.

W. T. Foster

RYE

There was a dull tone to the rye market last week and No. 2 declined to \$1 at Detroit and 96c at Chicago. Rye felt the dullness in other cereals last week but there is a great future to it owing to the enormous quantities needed by European countries.

HAY

Receipts of hay continue to fall off on all leading markets and the movement is only about 60 per cent of what it was last year at this time. Smaller receipts and diminishing stocks are causing the market to become firmer and values in the majority of both western and eastern markets show an advance over last week. On the Detroit market standard timothy is worth \$19 and \$20 per ton with the best grade \$1.00 higher. No. 1 clover is \$14 and \$15 and clover mixed \$15, and \$16. Other markets outside the state range \$1 to \$8 higher than Detroit.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., OCT. 4, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	4.25	5.18	5.25	
Red Kidneys		11.00		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
C. H. P.			4.55	

Last week we advised, "We expect to see lower prices in this market within the next 60 days," and since that time the price at Detroit has declined 25c, and prices on both Chicago and New York markets have dropped. The Detroit market is easy and inactive at this writing. We do not expect any advance of importance within the next 60 days, in fact, it would not surprise us if prices declined around 25c during that period. Farmers are helping to put prices down by rushing their beans to market direct from the threshing machine. Reports show the crop averages poor this year with a large pick and if farmers would store their crop and market it in an orderly way it would not be long before prices would right themselves and the market become steadier and higher.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., OCT. 4, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		2.30
Chicago		1.95
New York		2.00
Pittsburg		2.34
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit		2.17

Leading potato markets are steady after several declines during the past week but we do not believe the condition of the market will remain this way any length of time as farmers are flooding the market. We expect the government crop estimate for October 1st will prove a bearish factor on the market because we believe it will show a larger crop than was given in the September 1st estimate. We have had very good weather the past few weeks for the ripening of the crop. We cannot see higher prices much before next spring but before another crop we look for the price to go to \$2 or more.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The tenth month of the year opens with the outlook for live stock and meat products much improved over conditions which prevailed on this date last month. In spite of the fact that two days out of the current week are Jewish holidays, the demand for all grades of choice corn-fed killing cattle is more active and prices higher than for a long time. The demand last week at Chicago for well finished yearling steers was strong and active all the week, with an eleven-dollar top nearly every day; on Monday of the current week \$11.15, the record price for the season, was paid for yearlings. Well-finished steers of moderate weight are improving in demand every day and even the kind weighing around 1,500 pounds

are selling better, ranging from \$8.50 to \$9.25, according to quality. Eastern dressed beef markets are weak because of the holidays mentioned above, prices declining last week from 50c to \$1 per cwt. on everything except the highest grade steer carcasses which just about held their own. Eastern cities are flooded with poultry and the steady market demand for all other meats is a big surprise to the talent. Cooler weather and improved business conditions are assigned as the reasons for a bulge in the meat trade that few were looking for at this time.

Sheep and lambs were strong and active all last week at steady prices, the leading features of the trade being a marked improvement in the demand for feeding stock of all kinds. Aged sheep were active and steady all the week, some extra wethers selling for \$5 per cwt. Packers, as usual, were bidding 25c per cwt. under prevailing market values. Canner kinds were extremely poor in quality and the price was 50 to 75c per cwt.

Native lambs were active all the week, with the small butchers paying \$8.75, while the packers pounded down prices to \$8.25. Range lambs were in liberal supply and decidedly active with the best selling for \$8.85. Best grades of feeding lambs sold for \$7.25; the bulk went for \$6.75 to \$7 per cwt. The demand for breeding ewes continues strong and active with the best kinds selling for from \$5 to \$5.75. The general outlook for live stock in this department is considered much better than heretofore.

In spite of the fact that the big five packers are doing their level best to scale down values in the market for live hogs, the situation held last Saturday being 10c per cwt. above the same day of the week before. Last week's hog receipts were 3,100 larger than for the week before.

Recently, the average quality of the offerings in this department has been decidedly common, the animals on sale being either too heavy or too light and grassy to be desirable. Feeders, evidently anxious about the future of the market, are sending forward many hogs that have had only a moderate amount of green corn and are entirely too soft to make satisfactory yields; it is needless to remark that the packers are buying this kind very cheap. Feeders will find that it will pay well to feed their hogs until they are finished rather than to send them forward only half done.

(Beginning next week the Business Farmer will expand its marketing department to include trends and prices on all kinds of vegetables and produce, making this department the most complete and reliable of its kind in America.)

"This Tree Planted by the Kaiser of Germany"

(Continued from page 5)

property or at least a residing place of the great Gladstone, but now owned and occupied part of the time by Lord Rosebery, former prime minister. The friend, who was a barrister, was very kind but somewhat garrulous as lawyers are apt to be, and entertained me on our ride out to the estate with stories of Lord Rosebery's greatness and eccentricities. During the early part of his discourse he confided to me the all-important fact that Lord Rosebery never slept in the manor-house when at Dalmeny but always took his valet and spent the night at Castle Bairnbougle by the sea. Whether I failed to show the proper amount of interest, awe, or whatever I was supposed to show upon this recital of the Earl's nocturnal habits, I do not know, but anyway my good friend repeated the story at least three different times before we arrived at the "lodge" where we gained admittance to the estate.

The superintendent was a slow-speaking Scotchman, who seemed to know farming from A to Z. He told us that he had been in the United States once as a visitor to the International Live Stock show. It was with considerable pride that he

showed us about the well-kept premises and pointed out the herd of pure-bred Angus cattle, most of which were descended from a bull which had been sold for a fabulous price at Perth a few years back.

After looking through some of the farm buildings shown in the picture we drove about the estate. A mile distant was the manor-house, a huge square-shaped building which in times gone by, I was told, has given shelter to nobility from all over the world. It stood a few rods distant from the high banks which overlooked the Firth of Forth and the sea. As we looked upon the old castle my friend turned to me and said: "You know Lord Rosebery never sleeps here. He always takes his valet and goes down to the Castle Bairnbougle. Isn't that so, Mr. Sinclair?" Sinclair laughed, "Oh, sometimes," he said.

My attention was called to a clump of trees nearly surrounded by an iron picket fence. "This is the royal clump," said Sinclair, and invited me to read the legends on the little iron plaques which stood at the foot of each tree. And this is what I read:

"This tree planted by George V, King of England." "This tree planted by the Prince of Wales." "This tree planted by Frederick Wilhelm, crown prince of Germany." "This tree planted by Wilhelm, Kaiser of Germany."

It called to mind the frequent visitations which the Emperor of Germany made to England during the early part of his reign when he formed the strong bonds of friendship which he later so ruthlessly destroyed.

Finally we passed by Castle Bairnbougle where Lord Rosebery was wont to recline in royal slumber, as my friend again reminded me. Skirting the Firth of Forth toward the sun which was setting gloriously in the west we came at last in sight of the Forth bridge, which is over two miles long and in many respects the most wonderful bridge in the world. Out near the center of the river could be seen the hulk of a great vessel. It was the ruins of a German warship which was captured during the war and sunk in the Firth of Forth. (To be continued)

CROP REPORTS

(Continued from page 17)

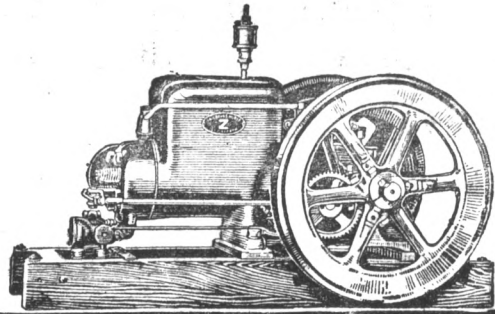
Ingham—Wheat nearly all sown, is coming up fine. Plenty of moisture to put land in fine condition. Corn turning out good. Some late spuds are good but most are poor. A few apples, \$1.50 to \$2 per bu. Stock looking fine. Good pasture and lots of it. No killing frost yet (Oct. 1).—C. I. M.

Crawford—Beginning to dig potatoes, and report a fair yield. Beans are good. Corn husking shows an excellent crop, but oats and rye did not yield well. The fish hatchery at Grayling has been leased by the state and restocking of streams with trout will be extended. The bad weather makes farmers hustle.—A. W.

Bay—The farmers are all busy. Those who have corn left from last year are selling it all before putting in the new crop. Some husking done and silos all filled. Not much fall plowing done yet. Best harvest not started yet; they are a fair crop. Pastures are good. No frost yet; the weather warm and dry. Wheat started nicely; late crop of potatoes is better than the early crop. Other root crops growing nicely. Not much of the 1921 crops sold yet. Some few having hay baled. Not so much hay to sell this year. J. C. A.

Kent—Wet weather has delayed the sowing of fall grain. Wheat about all in and starting nicely. Beans harvested except a few red kidney; the yield is light and the picking large. Farmers are marketing as fast as threshed. Corn all cut and some farmers are husking; not as good yield as was expected, many short ears. Potato digging will start in about a week, need a frost to ripen; average yield per acre small although some fields are good. Apples being picked, the crop is small, prices 50c for cider stock and \$2.50 for best.—C. A.

Livingston—Weather has been fine most of the week with slight frost Sunday night which did no damage. Silo-filling will be finished this week as will corn cutting. Some wheat to be put in yet and also rye. Corn husking has commenced with good yield. Glad to learn thru the M. B. F. that it is not the European corn borer that is doing so much damage to the corn crop as I reported last week. Corn growing will become a liability to Michigan farmers should the corn borer and the present destructive worm remain unmolested. Trust our agricultural experts will find ways and means to combat both for the good of corn growing in Michigan. Some potatoes being harvested and the yield is fair, the late potatoes seem to have taken on a new lease of life the past few weeks and the crop has been materially increased thereby. High winds prevailed all of last week and have done considerable damage in some sections.—G. C.



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JUDGES:

Ex-Gov. Fred M. Warner, Farmington, Mich.;
A. B. Cook, Pres. Michigan State Grange and
George W. Dickinson, Sec'y-Mgr., Michigan
State Fair, have been asked to act as judges
and decide the winners.

Rules of the Contest--Observe Them

1. Any man, woman, boy or girl who is not an employee of the Michigan Business Farmer, or a member of employee's family, may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.
2. All answers must be mailed by November 19th, 1921 and sent to Contest Manager, The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
3. All lists of names should be written on one side of the paper only and numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, etc. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right-hand corner. Do not write subscribers names or anything else on same paper with list of words; use separate sheet.
4. Only words found in the English Dictionary will be counted. Do Not use obsolete words. Use either the singular or plural, but where the plural is used the singular can not be counted, and vice versa.
5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects. An object can be named only once; however, any part of the object may also be named.
6. Do not use hyphenated or compound words or any word formed by the combination of two or more complete English words, where each word in itself is a separate object.

7. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of names of visible objects shown in the picture that begin with the letter "S" will be awarded First Prize, etc. Neatness, style or handwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winners.
8. Candidates may co-operate in answering the puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to more than one of any group outside of the family where two or more have been working together.
9. In the event of a tie for any prize offered, the full amount of such prize will be paid to each tied participant.
10. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not subscriptions for the Michigan Business Farmer are sent in.
11. Ex-Gov. Fred M. Warner, Farmington, Mich.; A. B. Cook, Pres. Michigan State Grange and George W. Dickinson, Sec'y-Mgr., Michigan State Fair have been asked to act as judges and decide the winners. They will use Webster's Dictionary as reference and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.
12. The judges will meet directly following close of the contest and announcement and correct list of words will be published in the Michigan Business Farmer just as quickly thereafter as possible.

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Communications to

**CONTEST MANAGER
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The objects are drawn so that you can see what they are at a glance. There are no hidden objects. You don't have to turn the picture upside down or sidewise. It's lots of fun to find them. And, think of the prizes!

We are running this big contest to increase the popularity of the Michigan Business Farmer. It is not a subscription contest and you do not have to send in a single subscription to win a nice cash prize. Just pick out the "S" and send them in. If the judges words in the picture beginning with award your answer the First Prize, you win \$20, Second Prize \$10, etc. But, if you want to win more than this, we make you the following remarkable liberal offer:

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you have to do is to get the additional subscriptions. The subscriptions can start at any time. When sending subscriptions, write instructions on a separate sheet from your puzzle answer.

The Prizes:

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15 Grand Prizes	Prizes given if NO Subscriptions are sent.	Prizes given if TWO \$1 Subscriptions are sent.	Prizes given if FIVE \$1 Subscriptions are sent.
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2nd Prize	10.00	150.00	250.00
3rd Prize	5.00	75.00	125.00
4th Prize	5.00	50.00	75.00
5th Prize	5.00	30.00	50.00
6th Prize	3.00	20.00	40.00
7th Prize	3.00	15.00	30.00
8th Prize	3.00	10.00	20.00
9th Prize	2.00	10.00	20.00
10th to 15th	2.00	10.00	15.00