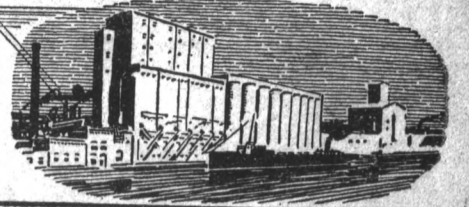


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. IX, No. 8

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR

Michigan Ranks Second in Largest Wool Pool

Over 27 Million Pounds Placed in 1921 Pool by Farmers in Twenty-one States

WAS THE 1920 wool pool a mistake, and were the managers of these pools in the several states responsible for the crash in prices and the recent unsettled conditions in the market? These questions have naturally arisen as a result of the bottom dropping out of the wool market almost simultaneously with the opening of the Farm Bureau wool pool in eleven states and the subsequent difficulty encountered by the Bureaus in selling their pool and their delay in making the final payments to the farmers.

Whatever the theory may be as to the cause, the fact is that wool prices did not decline in much greater proportion than the prices of other farm products. The crash came at about the same time and hit all farm products nearly alike. And whatever the theory may be as to the farmers' reaction as a result of the manner in which the 1920 pool was conducted, the fact is that the 1921 pool is more than double the 1920 pool and that nine states which did not pool last year have done so this year. Last year the Michigan wool pool had in it 3,500,000 pounds. This year the total exceeds four million pounds. There is no evidence so far as Michigan is concerned that very many farmers are dissatisfied with the 1920 experiment.

In 1920 a total of 14,750,000 pounds of wool were pooled. This year the total is 27,093,466. The states in the wool pool for each year, with the amounts pooled by each are:

	1920 Pounds	1921 Pounds
Illinois	2,000,000	500,000
Indiana	300,000	1,200,000

Kansas	500,000	508,931
Colorado		9,536
Idaho		500,000
Iowa	3,000,000	2,000,000

Michigan	3,500,000	4,006,850
California		130,218
Minnesota		122,274
Missouri	200,000	1,000,000
Montana		3,500,000
North Dakota	500,000	500,000
New York	500,000	500,000
Ohio	3,000,000	6,000,000
South Dakota	1,000,000	500,000
Texas		800,000
Utah		1,000,000
Washington and Oregon		2,040,657
Wisconsin	250,000	200,000
Wyoming		2,000,000
West Virginia		75,000

Brody Stays with Bureau



CLARK BRODY
Retained as General Mgr.
Farm Bureau After Ap-
pointment to College Bd.



A. J. ROGERS
Farm Bureau Committee-
man, who takes Brody's
place as Secretary.

TO CONFORM with the requirements of the Michigan State Farm Bureau constitution which states that no officer of the state organization shall hold elective or appointive public office, Secretary Clark W. Brody, upon receiving the appointment to the State Board of Agriculture, resigned his position and was immediately engaged by the executive committee as general manager of the State Farm Bureau. In this position Mr. Brody is authorized as in the past to have general supervision over the state farm bureau business departments and organization work, according to the executive committee action.

Mr. A. J. Rogers, of Beulah, an executive committeeman, was appointed secretary to look after the nominal duties of that office, without any increase in compensation. Mr. Rogers is a successful farmer and has been connected with the State Farm Bureau since its inception.

According to C. A. Fawcett, director of the co-operative department of the A. F. B. F., market value on domestic wools of bright character are as follows: Delaine, 32@35cts.; fine clothing, 25@27 cts.; half blood staple, 26 to 28 cents; half blood clothing, 25 to 27 cents; three-eighths staple, 24 to 26 cents; quarter blood staple, 21 to 24 cents; quarter blood clothing, 20 to 22 cents; three-eighths blood clothing, 21 to 23 cents; low quarter, 17 to 19 cents; common and braid, 15 to 16.

The wool market has had a more healthy appearance for the last two weeks. Last week about 1,750,000 pounds of pooled wool were moved and the week before 2,000,000 pounds. Most of these wools were of the 1920 clip, the range of values being about steady. The market of the medium grades appears to be slightly higher. Mills are running at a high percentage of capacity, consuming at the rate of 500,000,000 pounds annually. The cloth market seems to be at about pre-war volume. With the importation of foreign clothing wools reduced to a minimum by reason of the 15 cents per grease pound duty imposed by the emergency tariff, and domestic consumption increasing, surplus stocks will be reduced.

Cost of Producing Winter Wheat Placed at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per Bu.

THE COST of producing winter wheat in 1920 showed about as high an average as in 1919, according to a preliminary report on farms surveyed in 10 counties in the winter wheat belt just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The range in cost for the bulk of the crop (80 per cent of production) on 216 owner farms surveyed in 1920 was found to be \$1.20 to \$2.50 per bushel as compared with \$1.30 to \$2.50 for the bulk of the crop produced on the 284 farms surveyed in 1919.

In 1920 about 46 per cent of the operators held their costs down to the average (\$1.80) or lower; in 1919, with an average cost of \$1.87, 47 per cent of the operators kept their costs within that limit.

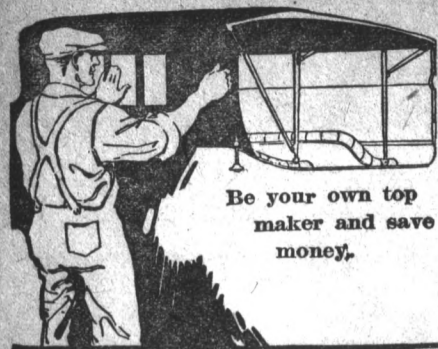
With costs almost as high as those of the previous year, and with a declining market, many of these farmers sustained heavy losses on their wheat. In eight of the 10 counties surveyed only 10 to 20 per cent of the wheat was hauled direct from the machine to the elevator. On that part of

Item	Acre Cost of Growing Wheat			
	Missouri Pike Co.	Car- roll Co.	Nebraska Gage Co.	Clay Co.
Avg. yield per acre (bus) ..	13.5	17.6	21.5	13.1
Labor (prepare land, seed)				
Man labor cost	1.99	1.94	1.77	1.57
Horse labor cost	3.69	3.93	3.30	3.08
Contract labor .....		.33		.06
Labor (harvest and market)				
Man labor cost	3.54	4.81	4.83	3.83
Horse labor cost	1.64	1.91	1.82	1.45
Contract labor .....	.08	.08	.06	
Seed	2.86	2.65	2.73	2.57
Binder twine .....	.30	.32	.41	.38
Manure and straw .....	.95	.39	.36	.20
Fertilizer	2.65			
Threshing	1.61	2.80	2.28	1.75
Taxes and insurance .....	.51	.54	.96	.73
Special crop insurance .....	.09	.16	.20	.27
Use cost of machine	2.87	3.00	2.52	1.51
Loss on abandoned acre .....	.69		.08	1.33
Overhead	1.93	1.92	1.76	1.49
Total expense per acre	25.40	24.78	23.08	20.22
Credits	1.09	.71	.48	.19
Net operating ex. per acre	24.31	24.07	22.60	20.03
Net operating ex. per bu.	1.81	1.36	1.05	1.54
Interest on investment	8.25	11.30	14.64	13.57
Net cost per acre, includ- ing interest	32.56	35.37	37.24	33.60
Net cost per bushel, in- cluding interest	2.42	2.01	1.73	2.57

this wheat which was sold immediately the operators got the benefit of the prices that prevailed before the slump soon after the 1920 crop began to come on the market.

The survey in question, conducted by the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, yielded figures on labor and material requirements that should be of vital interest to the winter wheat grower, as indicative of what may be expected under conditions approximating those that prevail in the counties surveyed. The accompanying table shows the average net cost per bushel and per acre for two of the several counties surveyed.

The results of the survey serve to stress the importance of yield per acre as a factor influencing the cost per bushel. It was found that the operators having costs of \$1.20 or under per bushel could boast yields ranging from 12 to 31 bushels per acre, while those so unfortunate as to have wheat costing \$4 or more per bushel had yields from 3 to 7 bushels per acre.



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Current Agricultural News



NEAR EAST GRAIN CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY

WORD FROM nearly every county in Michigan in which the county grain campaign has been organized tells of the desire of the farmers to give of their grain and money to help feed the starving children of the Near East. A large number of letters have been received by the Business Farmer from its readers asking to whom donations can be made.

The plan of local organization which has been followed is this: In each county there has been or is being organized, a committee of representative farmers, consisting usually of the county agent, a representative from each of the local farm organizations, and a representative from each township. Each township has its own committee which is supposed to visit every farmer in the township and solicit a gift of grain or money, for which a receipt is given upon delivery to the receiving station. The receiving station delegated is usually some central elevator where grain can be handled. In cases where the total amount of grain received at any such station does not make a full carload, the state committee suggests that the elevator purchase the grain at the current market price and the money be sent to the headquarters in Detroit, where grain will be purchased in carload lots. This is done in order to save freight and handling expense. In cases, however, where the local committee insists that the grain itself shall be moved the state committee will comply, but prefers to follow the previous plan in order to save expense.

Some farmers have asked, if, after they have given the grain, the elevators, mills, railroads, etc., are going to be willing to do their part gratis. The answer in most cases is "yes." Every elevator thus far has agreed to handle the grain without charge and a number of mills have agreed to mill it without charge. The Grand Trunk railway has agreed to haul Michigan's entire quota from Detroit to seaboard absolutely free of charge, and Director Spillane of the State Committee has been trying for weeks to get the local Michigan roads to transport grain from up-state points to Detroit without charge.

A number of counties have already returned their quota, Otsego being the first. Some have reported much above their quota, and it is apparent that with continued co-operation on the part of the farmers Michigan's entire quota will be subscribed without difficulty. In case any farmer has not yet been given an opportunity to help he should get in touch at once with the county agent who will advise him as to the disposition of his gift.

In talking with the editor of the Business Farmer, Director Spillane voiced his deep thankfulness for the spontaneous and generous manner in which the farmers are meeting with the appeal. He feels that if every state in the union can do as well as Michigan that the campaign will be a tremendous success and that the thousands of little children in the Near East may be fed without difficulty the coming winter.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEFENDS CORN FIGURES

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has entered a general denial to the charges recently published in a series of advertisements by an eastern paper that its statistics on corn acreage were overestimated and that as a result corn prices were being unfairly depressed. The basis of this assumption was in a comparison of the Department's figures with the census figures for the year 1919, the census figures showing an apparent difference of about 13 million acres below the acreage estimated by the Department. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

C. W. Pugsley, explains the apparent discrepancy by pointing out that the Department's estimate covered corn planted for ALL purposes, while the Census figures were only for corn "harvested for grain." Had the acreage planted to corn for other purposes, such as silage, forage, hogging down, etc., been added, says Mr. Pugsley, the census figures would probably have been higher than the Department's, but taking into consideration the different interpretations placed upon the census questions by enumerators and farmers, "it is probable that the two sets of figures would be almost identical."

BOYS MAKE GOOD PROFIT RAISING LAMBS

MR. GEORGE H. KIMBALL, Jr., secretary of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Oakland county, relates a very interesting experience of the boys of that county who belong to the clubs. He states ten boys from one club each purchased a ewe from a breeder of thoroughbred Shropshires and gave his note for the price, the amount ranging from \$28 to \$48. A bank at Fenton handled the paper for the youngsters.

An agreement was made by the breeder that he would buy back from the boys all lambs they raised, provided they reached 100 or more lbs. in weight, paying 20 cents a pound up—which is said by Mr. Kimball to be the usual price for thoroughbred Shropshires.

Of the ten boys one lost an ewe by improper care. One single lamb and a pair of twin lambs died from improper feeding. Four pairs of twin lambs and five single lambs survived, however, and were sold back to the breeder. One boy who gave his note for \$28 for an ewe sold two lambs which weighed over 100 lbs. each and received \$80 on his investment, still retaining the ewe. Only one boy failed to qualify his lamb for sale.

Profits on this club's activities, Mr. Kimball said, are proving encouraging to other clubs of boys who are entering raising of sheep or pigs.

FARMERS' VIEWS WANTED AT A. F. B. F. ANNUAL CONVENTION

IN ACCORDANCE with a request from Secretary J. W. Coverdale of American Farm Bureau Federation, the Michigan State Farm Bureau, through its general manager, Clark L. Brody, is asking Michigan county farm bureaus to get suggestions from their membership as to what they want done at the third annual A. F. B. F. convention at Atlanta, Ga., November 21-23, where the national program for 1922 will be outlined. Mr. Brody is asking county farm bureaus to have their suggestions into the State office not later than November 1.

Secretary Coverdale makes it plain that suggestions from any member of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be welcomed. Through the county and state meetings the

U. S. SETTLES WOOL DEAL

I desire to thank you for leading the fight in the wool deal. Just received check from Washington for \$16.86, balance on 1918 clip. Was hoping 1919 might be in it, too. I wish to donate my mite to those worthy Armenians. Who shall I send it too?—Dration Sammons, Lapeer Co., Mich.

(Editor's Note:—The Business Farmer was probably not entirely responsible for these refunds being made on the 1918 wool deal, although it was the only farm paper which followed the matter and insisted that the government should abide by its original agreement and force wool dealers to return a part of their excess profits. The Business Farmer received and forwarded to Washington a large number of claims from Michigan wool growers who believed themselves entitled to additional returns.)

voting delegates to the annual meeting should be carefully instructed as to acting in a representative capacity in the annual convention, the national secretary advises. The Resolutions Committee of the convention has stated that it would be glad to have suggestions on what should be written into the resolutions.

"The Farm Bureau is a representative, democratic organization," Secretary Coverdale said: "The officials, state and national, will do what the individual members want done. As rapidly as possible we are providing means so that the mind of every individual member will register in making up the mass mind of the American Farm Bureau Federation. We are prevented from conducting a referendum to the membership previous to our third annual meeting by the expense involved; eventually we hope that our budget will provide for at least four referenda or questionnaires each year, reaching every member of the organization. That ideal is obviously impossible of accomplishment at this time, but we are working toward it as rapidly as finances permit. We now do the next best thing, and through the states ask the county farm bureaus to send us their orders concerning the American Farm Bureau Federation program for work for 1922."

Through the 45 state farm bureau federations more than 1,500 county farm bureaus are affiliated with the national federation.

FARM BUREAU NOTES

JAMES NICOL, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, is to preside at the first meeting of the National Fruit Marketing Committee of 21 at Atlanta, Ga., November 19, just preceding the annual convention of the A. F. B. F. The fruit marketing committee was appointed by President J. R. Howard of the A. F. B. F. to develop a national co-operative marketing plan for fruit.

Mrs. John C. Ketcham of Hastings, Michigan, has been appointed by President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation to the Woman's Committee of the Federation which will meet in Chicago October 26, to determine what position women shall occupy in the farm bureau and to outline a program for their activities. The recommendations of the committee will be presented to the annual farm bureau convention at Atlanta, November 21-23. Other members of the Woman's committee are: Mrs. A. E. Bridgen, of New York. Mrs. Izetta Brown of West Virginia, and Mrs. Vera Busiek Schuttler of Missouri. The committee was originally scheduled to meet October 21 but a conflict of dates made necessary a postponement.

MORE LOANS BY U. S. FINANCE CORPORATION

The War Finance Corporation announces that it has recently approved, under Sections 21, 22 and 24 of the Act, the following advances:

To co-operative association of fruit growers in California, \$1,250,000; to a South Carolina bank for the purpose of financing cotton, \$300,000; to another South Carolina bank for the purpose of financing cotton for export, \$100,000; to a bank in Indiana which had made loans for agricultural purposes, \$30,000; to two financial institutions in Kansas which had made loans for live stock purposes, \$77,000 and \$25,000.

WEB WORMS MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE

Several farmers of Cass county report the appearance of the web worm in newly-sown alfalfa fields. Many fields have been entirely destroyed so far by this pest. It is said that by going over the field with a roller while the worms are at work this pest can be destroyed as the roller crushes the worms and does no harm to the plants.

Little Chance of Paying Oil Wells in Michigan

Geological Survey and Experimental Wells Show Possibilities Are Limited

FOR MORE than fifty years Michigan has been the object of attention at the hands of the oil operator but thus far the State cannot boast of a single commercial well. This has not been due to lack of drilling enterprises nor to wholly unfavorable geological conditions. The consistent failure of drilling enterprises has been largely due to the haphazard unintelligent or misguided efforts. Most of the enterprises have been started as stock jobbing propositions, on false promises and without regard to geological conditions. A few oil projects have been carried through with intelligence and with some results although unsatisfactory from a commercial standpoint.

Stock jobbing enterprises formerly were common in Michigan but for some years these nefarious schemes have been practically absent from the State. Generally the enterprises are now started in good faith but unfortunately most of them on false notions as to the manner of occurrence of oil and in ignorance of local geological conditions. The State Geological Survey is constantly in receipt of the reports of the discovery of surface signs of oil and gas such as rainbow colored films, bubbles of gas, topographic or surface features, peculiarly colored waters, presence of certain minerals, etc. In nearly every case these reports prove to be without foundation. The rainbow films are generally due to iron oxide and the gas is merely marsh gas, or at best surface gas. Such signs are of little significance in Michigan so far as indicating the presence of commercial quantities of oil in any particular locality.

The major structure of the rock strata or layers in Michigan is unfavorable for the occurrence of extensive fields of oil and gas. Local structures in the rock, however, are known to occur in Michigan and it appears more than probable that some of these structures will be found to contain oil in commercial if not large quantities. There are a number of oil formations in Michigan, chief of which are the Dundee and Trenton limestone formations, but there are other formations which also appear to have possibilities, such as the Traverse formation. All of these formations have yielded small quantities of oil or gas, or both. At Port Huron oil was produced for many years but at barely commercial quantities. Recently the land in this city on which the oil properties were situated became so valuable for building purposes that production of oil ceased. In 1914 oil was discovered at Saginaw in no less than four horizons, but the quantities did not prove to be sufficient for commercial operation. Similar quantities were discovered many years ago in a number of wells at Allegan. Small showings have been encountered in wells in the vicinity of Niles, and Muskegon. In 1920 oil was struck in a well northeast of Deerfield in Monroe county but as yet drilling has not resulted in commercial production in this locality. At the present time there are several wells contemplated or in progress. Some of them have definite possibilities for the discovery of oil or gas.

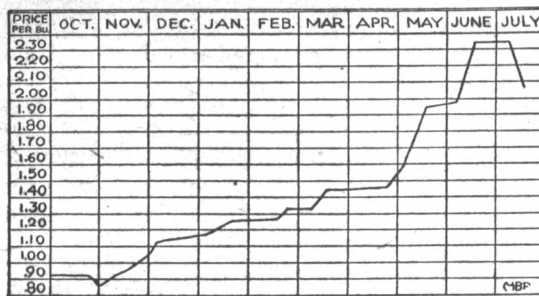
In Sanilac county the oil formations are known to be present at comparatively shallow depth. It is probable that in southern Sanilac county the Dundee limestone could be tested out at depths between 1,000 and 1,500 feet, depending upon the locality. The depth, however, increases to the north and west. The bed rocks in this part of the county are entirely concealed and nothing is known as to the presence or absence of folds

By R. A. SMITH
State Geologist

FROM TIME to time farmers in this state have been approached by representatives of oil-drilling companies and asked to sign a lease of the rights to the gas and oil which may be found upon their farms. At the present oil companies are signing up leases in the vicinity of Brown City, Sanilac county, and in other sections drilling is actually being done. Copies of these leases have been sent to us with the request that we examine them and advise whether or not they should be signed. Examination has shown that all such leases are the standard oil and gas lease used in such state as Oklahoma, and providing the farmer can stand the annoyance of having his farm dug up there is no reason why we should not sign the lease and take the chance of oil being found in paying quantities. That there is oil beneath the Michigan sod no one doubts, but whether it exists in paying quantities is another matter. We have, therefore, asked Mr. R. A. Smith, the State Geologist, to prepare for us an article upon the subject, which he has kindly done. If you have the "oil" bee in your bonnet, read his article.—Editor.

or structures suitable for trapping and retaining oil and gas. A number of deep wells have been drilled in the county but these furnish very little definite information. The region is what may be termed "rank wildcat", and there is nothing to guide the prospector in determining where the more favorable localities occur. Contrary to the common popular notion, the surface features in this part of the State are in no way related to structures in the underlying rocks and are there-

Our "Guess" on the Future of the Potato Market



THE ABOVE chart shows how the Business Farmer thinks the potato market will act for the next ten months. The line indicating the upward trend was not placed there entirely by guess-work, however. It is based partly on the law of averages and partly upon pure speculation. By going back over the potato production for the last twenty years and taking years in which the production was comparable with the current year's, it was discovered that prices for those years followed the same general trend. Factors which prevent the laying down of an absolute rule are changes in the population, business depression and severity of the winter. A sudden change in business conditions or weather might, for instance, cause the market to fluctuate more rapidly at these particular periods than shown by the chart. The estimated trend is based on the Department of Agriculture's October 1st estimate of 345 million bushels and upon the average price to farmers of 90 cents a bushel the first week in October.

fore of no significance so far as oil and gas are concerned.

As a consequence a single hole would have little chance of striking a pool of oil should it exist in Sanilac county. Several wells, however, properly located would have much larger chances, but these on the basis of present evidence are not sufficient to raise such an oil project out of the class of a pure speculation or gamble. Only those who can afford to take the inherent high risks should invest money in such enterprises.

Michigan Takes Third Place in Collegiate Judging

IN SOME respects Michigan was "out of luck" at the National Dairy Show held in St. Paul, Minn., last week, while in others she did not fare so badly. In the boys' club stock judging contest she was accorded thirteenth place among sixteen aspiring states. North Dakota won first honors and Nebraska second. Wm Peters, of Homer, a member of the Michigan judging team, was given fifth honors in individual scoring. In the collegiate judging contest, Michigan fared better, her team consisting of Thomas and Sweetman of East Lansing, Harper of Middleville and Carter of Elsie, won third honors. This same team won first place at the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo, Iowa. The team was coached by H. E. Dennison of the M. A. C.

Competition in both events was very strong and while the poor showing made in the club contest was naturally a disappointment, the club leaders are not discouraged by any means. The decision has simply given them new incentive to work harder for the honors at the International and a better showing at next year's contests.

The Dairy Show, advises Mr. R. A. Turner, state boys' and girls' club leader who was present, in a special dispatch to the Business Farmer was one of the best ever held, the exhibits of dairy cattle having come from the four corners of the United States, denoting a sustained interest in the dairy business despite the discouragements of the time. One of the most striking exhibits was staged by the greatest dairy state of them all, Wisconsin, showing the progress that had been made in fifty years of dairying.

Michigan was represented at the Show by H. H. Halladay, commissioner of agriculture, Geo. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the Michigan State Fair, Milo D. Campbell of Coldwater, Mr. Wigman, H. W. Norton and E. E. Kellogg of Lansing, and Prof. Reed, Mr. Balzer, H. E. Dennison and L. A. Turner, all of the College, in addition to the judging teams.

Yes, All Are Welcome

IN ANSWER to the many who are asking the contest manager if the entire family, their whole school, Ladies' Aid or other farmers' organization can compete in our \$500 "S" puzzle contest, we say "YES".

Any number can help make up the list which must be sent in one person's name and the same rules and regulations apply as to the individual contestant.

We are reprinting the picture again on the back cover of this issue, so if any of you have not had the fun of making up your list of objects which begin with "S", now is the time to try.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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That Wool Pool

THE FINAL payments which have just been made to the 16,000 farmers who consigned their wool to the 1920 wool pool marks the conclusion of the first attempt to pool farm products on a large scale in this state. The venture is worthy of some study to ascertain in what degree if any it was instrumental in stabilizing the market and returning to the farmer a larger price than he might otherwise have received. In certain respects the outcome of the 1920 pool is hardly a fair criterion to follow. The pool was established in what, as was soon discovered, was the most unsatisfactory period of recent times. It is hard to conceive of a set of conditions more discouraging to ventures of this kind than those which obtained from within a short time after the pool was started. Yet for all that the wool was successfully graded and stored, and finally sold or manufactured, and final returns made to the consignors on a higher basis, it is claimed, than the farmer would have received had he sold to the trust.

Naturally, not all the farmers who pooled their wool are pleased with the manner in which the pool was conducted or the returns received. A number of communications have been received by the Business Farmer upon the subject indicating a certain amount of dissatisfaction. Typical of these complaints was one received from Mr. J. S., a prominent farmer of Van Buren county, who is a member of the Grange, the Gleaners and Farm Bureau. Writing in answer to the editor's query in a recent issue, "by what line of reasoning can the Farm Bureau be held in anyway responsible for the farmers' losses on wool," he says:

"The managers of the wool department are responsible for getting the 1920 wool into high-priced storage which was bound to eat up the value in a short time. They paid about four times the commission necessary to handle the wool after it was assembled, and they did not, as has been claimed, 'relieve the market by holding the pool,' because they did not hold it. They were seized with a panic and began to try to force the wool on the market as soon as they got possession of it, and finally dumped it for what they could get at a time that was sure to ruin the market for the 1921 crop. I am not criticizing the principle of pooling or co-operation or farm organization but I am criticizing the high-paid officers who managed the pool."

This criticism was referred to the Farm Bureau with the request that the charges be either denied or confirmed, to which Mr. A. J. Hankins, manager of the wool department, replies as follows:

"The Michigan State Farm Bureau at the time of starting the wool pool only anticipated getting a small lot of wool, possibly not to exceed a million pounds. It was figured that the warehouse at 221 North Cedar St., would be available and would take care of all the wool that was brought in. We stored here over a million pounds and the wool still kept coming in as you realize the buyers in Michigan stopped buying and this threw the wool all into the pool. The result was that we had to avail ourselves of any storage we could get. We do not admit paying extremely high prices, but we had to pay the price asked as suitable wool storage was very hard to get. It was either a case of renting storage or refusing to buy wool.

"Statistics show that it cost the farmers usually 7c per pound to get their wool from the farm to the mill, and even though we carried the wool fourteen months our extreme charge is only .0465c. Further, our wools

did not start to sell until February and March, from the fact that there was no market from June 1920 until February 1921. Of course, we have gained considerable knowledge from last year's experience, and it is estimated now that the cost of handling wool this year will be cut down close to 50 per cent from last year. This is due to a better system, better facilities for handling, etc."

To the average person who knows nothing about the intricacies and consequent cost of receiving, assembling, grading, and otherwise handling and storing three and a half million pounds of wool for fourteen months the aggregate of nearly \$150,000 for this service looks high, and the criticism of J. S., in this respect seems justified. However, there seems to be no argument about it. Mr. Hankins admits it is high and estimates that the cost can be cut fifty per cent on the 1921 pool.

It would, therefore, seem both wise and fair for all farmers to withhold their judgment on the pooling idea until it has been given a more thorough trial under conditions more nearly normal. The government has sold most of its surplus stocks accumulated during the war; the emergency tariff bill is discouraging imports; there is a pronounced revival in the clothing business; and low prices have driven many farmers out of the sheep business which means a lower production. The current season promises to be much more favorable to the pooling of wool and the several State Farm Bureaus ought to have no difficulty in producing concrete evidence that this method of marketing the American wool crop is far superior to the old.

England a Friend.

DO NOT the fiendish propagandists ever rest? When they have tired of painting Mexico in the blackest colors of their art, they spread a flame-red picture of the Japanese menace upon the canvas and as soon as that has done its devilish work they turn again to their newer pastime of poisoning the American mind against the British. The incident of General Pershing's huff against the British government because of an alleged slight was played to the limit by American anti-British papers, and when the smoke of distrust had cleared away it was discovered that the hitch in the program which was to take Pershing to London was entirely the fault of the American authorities.

The day the editor left Copenhagen for Berlin, the English people unveiled a statue to George Washington in Trafalgar Square, London. All the Rotarians in England including myself had been invited by the British government to attend the ceremonies but I was unable to do so. But I am sure that I could not have been more greatly impressed with the friendly and magnanimous spirit shown by this mark of respect had I been present in person and witnessed the placing of the tribute. It was an unheard of procedure, this erection of a monument among British national heroes to a man who, in the words of President Henry Louis Smith of the Washington and Lee University, "had forsaken Great Britain's flag, rejected her sovereignty and fought against her King".

In accepting the statue, Lord Curzon paid a high tribute to Washington's love of liberty, his independence, his nobility of character. He voiced the wistful hope that America and Great Britain might always be friends. "We can never fight again," he said. "We ought never to quarrel again. If anybody got up on a platform and suggested it in this country he would be hooted from the place".

Such is the spirit of England today. May it also become the spirit of America.

Interest Rates

IN FIXING the rate of interest to apply on loans to banks for agricultural purposes, the U. S. Finance Corporation apparently overlooked the fact that interest rates are due for a fall. Bankers are charged five and one-half per cent and are allowed a commission of two per cent, making the cost to the farmer seven and one-half per cent, which is a half of one per cent above the average rate charged by most banks in the lower half of Michigan, but less than the prevailing rate in more sparsely settled sec-

tions and in some of the western states. Why a government - subsidized loaning agency cannot loan money at as low an interest rate as banks is something we cannot understand. Co-operative associations which are still able to borrow their requirements from their local bankers will hardly find it to their advantage to borrow through the finance corporation.

The Agricultural Bloc

WALL STREET doesn't like the agricultural bloc. It is contrary to a representative form of government. It substitutes rule by class for rule by party. It emphasizes class distinction, and so forth and so on. But the most nefarious thing it has done has been to wrest control of legislation from the hands of Wall Street, where it has reposed for lo, these many years.

Wall Street knows no code of honor unless it be the honor traditionally supposed to exist among thieves so long as she is in complete control of the situation. With her hands on the nation's purse-strings and her mighty power dictating the laws of the country, she cares not what her enemies may say about her. She is safe. But when her power is broken, as it has been broken in Washington by the agricultural bloc, she raises her bleary eyes to heaven and babbles piously about the Constitution, the Golden Rule, and the evil consequences that are sure to follow this disregard for party lines.

The "bloc" is nothing new either in Congress or state legislatures. If it is not definitely organized it exists by tacit understanding in nearly every session of our law-making bodies. Any number of times during and following the war, party lines were entirely disregarded and a certain group of men composed of both republicans and democrats voted solidly together to defeat or assist proposed legislation. The only difference between the agricultural bloc and other blocs is that the farmer legislators operate publicly, while those who act under orders and in the interest of the "malefactors of great wealth," work in secret harmony. The first is a visible government; the second is an invisible government. Which does the public prefer?

Attention is called to the menace of the "labor bloc" which was active during the war and succeeded in putting across some legislation of a nature alleged to be harmful. As a warning to the agriculturists stress is laid upon the untimely end which came to the labor legislators and the power of their constituency. To that comparison one can only reply that if the agricultural legislators make the mistake of embracing unfair and vicious legislation they should and they will meet defeat. Otherwise their insistence that agriculture must have a square deal and their organized efforts to insure it must meet with the approval of those who recognize the importance of the agricultural industry in its relation to the nation's welfare.

The Governor and the Farmers

IF GOVERNOR Groesbeck has left anything undone to please the farmers of the state we do not know what it is. During the last session of the legislature his door was always open to the farmer legislators and they got his support for almost everything they wanted. True, his approval of the proposed income tax was a little belated but it finally came. In the reorganization of the Michigan State Fair, the Governor gave agriculturally-minded men a majority on the Board. In his appointments to the State Board of Agriculture he has recognized the principle that a farm college should be run by farmers and has been so guided in his choice. His appointment of Brody is a notable example of his desire to give the farmers the recognition which is their due in the management of state affairs. It has been a long time since Michigan has had a Governor who has taken so keen an interest in the farm population. We cannot, therefore, refrain from joining with the Farm Bureau in thanking Governor Groesbeck for this recognition.

Nomads of the North

A STORY OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD
Michigan's Own and America's Foremost Author of Wild Life Romance

(Continued from last week)

CHALLONER, who was a newly appointed factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., had pitched his camp at the edge of the lake close to the mouth of the creek. There was not much to it—a battered tent, a still more battered canoe, and a small pile of dunnage. But in the last glow of the sunset it would have spoken volumes to a man with an eye trained to the wear and the turmoil of the forests. It was the outfit of a man who had gone unfeared to the rough edge of the world. And now what was left of it was returning with him. To Challoner there was something of human comradeship in these remnants of things that had gone through the greater part of a year's fight with him. The canoe was warped and battered and patched; smoke and storm had blackened his tent until it was the colour of rusty char, and his grub sacks were next to empty.

Over a small fire the contents of a pan and a pot were brewing when he returned with Miki at his heels, and close to the heat was a battered and mended reflector in which a bannock of flour and water was beginning to brown. In one of the pots was coffee, in the other boiling fish.

Miki sat down on his angular haunches so that the odour of the fish filled his nostrils. This, he had discovered, was the next thing to eating. His eyes, as they followed Challoner's final preparatory movements, were as bright as garnets, and every third or fourth breath he licked his chops and swallowed hungrily. That in fact, was why Miki had got his name. He was always hungry, and apparently always empty (no matter how much he ate. Therefore his name, Miki, "The drum."

It was not until they had eaten the fish and the bannock, and Challoner had lighted his pipe, that he spoke what was in his mind.

"To-morrow I'm going after that bear," he said.

Miki, curled up near the dying embers, gave his tail a club-like thump in evidence of the fact that he was listening.

"I'm going to pair you up with the cub, and tickle the Girl to death."

Miki thumped his tail harder than before.

"Fine," he seemed to say.

"Just think of it," said Challoner, looking over Miki's head a thousand miles away, "Fourteen months—and at last we're going home. I'm going to train you and the cub for that sister of mine. Eh, won't you like that? You don't know what she's like, you homely little devil, or you wouldn't sit there staring at me like a totem-pole pup! And it isn't in your stupid head to imagine how pretty she is. You saw that sunset tonight? Well, she's prettier than that if she is my sister. Got anything to add to that, Miki? If not, let's say our prayers and go to bed!"

Challoner rose and stretched himself. His muscles cracked. He felt life surging like a giant within him.

And Miki, thumping his tail until this moment, rose on his overgrown legs and followed his master into their shelter.

It was in the gray light of the early summer dawn when Challoner came forth again, and rekindled the fire. Miki followed a few moments later, and his master fastened the end of a worn tent-rope around his neck and tied the rope to a sapling. Another rope of similar length Challoner tied to the corners of a grub sack so that it could be carried over his shoulder like a game bag. With the first rose-flush of the sun he was ready for the trail of Neewa and his mother. Miki set up a melancholy wailing when he found himself left behind, and when Challoner looked back the pup was tugging and som-

ersaulting at the end of his rope like a jumping-jack. For a quarter of a mile up the creek he could hear Miki's entreating protest.

To Challoner the business of the day was not a matter of personal pleasure, nor was it inspired alone by his desire to possess a cub along with Miki. He needed meat, and bear pork thus early in the season would be exceedingly good; and above all else he needed a supply of fat. If he bagged this bear, time would be saved all the rest of the way down to civilization.

It was eight o'clock when he struck the first unmistakably fresh signs of Noozak and Neewa. It was at the point where Noozak had fished four or five days previously, and where they had returned yesterday to feast on the "ripened" catch. Challoner was elated. He was sure that he would find the pair along the creek, and not far distant. The wind was in his favour, and he began to advance with greater caution, his rifle ready for the anticipated moment. For an hour he travelled steadily and quietly, marking every sound and movement ahead of him, and wetting his finger now and then to see if the wind had shifted. After all, it was not so much a matter of human cunning. Everything was in Challoner's favour.

In a wide, flat part of the valley where the creek split itself into a dozen little channels, and the water rippled between sandy bars and over pebbly shallows, Neewa and his mother were nosing about lazily for a breakfast of crawfish. The world had never looked more beautiful to Neewa. The sun made the soft hair on his back fluff up like that of a purring cat. He liked the splash of wet sand under his feet and the singing gush of water against his legs. He liked the sound that was all about him, the breath of the wind, the whispers that came out of the spruce-tops and the cedars, the murmur of water, the twit-twit of the rock rabbits, the call of birds; and more than all else the low, grunting talk of his mother.

It was in this sun-bather sweep of the valley that Noozak caught the first whiff of danger. It came to her in a sudden twist of the wind—the smell of man!

Instantly she was turned into rock. There was still the deep scar in her shoulder which had come, years before, with that same smell of the one enemy she feared. For three summers she had not caught the taint in her nostrils and she had almost forgotten its existence. Now, so suddenly that it paralyzed her, it was warm and terrible in the breath of the wind.

In this moment, too, Neewa seemed to sense the nearness of an appalling danger. Two hundred yards from Challoner he stood a motionless blotch of jet against the white of the sand about him, his eyes on his mother, and his sensitive little nose trying to catch the meaning of the menace in the air.

Then came a thing he had never heard before—a splitting, cracking roar—something that was almost like thunder and yet unlike it; and he saw his mother lurch where she stood and crumple down all at once on her fore legs.

The next moment she was up, with a wild whoop in her voice that was new to him—a warning for him to fly for his life.

Like all mothers who have known the comradeship and love of a child, Noozak's first thought was of him. Reaching out a paw she gave him a sudden shove, and Neewa legged it wildly for the near-by shelter of the timber. Noozak followed. A second shot came, and close over her head there sped a purring, terrible sound. But Noozak did not hurry. She kept

(Continued on page 13)



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CLOVER SEED CONTAINS BUCKHORN

Can buckhorn be successfully removed from clover seed? Is clover seed used for any other purpose than seeding down?—T. G., Melvin, Michigan.

The seed department of the State Farm Bureau, Lansing, Mich., and the leading seed companies of the state have special equipment that successfully removes buckhorn from clover seed. To our knowledge clover seed is not used for any other purpose than seeding down. Reports that it is being used for the manufacture of dyes are not well founded.—C. R. Megee, Associate in Farm Crops, M. A. C.

RAG WEED ALONG HIGHWAY

Rag weed is growing in our county. In many places thickly along the highways. Is there no law to protect the country from this pest? Our commissioners pay no attention to it. In what way can we take action to have the weeds destroyed?—J. D., Williamsburg, Michigan.

Follow the method pointed out in Act 66 of the Public Acts of 1919, as amended in section 1, by Act 73 of the Public Acts of 1921. With reference to the refusal of the commissioner to act in the matter I call your attention to section 8 of Act 66 of the Public Acts of 1919, where it provides that such neglect is a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction, subjects him to the liability of a fine or imprisonment in the county jail. If you had some justice of the peace that wanted the duty attended to the commissioner might find himself in jail for neglect of such duty.—Legal Editor.

SOLDIER BONUS BONDS

Why did the state make the soldier bonus bonds of so high a denomination, (1,000)? Thousands of farmers could have bought these bonds if the denomination had been lower, but as it is only banks and rich men can afford to buy them.—T. J., Wayne County, Michigan.

The offering of the Highway and Soldier Bonus bonds have been so large that the Administrative Board have not felt they could be sold to individuals even though the denom-

inations might be smaller than \$1,000.

In October of last year a part of an issue was reserved to be sold to the individual investor and we still have some of these bonds on hand which we have been unable to sell. It has been the opinion of the Board that it is much better to ask for bids on the total amount of the issue to be offered.—Hoyt Woodman, Deputy State Treasurer.

SHOULD HAE AGREEMENT IN WRITING

Am the owner of a Wisconsin farm on which a mortgage is about to become due. Have asked the agent thru whom the mortgage was negotiated about renewing it. He advised against renewal, saying it will be alright with his client and suggests that I merely continue paying interest as before it became due. This advice seems unsound to me and I am relying upon you to advise me in the matter.—Subscriber, Wallace, Mich.

As a business proposition you should have an agreement in writing from the mortgagee extending the time or he may commence foreclosure any time. If they have a foreclosure by advertisement you may not know of it and lose the title to the farm. You should have a written extension.—Legal Editor.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

1. Has the county a legal right in building a trunk line and county roads to fill up a natural water course out of a field and thereby spoil crops?
2. Have they a legal right to let 80 rods of water in your field and spoil crops?
3. Have they a right to dig a ditch three feet deep where you drive into your barnyard and not put tile in?—A Subscriber, Howell, Mich.

As to the first you are advised that it is the duty of the municipality constructing the road, when it becomes necessary to grade above the contour of the soil, to take care of the surface water by the use of culverts so that the natural water course will not be interfered with.

In reply to your second inquiry, you are advised that it would not be

(Continued on page 12)

The Bean Situation at a Glance

'BULL' FACTORS

1. Decreased production. The total U. S. yield is placed at 8,890,000 bushels, including all varieties. This is the smallest crop in over a decade.
2. Decline in production and imports of Japanese "kotenashis", which have been a depressing factor for last two years. The report is "very few kotenashis grown this year."
3. Emergency tariff of \$2 per cwt., which virtually prohibits importation at present low level of prices.
4. Unemployment and business depression, resulting in
5. Increased consumption. Restaurants, hotels, canners, retail and wholesale grocers, jobbers, elevators,—all concerned in distribution of beans and bean products agree that the public has returned to the lowly bean as a favorite article of food.
6. Less harmful speculation and a greater desire on the part of the jobbers and elevators to secure a good price for the farmer to encourage a larger acreage. Michigan elevators are feeling keenly the falling off of production in this state.

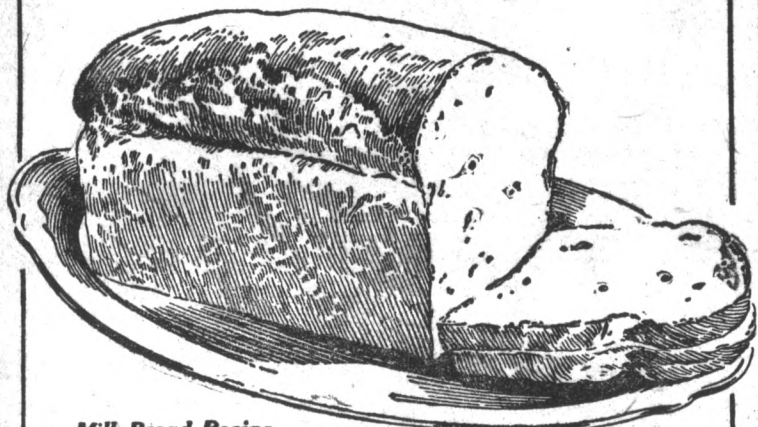
'BEAR' FACTORS

1. Financial stringency. Many farmers are obliged to sell in order to meet banking obligations. The same is true all down the line. There is constant danger that the flood of supplies may over-burden and demoralize the market.
2. Lack of export demand and credits. France, Italy and Great Britain have formerly imported considerable quantities of American-grown beans. This year they have bought very few. Spain is the only European country which increased its purchases here this year. It is said that Germany will require large quantities of beans this year, but is having the usual difficulties arranging credits.

CONCLUSIONS:

The chances are about ten to one that beans will be higher than they are now. How much higher will depend largely upon the financial situation. It seems improbable that the price can advance very rapidly within the next thirty days while farmers who are forced to sell are marketing their crop. Prices will probably advance very slowly thereafter. They will probably not reach anywhere near the war level. One man's guess is as good as another's. Our guess is that the "high" on the 1921 crop will be somewhere between \$5 and \$6 per cwt., with chances bright of it reaching the latter figure. That will bring the price to 9 or 10 cents per pound to the consumer, who will probably be willing to pay that price with potatoes around \$2 per bushel and flour still 50 per cent above pre-war.

SIGN OF QUALITY



Milk Bread Recipe

3 quarts of Lily White Flour. 3 pints of luke warm milk. 1 cake of Fleischmann's yeast. Set in morning in warm place and rise until light. 3 teaspoons of salt. 1 tablespoon of sugar. 1 tablespoon of melted butter or lard. Mix with Lily White Flour until stiff, or from 20 to 25 minutes. Set in warm place and let rise until light. Make in loaves and work each loaf from six to eight minutes. Set in warm place until light. When light take warm milk and sugar and put over top. Keep good fire and bake slow one hour and when baked wash over again to make nice smooth brown crust.

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Barn Equipment	Feed Cutter	Mantel Lamp	Truck
Bean Thresher	Furnace	Nursery Stock	Tractor
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THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Buyers' Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

What the Neighbors Say

REPUBLICANS DENOUNCE FORDNEY TARIFF BILL.

THE ABOVE heading, conspicuous in M. B. F. Oct. 8, attracted our attention, and gives rise to a few questions and thoughts in review.

I judge this article is an open statement in which M. B. F. is not committed for or against. I quote sketch sentences from the article as items of review. "The source of the opposition to the Fordney bill is of singular weight." Please explain "singular." They are Chicago Association of Commerce, Chicago Tribune, New York Journal of Commerce, importers of foreign products in general.

Did anyone ever hear of one of these "sources" manifesting any desire for good of the farmer, except to cling to his back in proper parasitical form?

"It is prophesied the importer would stop importing." Quite a calamity to the importer; but seemingly not so bad for the American laborer who might then be enabled to produce all these articles needed, and receive for them a living price at home, and pass the price along to the farmer who produced his food.

"Our only market for surplus is abroad." Who gets the profit off that exported surplus? The farmer gets less than it cost him, all profits of any nature and kind go to the transporter, the exporter and importer. Might it be better for the farmer if a home market was created for this surplus, rather than ship some of it abroad to be converted and sending the rest of it abroad as a gift to feed the poor devil abroad, who converts it and ships it back to us; the transporter, the exporter and the importer levying toll upon the American farmer, going and coming?

To my mind this attack upon the Fordney bill is more largely a personal matter than an economic sense of importance. In black and white, disrobed of all its tariff connections it is the question of shall the American laborer at loom and forge, and the American farmer of the field be longer held as pawns to win castles for international importers and exporters?

Before any American laborer or farmer writes his representatives an endorsement of this Chicago-New York fiasco he better think twice.

Some none too honest in their generalities are specifically honest in not caring to publish a freak and not name it in truth. It would not be elegant to entitle something as false doctrine the name by which we once knew deceit, so "propaganda" has been coined; it is much more mystifying and briefer than deceitful doctrine. Some factions of metropolitan interests are not above propaganda.—J. E. Taylor, Ionia County.

I am inclined to disagree with you, friend Taylor. The United States cannot possibly consume the surplus crops which our farmers are now raising. We must either have an export market or a fourth of our farmers must quit producing. What would we do this year with our 200 million bushels of surplus wheat, our half billion bushels of surplus corn, our billion or so pounds of surplus cotton, our surplusages of live stock, dairy products, etc., were it not for our foreign markets? Our farmers would simply go into bankruptcy, that's all. In 1919 the total value of exported farm

products was nearly TWO BILLION DOLLARS. We need a protective tariff, but we don't need a tariff so high that the domestic manufacturer can put his price so high on the things the farmer buys that the farmer can no longer afford to buy. We cannot shut our gates entirely to foreign goods. We must import some commodities for two reasons. The first, is to prevent monopoly by American manufacturers. The second is to help foreign countries pay their debts to us, which now number into the billions. They have paid us most of their gold. Now they must pay in goods. And when they pay in goods they not only reduce their debt but they increase their ability to buy American food products. Probably the motives of the importers are as selfish as you claim. But regardless of their motives, their argument is sound. It is to the farmer's interest to see that the tariff bill now pending does not entirely destroy foreign competition. A reasonable tariff which equalizes the cost of production abroad with our own will protect the American standard of living and give employment to all at a fair wage. An excessive tariff will place the great consuming public, and the farmer in particular, at the complete mercy of the American manufacturer and destroy the farmer's export market. You don't want that to happen, do you?—Editor.

A WORD FROM IDAHO

IN YESTERDAY'S mail we sent you a copy of the Idaho Leader, which featured the real facts about Wm. Bouck's dismissal. In reading your last edition we stumbled onto a little note by the editor saying he thought perhaps they would get him finally. They got Bouck all right.

I used to be state master of North Dakota Grange. I agree with the late C. B. Kegley that the National Grange management is the best oiled, greased, slipperiest, smoothest, cheapest political Republican machine at the head of any farmers' organization in America. I take off my hat to the Michigan State Grange in its rebuke to the reactionary policies of the National Grange management.—Ray McKaig, National Non-Partisan League, Boise, Idaho.

The copy has been gratefully received. It may be of help to us in our discussions of the National Grange convention which meets in Portland, Oregon, next month, and which will officially decide the fate of Master Bouck.—Editor.

AN ERROR IN FIGURES

A printer's error occurred on the "What the Neighbors Say", page of Oct. 8th, in the editor's comment to a communication on road building policies. It was stated in the comment that the assessed valuation of the state was "\$4,500,000." As the reader probably understands the last 3 ciphers were omitted by mistake. The amount should have read \$4,500,000,000.

HEY THERE, YOU FORD OWNERS

No car like a "Henry" for everyday, get-there-and-back use, is there? Well then, why not give Lizzie a new bonnet to keep out the rain and snow this winter? "A new top costs too much!" you say. Look on page 2 of this issue and see for yourself what \$5.65 will do. We know the Jansen folks. When they say "money back if not thoroughly satisfied" you are taking no chance in ordering direct from their ad., and we guarantee the deal if you just say "I read your ad. in my Business Farmer."

GOOD WORDS FROM OUR FRIENDS

Please send me your paper for one year more, as my subscription has just run out. Enclosed find one dollar to help the good work along that you have done for the sake of the farmers.—Bert White, Iosco County, Michigan.

Your paper is the best paper that was ever printed for the farmers.—T. S. Tunison, Charlevoix County, Michigan.

Musings of a Plain Farmer

THE FIRST cold, rainy night in the fall brings up the problem of stabling the yearlings. It might be termed the farmer's Babylon, and here at home brings out all the available talent on the place. The force usually consists of Mrs. B., the children, myself and the dog.

For weapons we use whips, clubs, stones, pitchforks, or anything else that happens to be at hand.

During the heat of battle this evening I became so incensed that I attempted to throw the manure spreader at one of our pedigreed Holsteins.

I was supposed to be the captain of the squad, but on checking up after the conflict I found my confidential lieutenant, Mrs. B., had snapped every stanchion, and she did it with bait and kindness. A parental pat on the nose, a wisp of hay or a little silage, and the deed was over.

The animals are resting peacefully in their stalls without any lacerated hides.

Perhaps there is a place in the sun where a man can succeed without his wife. But let me slip you this tip: It isn't on the farm where calves are raised.



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The Farmer's Own Company

A PECULIAR EXPERIENCE

He had just purchased his Buick. Along with his license, he investigated and secured a U. S. Mutual Five Point policy to "play Safe."

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Colonel A. H. Gansser

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Carbola Takes the Meanness Out of the Job and Gives Better Results Besides.

Carbola is a white paint and powerful disinfectant combined in powder form that paints and disinfects at one operation. Just mix with water and apply with brush or spray pump—that's all. No waiting or straining. No clogging sprayer. No peeling off. One gallon covers 200 square feet.

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HALLOWE'EN

"My right eye itches, some good luck is near."—Dryden.

"What are these so wicked and so wild in the attic?
That look not like the inhabitants of the earth and yet on't.—Shakespeare.

IN THE North of England Hallowe'en is known as Nutcrack Night; in Scotland the ceremonies of the eve were formerly regarded in a highly superstitious light. Popular belief ascribed to children born on that night the faculty of perceiving and of holding converse with supernatural beings.

Hallowe'en is really the vigil of all Hallows or the festival of All Saints, which falls on November 1st.

The most beautiful Hallowe'en party I ever attended, and there have been many, had for its decorations, corn stalks tied in sheaves, autumn branches and the winter fruits and vegetables. The lights were dim and big pumpkin faces grinned at you from every corner. Crepe paper fancies fall far short of the real thing, are expensive and not always easy to obtain.

If I were giving a Hallowe'en party this year I would go right out into the fields and woods and procure my decorations.

Your window curtains may have witches and elves cut from black paper pinned upon them. It is a good plan to remove the unnecessary furniture from the rooms to make more effective your decorations.

A masquerade is perhaps the most fun for amusement. Witches and ghosts and goblins can be represented, also a few characters from fiction, which will suggest themselves as Rip VanWinkle, the Spectre Bridegroom, Ichabod Crane, etc from Washington Irving.

Next week I will publish a list of Hallowe'en games which can be played and enjoyed by both old and young.

For Supper

Cider, fruit cakes, cheese, coffee, sandwiches, nuts and fruits. Other eatables along the same line will suggest themselves. Grape juice may be used also and wafers of different kinds.

"TRUTH SEEKER"

"TRUTH SEEKER" asks for chapter and verse where Jesus even hints that His crucifixion was necessary for our salvation. In the first place we must know why His death was necessary for our salvation. "Christ is the lamb slain from the foundation of the world." "Sin is the transgression of the law." This is God's definition of sin—and "the wages of sin is death." The law of God is as sacred as Himself. It is a revelation of His will, a transcript of His character, the expression of divine love and wisdom.

The harmony of creation depends upon the perfect conformity of all beings—of everything, animate and inanimate, to the law of the Creator. Everything is under fixed laws which cannot be disregarded. But while everything in nature is governed by natural laws, man alone is amenable to moral law. To man, the crowning work of creation, God has given power to understand His requirements to comprehend the justice and beneficence of His law and its sacred claims upon him, and of man unswerving obedience is required.

Like the angels, the dwellers in Eden had been placed on probation. Their happy estate could be retained only on condition of fidelity to the Creator's law. The intellectual power of Adam and Eve was but little less than that of the angels. The tide of woe that flowed from the transgression of our first parents is regarded by many as too awful a consequence for so small a sin; but if they would look more deeply into the question they might discern their error. God created man after His own likeness, free from sin. The earth was to be peopled with beings only a little lower than the angels; but their obedience must be tested, for God would not permit the world to be filled with those who would not regard His law. Yet in His great



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

THERE HAVE BEEN many replies to "Truth Seeker" and E. H. B. In fact so many that I can not publish them all. I wish I could, for they are good and the writers have given much time and thought to the subject. I have carefully read them all and appreciate fully the interest taken. We will publish two short ones this week and more later, taking those that came first. If "Truth Seeker" will send his address I will forward the other letters. They are most interesting.—Editor.

mercy He appointed Adam no severe test. And the very lightness of the prohibition made the sin exceedingly great. Let none deceive themselves, "the wages of sin is death." The law of God can no more be transgressed with impunity now than when sentence was pronounced upon the father of mankind.

Behold the love of God! He gave His beloved son to die in the transgressors' stead that, "they should not perish, but have everlasting life." The penalty of sin is death, and Christ was to stand between the sinner and the penalty of sin. The broken law of God demanded the life of the sinner. Since the divine law is as sacred as God Himself, only one equal with God could make atonement for its transgression. None but Christ could redeem man from the curse of the law. Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins. That it was necessary for Christ to give His life for the fallen race proves that the law of God will not release the sinner from its claims upon him. The very fact that Christ bore the penalty of man's transgressions is a mighty argument to all created intelligencies that the law of God is immutable and will stand forever.

When man fell by transgression the law was not changed, but a remedial system was established to bring him back to obedience, the promise of a Saviour was given. The sacrificial offerings pointing forward to the death of Christ as the great sin-offering were established; but had the law of God never been transgressed there would have been no death and no need of a Saviour. When the Lamb of God was crucified upon the cross He brought to an end the system of types and ceremonies that for four thousand years had pointed to His death. As He ate the pass-over with His disciples He institut-

ed in its place the service that was to be the memorial of His great sacrifice. "And as they were eating Jesus took bread and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to His disciples and said 'this is my body.' And he took the cup and gave thanks and gave it to them, saying, 'drink ye all of it, for this is my blood of the New Testament which is shed for many for the remission of sins.'"—Matt. 26: 26-28.

Again we read 1 Cor. 11: 23-26. "For as often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup ye do show the Lord's death till He comes." Again in John 10: 11, we read, "I am the Good Shepherd, the Good Shepherd giveth His life for the sheep." Again in Luke 24: 44-48, Jesus said unto the disciples, "These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses and in the prophets and in the Psalms concerning me." Thus it is written and thus it behooves Christ to suffer and rise from the dead on the third day, that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name to all nations.—A Reader, Dowagiac, Michigan.

ANSWER TO E. H. B.

IF WE READ the 19th verse of Revelations 22, we find it says, "If any man shall take away from the words of the book of Prophecy God shall take away his part out of the book of life and out of the holy city and from the things which are written in this book." And we cannot take our Bible and pick out a verse here and there to suit our own taste, but I think we should take it as it is and believe all or give it up. How can we keep on teaching our children the Bible for truth if we say Jesus is not the son of God?

We know there is life for us beyond this, for Jesus said, "In my

Aids to Good Dressing

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Comfort, Appearance and Economy

"Eat to please thyself, but dress to please others."

A Simple, Pleasing House Gown

Pattern 3476 is shown in this model. It is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 5 1-4 yards of 36-inch material. Dotted Swiss, figured percale, albatross, lawn, crepe, crepe de chine, flannel, flannelette and silk are attractive for this design. The width at lower edge is 2 yards.

A Charming Gown

Pattern 3247 is shown in this illustration. It is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40,

42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 4 3-8 yards of 36-inch material for the dress and 1 7-8 yards for the jumper or over-blouse. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 1 3-4 yards. As here portrayed, handkerchief linen was used, embroidered in blue. The girdle is of blue linen cord. Crochet buttons trim the jumper. This design is good for ratine, epouge, wash silk, chambray, voile, gingham, taffeta and crepe.

A Popular Style for a Small Boys' Suit

Pattern 3378 is shown in this design. It is cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size will require 3 1-2 yards of 27-inch material. Serge, velveteen, corduroy, linen, galatea, gingham, seersucker, khaki, crash, and drill are suitable for this style.

A Popular Style

No. 3034. As here illustrated, white linen was used, with brown linen for trimming. The design is good for serge, tweed, velvet and corduroy, with braid or stitching for trimming. The blouse could be of wash material, and the trousers of cloth, corduroy, or velvet. Collar, cuffs and belt may be faced with contrasting materials as illustrated. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 5-8 yards of 44-inch material.



father's house there are many mansions, and I go to prepare a place for you that where I am there may my servant be also."

If we start in the beginning we find prophecy fulfilled, so why not believe the prophecy which says that Christ shall come again in the clouds of glory in the same manner he left earth to judge every one according to their deeds.

We have no reason to think of God as unjust, cruel, or a God of wrath and vengeance, but one of love and mercy for all who keep His commands. Christ did give reference to His being the son of God in many places. John 14: 13-14, "And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye shall ask anything in my name I will do it." Matt. 10: 32-33, "Whoever, therefore shall confess me before men him will I confess also before my father which is in Heaven. But whosoever shall deny me before men him will I also deny before my Father which is in Heaven." John 3-18, "He that believeth on him is not condemned, but he that believeth not is condemned already because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God."

Yes, we should have faith to believe all Jesus told us for He never lies. Remember too, that faith without works is dead, and the more we use our talents the more we have.—M. E. C., Bay City, Michigan.

CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

Replying to inquiry of M. A. S. in Sept. 24 issue about preparing horse-radish for winter use, I wish to say I have had good luck for several winters by storing it as follows: Simply dig the roots any time before the ground freezes, store them in a box or basket, cover with moist earth, shaking it down among the roots, and keep in cellar or some such place. Then when wanted it is easily obtained and prepared in desired quantities, and will be found to be as strong as when dug from the ground. Our friend might carry the roots in a sack and store them in earth after moving. Water will revive them if they become wilted.—Mrs. W. J. M.

Mrs. P. S. would like some real good recipe for home-made mince meat and the full particulars about making it; telling about the required materials and length of cooking.

I have been much interested in the discussion about the bird with the broken pinion. I agree with Mrs. R. O. with regard to paying the penalty in this world. Not only the one that sins, but others, often innocent people, have to suffer for the sins of others. The saying is too true, — the sins of the fathers is visited on the children,—sometimes for two or three generations, but on the other hand if they truly repent and confess their sins, God is willing to forgive and cleanse us from all unrighteousness. God's grace is wonderful. He that is forgiven much, loveth much and I think he will be more humble and have more sympathy for others. We all need something to keep us from being so engrossed with our own goodness that we forget what Christ has done for us. God giveth grace to the humble so he can rise spiritually, which is far more important, and more lasting. Everything is so changeable here. Worldly honors do not last long.—A Farmer's Wife.

Apple Butter

The cost of the paper per year is more than paid by recipes.

This is very nice. Peel, core and quarter 5 gallons of tart apples, add 1 gallon water, 2 tablespoons nutmeg, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 tablespoon allspice, 1 tablespoon cloves, 1 gallon sugar, 3-4 cup vinegar. Cook very slowly for 5 hours, stirring often to prevent scorching.—Mrs. N. R.

The little compliment for our page is certainly very nice as well as the recipe.—Editor.

Apple Butter

15 lbs. good cooking apples, 5 lbs. sugar, 1 pint vinegar. Cook apples, run through sieve, add sugar and vinegar. Place in oven and stew down until thick. About 10 minutes before removing from oven add cinnamon to taste and can.—Mrs. A. I. K.

Household Editor: I saw a request for carrot marmalade and am sending mine, which is very nice. 8 or 10 large carrots, peel and run through food chopper or grate (I grate mine), cook until tender with just enough water to cover. peel and slice thin 3 or 4 lemons, cook again, measure 1 cup mixture, 1 cup sugar, cook until thick enough and seal hot.

Admirers of Howard Pyle's pirate pictures and pirate tales can now procure at a reasonable figure his "Book of Pirates." Captain Kidd, Henry Morgan and other famous buccaneers live in its pages. Merle H. Johnson, the artist selected and arranged the material.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN:—Letters coming to my desk show that my nieces and nephews are going to try and win the prize money in the puzzle contest that M. B. F. started two weeks ago. So far three girls and one boy have sent in lists of the objects and others write that they are working on the "S" puzzle. All of you try it. The contest has just begun and you will have lots of fun as well as have a chance of winning some money.

You all remember little Levi Gugel, who died nearly a year ago. I received a letter from his mother last week and she wrote that she thought my suggestion of publishing the pictures of my nieces and nephews was nice. "I want very much to see the faces of seven girls and boys," she writes. "Those seven that wrote such nice letters to Levi and I last year at Christmas and New Years time. Not only so I can see them, but so all of the little readers of the Children's Hour can see them, too, and know that they were the means of making a lonely, sickly boy happy." I have a picture of Bethel Fay Sharp, but none of any of the others. Won't the other six write to me enclosing their picture so we can do as Mrs. Gugel would like to have us do? I haven't a list of the names, so will you please mention in your letter that you wrote Levi? One of the girls lives at Rosebush, Mrs. Gugel tells me, but she lost her letter and cannot tell her name.

Only a little over a week until Hallowe'en. Remember what I told you last year. If you wish to play tricks that evening do things that will benefit people instead of injuring and annoying them.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins:—We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I live on a farm of 160 acres. I have a little brother two and one-half years old. I am 11 years old and would have been in the eighth grade if I could have gone to school this year. I was sick this summer with infantile paralysis, but am better now. I can walk alone. Everyone thought I would have to go in a wheel chair. I will be out of school all year. I raised six canary birds this year. We have sold them all. It seems kind of lonesome not to hear them singing. For other pets I have a dog and four kittens. We have six little calves and twenty little pigs. I will close with some riddles. If a white stone was thrown into the Red Sea what would it become? Answer, wet. If I saw you riding on a donkey what kind of fruit would I be reminded of? Answer, a pear.

I would be glad if some of the boys and girls would write to me. I will answer all letters received, as I have nothing to do but write letters, crochet and read books. The one who guesses my second name will receive a letter from me.—Bernice M. Klein, Box 50, R.F.D., Fowlerville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well, here goes! Now, Cousins, and readers, don't you think Uncle Ned has a birthday once in a year, or perhaps once every four years, if it is on the 29th of February? Well, let's pretend Uncle Ned's birthday is the 12th of October. Of course, we don't know when it is, but wouldn't it be nice if every little reader of the Children's Hour would send Uncle Ned a birthday card, so it would be received the 12th of

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October? Uncle Ned must tell us in his letter how many birthday cards he received. Now every little boy or girl who sees this letter please send Uncle Ned a birthday card. Oh, yes, I have something else to tell. Will someone write to me or in their letters to Uncle Ned, tell which my name is, Francis, a boy's or Frances, a girl's name? Something like "Bob of Michigan's" plan. I think maybe "Bob of Michigan" is a girl, don't you?—Francis or Frances, which is it cousins? Imlay City, Michigan.

This issue of M. B. F. will not arrive at any of my nieces' or nephews' homes until over a week after October 12. But my really and truly birthday will be November 27th and I always did like to receive birthday cards.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl twelve years old and weigh 75 pounds. I have dark brown eyes. I go to the Court school, which is a mile away. I like my teacher. We have thirteen scholars, ten boys and three girls. I am in the seventh grade and spelling and reading are my favorite studies. We have a nice school ground to play on. I live in the country seven miles north of Battle Creek, and on 160 acres of land. I have a mother and father, three brothers and two sisters. I have one pet kitten that I named Tipp. I go to Sunday school and my mother is my teacher. I want other children to write to me. I like to read the Children's Hour. I give my love to you and my cousins.—Anna Case, Battle Creek, Michigan, R. 7.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading the Children's Hour and I think it is rather nice for the young children. I am a girl 13 years old and am in the seventh grade at school. We have a great time at school playing volley ball. We live on an 80-acre farm. We have 350 White Leghorn chickens. For pets I have 3 little white kittens. They are pretty little things. I have five brothers and six sisters. What has four eyes but cannot see? Those who guess it will receive a letter.—Ina Anderson, Rosebush, Michigan, Route No. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—We are two little boys, aged 9 and 6 years, who wish to join with the cousins in guessing about "Bob." When mamma read the letter we laughed and said, "We know who that is." That's a girl, and she's not a farmer girl, but a baker, and we'd like to ask "Bob" how's Bobby? Now, here is another guess for someone: We say we are fifty-centers, but our grandpa is a whole dollar. What is his name? We are first and second-graders so mother is helping us to write. My name is pronounced by saying two letters of the alphabet, number 18 and 26; and my brother's name is whe a poultry-keeper keeps his hens. Can anyone guess our names?—Two brothers, Roly and Poly.

Dear Uncle Ned:—How are you and all the cousins? I wrote to 23 of the M. B. F. cousins, but I couldn't keep writing to so many, so I thought I would write to the M. B. F. instead, so that all the cousins could hear from me thru our own page. I think that scheme that "Bob of Michigan" has told us about is a fine plan. I think that "Bob of Michigan" is a girl. If I am right, "Bob," write me a card or a letter. I am also wondering if I have a twin. My birthday is June 19th, and I will be 14 my next birthday. If I have a twin I would be very glad to hear from you.—Dorothy Crouterfield, Boye City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am sure you will give some room to another farmer's daughter. I live on a 100-acre farm with my mother, father and two brothers. I go to high school and like it fine. We have 12 cows, 3 horses and 7 pigs. We have a Perfection milking machine, which helps out very much. I am glad winter is coming because I like to skate and slide down hill. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it fine. For pets I have seven cats and one dog. I wish Uncle Ned good luck, and I hope some of the boys and girls will write to me.—Anna Watson, Imlay City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Hello, everybody! Will you kindly move over and give another farmer girl room? I am 14 years old and in the 8th grade at school. There are thirty-four pupils in our school. I live on a 40-acre farm. We have 5 head of cattle, 2 horses, 1 pig and about 30 chickens. I have three sisters and no brothers. We have taken the M. B. F. for a long time and like it fine. I like to read the letters from the girls and boys. The Doe Dads are funny little folk, aren't they? We had a real hard snow storm this morning (October 8th.) I wish Uncle Ned and the cousins good luck.—Lettie Penhall, Kingsley, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 12 years old. I am in the seventh grade. I go to school every day. We take the M. B. F. For pets I have two rabbits, six guinea pigs, a dog, two kittens and one dove. I live on a farm of 280 acres. We have two silos, thirteen cows and six horses. I have four sisters and two brothers.—Irene Zurich, Tyre, Box 63, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—We are having some very funny weather. It is snowing today (October 8.) I am trying to find how many words begin with "S." I think that Madge Shangie's middle name is Pauline.—Thelma Elofson, Reed City, Michigan.

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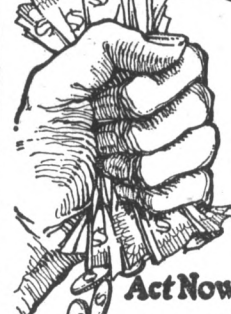
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—IN— M. B. F.'s Business Farmers' Exchange

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid continuing 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. 26. Poland Chinas. F. T. 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 Hill, Lonia, Mich.
- Nov. 3. Poland Chinas. W. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.
- Nov. 9. Poland Chinas. William B. Jandell, Hanover, Mich.
- Nov. 10. Poland Chinas. Young Bros., Miles, Mich.
- Nov. 16. Holstein. Saginaw Valley Holstein Breeders Sale Ass'n. Saginaw County Fair Grounds, Saginaw, Mich.
- Nov. 19. Holsteins. Southern Michigan Breeders' Ass'n. Fair Grounds, Jackson, Mich.
- Feb. 2. Hampshire Swine. Lenawee County Hampshire Swine Breeders' Assn., Adrian, Mich.

- ### LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS
- Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
 - Ed. Bowers, South Whittier, Ind
 - Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
 - John P. Coffman, Hudson, Mich.
 - John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.
 - August Miller, St. Johns, Mich.
 - L. W. Lovewell, So. Lyons, Mich.
 - D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.
 - J. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
 - O. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich.
 - J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
 - Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
 - Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

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 Strasse, R 2 Battle Creek, Mich.

SOME GOOD YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS.

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

TUEBOR STOCK FARM

Breeders of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.
Everything guaranteed, write me your wants or come and see them.
ROY F. FICKIES
Ohsaning, 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 yrs. old dam and the other is from a 30 lb. Jr. 1 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

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

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 2 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once. CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

GLADWIN COUNTY PURE BRED LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION.

Hereford, Shorthorn, Jersey and Holstein cattle; Duroc-Jersey, Poland China and Hampshire hogs; Oxford, Hampshire and Hampshire sheep.
A place to buy good breeding stock at reasonable prices.
FRED B. SWINEHART, President
G. E. STURTEVANT, Secretary
Gladwin, Mich.

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Emblaggard 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 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull 1 year old from 21.51 lb. dam and sire whose six nearest dams are 33.34 lbs. butter. Herd under state and federal supervision. Oscar Wallin, 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 27 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.

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.
BRANDONHILL FARM
Ortonville, Michigan
JOHN P. HEHL
1205 Griswold St., Detroit, Michigan

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 32.87 lbs.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

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

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. O. KETZLER
Flint, Mich.

BREEDING

If your locality needs a registered Holstein bull, for neighborhood service I can furnish one for grade cows or the best pure bred, up to 32 pound test; no cash required; write
A. R. GRAHAM
Flint, Mich.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN PURE-BRED BULL

calves, also good grade heifers; tuberculin tested herd. Prices are right.
LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box 4 North End, Detroit, Michigan.

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 Hair; 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 6 months old. Several heifers from 6 months to 2 years old. Scotch Pop 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, Ross 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. SEGARMO, Hulr, Mich.

INHERITED SHORTHORN QUALITY

Our pedigrees show a judicious mixture of the best blood lines known to the breed. Write to
JOHN LESSITER'S SONS,
Clarkston, Mich.

FOR POLLED SHORTHORNS

Shropshire, Southdown and Cheviot rams write to
L. O. KELLY & SON, Plymouth, 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, Kelmascott 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 Collynie 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

B herd test without a reactor. Some bargains in bulls.
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

TWO REAL SHORTHORN HERD BULLS

FOR SALE
15 mo. old and sired by Imp. Dainty Prince.
W. W. KNAPP, Howell, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

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 three months old; 1 yearling; 1 five months old; 1 three months old, all the May Rose strain, advanced registry. Write
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: Lawton's Lady Lu, A. R. 416 lb. fat class A. A. (farmers class) 1 A. R. daughter, 409 lbs. fat D. D. Write
MORGAN BROS.,
Allegan, R 1, Michigan

GUERNSEYS

OF MAY ROSE AND GLENWOOD BREEDING.

No abortion, clean, federal inspected. Their sires dam made 19,480.20 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.

FOR SALE, GUERNSEY BULL, 1 YEAR OLD.

Write for particulars to
ECHO LODGE FARM
R. F. D. 2, Watervliet, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES

R for \$125 each delivered. Bull calves for \$50. Sires 5, nearest dams average 725 lbs. fat.
PINE HILL FARM, R3, Howard City, Mich.

JERSEYS

JERSEY BULL CALVES.

Show type. From producers. \$50 and up according to age. MILO H. EDISON & SON, R2, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ONE OF OUR MAJESTY BULLS WOULD IMPROVE YOUR HERD.

FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD—

Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shylcock 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolie's Master Pogie 177688, a grandson of Pogie 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.
GUY C. WILBUR, R 1, Reiding, Mich.

JERSEY BULLS AND BULL CALVES

sired by a son of Sophie 19th Tormentor.
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

IF THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD, HOW MUCH WOULD A SON OF POGIE 99TH'S DUKE 8TH, WHO HAS 60 PER CENT BLOOD OF SOPHIE 19TH, BE WORTH TO YOUR HERD?

Let me send you pedigrees and prices on bull calves from this bull and Sophie Tormentor cow.
FRED HAYWARD
Scotts, Mich.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS & DUROCS

Yearling bulls and bull calves, Beau Donald breeding. Also Duroc boars and gilts.
J. C. THOMSON & SON, Parma, Mich.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—KING REPEATER 715941,

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, Harlan, Michigan

LAKWOOD 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.

Crop Reports

Hillsdale—Corn husking has begun.

Late potatoes are nearly all dug, of good size and a fair crop. Another meeting of the Farm Bureau was held at North Adams last week to introduce the testing of livestock for tuberculosis. Cool weather the first of this week and gradually getting warmer toward the last of the week. We had our first killing frost Wednesday night, October 12.—R. J. P.

St. Joseph—Lots of rain the last few days; frost last night (Oct. 13.)

Farmers are digging potatoes and shredding corn. Everybody busy. Several sales in this vicinity. Rye is 70c per bushel at Burr Oak. They say potatoes are yielding "several" bushels per acre and not good quality at that. Potatoes will be quite a luxury before spring.—Mrs. H. C. H.

Wexford—Old Jack Frost came along

and ripened our spuds at last. Corn is turning out about 75 to 80 bushels per acre. Late potatoes about 70 to 80 on old ground and on new ground about 80 to 100 bushels. Apples about all picked. Pastures are holding up well. Some farmers are plowing. Too much wet weather for threshing buckwheat.—W. A. J.

Midland—Beans are nearly all threshed.

There was a fairly good yield. Beets are starting to town now. Not all of them are ready for harvest yet.—C. L. H.

Sanilac—Farmers are still threshing

beans, and they are going from 10 to 14 bushels per acre. The silos seem to all be filled around here. Potatoes are being dug, some of the late ones are turning out better than was expected. Having quite a lot of rain at present but not any more than is needed to make the fall plowing good. Some plowing being done at present.—A. B.

Kalkaska—We are having lovely fall

weather here and wheat and rye are looking fine. Nearly all seeding is done and potato digging is well under way, with not more than sixty per cent of a crop on the average. Buckwheat threshing has begun and the yield is very good; the late-sowed buckwheat is yielding the best. We have plenty of pasture and cattle and horses are looking exceptionally good. One of the best-known farms in the county changed hands last week when Sol Losler purchased the Darwin Lewis farm in Excelsior township. The Percheron stallion Pomp No. 161693, was purchased by Wm. Burnham and will be kept at his farm in Excelsior township. A great many potatoes are being hauled to market as soon as dug this fall.—W. A. B.

Saginaw (S.W.)—We are having plenty

of rain. A heavy frost on the night of Oct. 12. Bean threshing about done. Most of them have gone to market right from the machine. Corn husking and potato digging is the business of the day now.—G. L.

Leelanau—First frost October 12

in low places. Potato crop showing much shorter than expected, 50 per cent of an average. Beans fair. Weather unfavorable.—V. C. V.

Montcalm (N.)—Farmers are busy

harvesting beans and digging potatoes. Work has been delayed on account of so much damp weather. We have had all kinds of weather, winds, rain, hail, snow, with thunder and lightning, and cleared up with a heavy frost Wednesday night, which froze the ground some. The soil is very wet with water standing on low lands. Many of the farmers are selling their potatoes. A few are holding them for higher prices. No building being done now, farmers too busy.—G. B. W.

Genesee—Three heavy rains have filled

the ground with water so that we will have a supply for crops, wells and cisterns. Some late beans still out; about spoiled in field. Growing wheat looks good. Everything as near ready for winter as could ever hope to have it.—A. R. Graham.

A CORRECTION

IN LAST week's issue of M. B. F. it was stated that Malcolm MacPherson was a member of the State Board of Agriculture. This was an error. Mr. MacPherson does not take office until January 1st, at which time the term of Mr. I. R. Waterbury who is now a member, expires. Otherwise the list of the members was correct as given.

It is the ideal paper for the farmers of today. Hoping for continued success of the paper, I am a subscriber for at least one more year.—W. E. Lyons, Hillsdale County, Michigan.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of the Michigan Business Farmer, published weekly at Mount Clemens, Michigan, for October 1, 1921.

- That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, George M. Slocum, Mt. Clemens, R. F. D. No. 4, Mich. Editor, Forrest A. Lord, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Managing Editor, Milen Grinnell, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Business Manager, F. R. Schalko, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
- That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock. The Rural Publishing Company, Incorporated, George M. Slocum, Mabel H. Slocum, Forrest Lord, Mt. Clemens; August H. and Emma Ames, Owosso; Nellie G. Powell, Oden; L. Edna Elna Worth, Oden; Joseph Ritzler, Rogers; Chas. J. Pratt, Charlevoix; Fred Yost, Bridgeport; Cecil Allen, Lake; Ben C. Wolf, Kingsville, Michigan.
- That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none so state). None. Geo. M. Slocum, Publisher. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1921. Best V. Nunneley. My commission expires Sept. 22, 1924.

MACK'S NOTES

A CALL TO IMMUNIZATION
FROM MANY points in Michigan comes the information that hog cholera is again raging and hog raisers who have young hogs that are still healthy should lose no time in having them double treated. There is reason to believe that the present outbreak is the direct result of rank carelessness on the part of certain hog feeders who have purchased animals from infected districts and have neglected to have them immunized, thus scattering the infection and making of no effect much of the good work which has been done to rid the state of this dangerous disease.

Nearly all of the pure-bred herds in the state have been treated, but there are many districts in which the breeders of common grade hogs who have had their hogs vaccinated, are the exception rather than the rule. The Business Farmer has in the past devoted a large amount of space to warning its readers of the risk incurred by those who neglect immunization. Again the warning is sounded and to the wise the suggestion will be all that is necessary. Without doubt there will be those who will learn the lesson at much greater cost than is necessary; already this season we have reports of losses which range from 30 to 50 hogs, the property of one feeder. The money lost in a single outbreak of hog cholera will often be large enough to pay the vaccination expense of a lifetime.

Argonant, the thick, low-set Short-horn bull that won first in the aged bull class for M. & J. Schaffner at the Michigan State Fair, turned the same trick at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass. Again, as in Detroit, the senior and grand champion of the breed was a two-year-old bull, shown by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio. Buckland Hall, Nokesville, Virginia, showed the senior and grand champion cow in Pleasant Roseleaf, Miss Snowbird Sultan, first in the aged cow class at Detroit, stood in the same place at Springfield. When it came to the class for junior bulls, the great bull Argonant showed his supremacy by furnishing the calves that won first, second and third prizes in the hottest kind of company. The showing in the Hereford division of the Springfield fair was much the same as at Detroit, but in some of the classes the decisions were decidedly different; there, as in Detroit, Pickering's Harlequin was made senior and grand champion bull. Donna Woodford 5th, the property of N. E. Parish, Reading, Pa., was made senior and grand champion cow. This decision being the same as at Detroit. Mr. Parish won first and second in Detroit with his calf herds, but the best he could do at Springfield was second and fourth, first going to Warren T. McGray, Kentland, Ind., on young Fairfaxes. Pickering's choice, the grand champion fat steer at Detroit, was given the same place in Springfield. Pickering's herd entry in the fat steer division was also given the grand champion herd prize, a classification that was not made in Detroit.

In the Shorthorn division of the New York State Fair Buckland Hall made another great killing; again as in Detroit, this firm furnished the junior grand champion, male and female. The Virginia herd also landed first prize for aged and young herds, aged cow, on Pleasant Roseleaf, senior yearling, junior yearling, junior calf and produce of dam. The Schaffner bull Argonant, again won first in the aged bull class, but again lost the championship, the Carpenter & Ross two-year-old entry. Calves from the bull Argonant, won everything in sight at Syracuse.

In the Hereford classes at Syracuse, much of the judging was in reverse order from all of the preceding shows. The Pickering bull Harlequin was again grand champion but the Pickering cow Princess H., which has been placed second all along the line was made grand champion, and the Parish entry, Donna Woodford, grand champion two-year-old last fall at the International and grand champion everywhere else this year, was given third prize. The McGray herd of Kentland, Ind., won a large number of first prizes at Syracuse.

At the pure-bred ram sales held in connection with the recent Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., the average for Shropshires was \$31, and for Southdowns \$25. Two Dorsets averaged \$17.50, and two Hampshire ewes \$21. The top price for Shropshires was \$56, paid by D. B. Roberts, Haddan, Conn., and the highest price for Southdown was \$40, at which J. Cheney, Bolton, Conn., and A. B. Harris, Shelburne Falls, Mass., each made a purchase. The top price for Hampshires was \$45, paid by B. B. Patterson, Huntington, Mass. There was plenty of interest, and the bidding was brisk. In the boys' and girls' club sale on fat lambs the top price was 15 cents a pound, and the range 11 to 13 cents.

50 HEAD HILLCREST FARM WILL SELL 50 HEAD

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1921

at the farm, two miles southwest of HOPKINS, MICH. and eight miles northeast of ALLEGAN, MICH.

The offering consists of tried sows, fall yearlings, 35 spring gilts and a few choice boars that will make extra large herd sires.

As a special attraction, we are listing for sale the great sow **OLD FASHION** by **HILLCREST BOB** by **BIG BOB** (one of the greatest progenitors of the big type breed); dam by **GRAND MASTER** (the first boar shown actually weighing over 1100 lbs.) and the grandsire of a \$50,000 boar, and a \$17,000 sow.

We will also sell a few choice fall yearlings by **BIG SMOOTH JONES**, out of dams by **MASTODON WONDER** (sire of the 1917 grand champion.)

To accommodate those coming by train or interurban, free auto service will be provided.

PUT DOWN THE DATE, AND BE SURE TO BE AT THE SALE.

Write Hillcrest Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich. for free catalog.

F. B. LAY, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Den Bleyker Bros., Allegan, Mich.

ANGUS

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

PREMIUM BEEF PHODUCERS

Sired by Black Rosegay, third at Mich. State Fair and grand champion at Bay City, 1921.
 Young stock for sale.
ANGUS HOME FARM
 Davison, Mich.

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.

DODDIE FARMS ANGUS of both sex for sale. Herd headed by Bardell 31919, 1920 International Jr. Champion.
Dr. G. R. Martin & Son, North Street, Mich.

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

FOR SALE TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS, one six months old and the other 3 years. They are from the best herds in the country. Address
GEORGE D. STUCK, Otsego, Mich.

RED POLLED

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.

AYRSHIRES

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

GALLOWAY

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

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

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

Central Michigan Sale Circuit

Wednesday, October 26th

HART, FULCHER and CLINE sell 40 head at the feed barn at St. Louis, Mich., sired by Harts Black Price, Right Kind Clan, Mich. Yank, Cline's Bob and Leonard's Big Bob. A June gilt sired by **CHECKERS.** For catalogue write **F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.**

Thursday, October 27th

E. R. Leonard, at his farm near St. Louis, Mich., sells 50 head sired mostly by Orange Clansman, Grand Champion at Bay City Fair 1921, 1st at West Mich. State Fair and 2nd at Detroit. Many of these gilts sell with breeding privilege to **LEONARD'S LIBERATOR,** the tallest, longest and heaviest boned pig in Michigan. Write for catalogue. Sale at farm. Cholera-immune.

Friday, October 28th

Pope Bros., at Francisco Farm, Mt. Pleasant, sell 50 head sired by **MICH. MASTODON, MICH. CLANSMAN,** Orange Clansman, Hill Den Clan and out of dams by Moors Great Giant, Gersdale Timm, Black Jumbo Lad, Harrison's Gersdale, Hill Den Clan, Smooth Half Ton, Mich. Mastodon, Harts Black Price and Leonard's Giant. For Catalogue write **P. P. Pope.**

NOTICE

Chas. Wetzel and Sons will not hold their sale in this circuit as before advertised.
WM. WAFFLE, AUCTIONEER.

LTPC \$15 20 25

We are offering our 1921 fall crop of pigs at the above prices. They are sired by Hart's Black Price and Right Kind Clan.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

L. S. P. C. BOARS AT FARMERS' PRICES.
H. O. SWARTZ
 Schoolcraft, 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.

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. 30 choice fall pigs, either sex.
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BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Fall pigs for sale sired by the 1200 lb. boar, Monster Big Bob 327,623 and of Clansman, Giant Buster and Yankee breeding. Ready to ship now. All hogs double treated. Priced right for quick sale. Write or come and see them.
CHAS. WETZEL & SONS, Ithaca, 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.
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BIG TYPE POLANDS—Spring Pigs, both sexes, good and growthy. Best of blood lines represented. Write or call **W. Caldwell & Son, Springport, Mich.**

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Poland Chinas bred in the purple, sired by Mich. Buster, A Giant and Butler's Big Bob. No better breeding. A big rugged, big-boned boar ready for service, registered, for \$25.00—\$30.00.
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Size—Quality—Popular Breeding. **THAT'S US.** A square deal—satisfaction. **THAT'S YOURS.**
 Public Sale—50 Head—Oct. 28, 1921
POPE BROS. CO.
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FOR SALE FIVE CHOICE BIG TYPE POL

and China spring boars, Sire Mr. Jones No. 134557. Dam Miss Bob Buster No. 289442. They are priced to sell. Inquire of **F. J. STING, Bach, Mich.**

L TYPE P. C. TWO SPRING BOARS, ONE SOW \$25.00 each. Registered if sold this month.
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HERE IS SOMETHING GOOD. BIG TYPE

Poland Chinas. One extra good large long big boned smooth gilt bred to Howley's Clansman. Price \$100. Also younger gilts \$80 to \$50.00.
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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 Mecosta. Satisfaction guaranteed. All papers with pigs. Phone or write
J. B. FULLER, R 2, Reed City, Mich.

DUROCS

DUROC BOARS at \$20 to \$40. These are good and guaranteed satisfactory. Inspection invited. Sired by Michigan Orion Sensation and by Michigan Demonstrator.
Michigan Farm Ltd., Pavilion Mich.
 Kalamazoo County.

FOR SALE—FINE MARCH AND APRIL PIGS

Sired by Gladwin Col. 188995. Write us your wants.
HARLEY FOOR & SONS, R 1, Gladwin, 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.

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS

SPRING DUROC BOARS

at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.
W. C. TAYLOR
 Milan, Mich.

FOR SALE — DUROC PIGS, 2 1-2 to 4

months old, either sex, big bone, prolific strain, superior individuals and breeding. Price reg 12 to 15 dollars. A few March gilts. Satisfaction or money back.
WEST VIEW FARM, Hillsdale, Mich.
B. E. Kies, Prop.

PURE-BRED DUROC JERSEY HOGS

We usually have good boars and sows of all ages for sale. Reasonable prices.
LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A North End
 Detroit, Michigan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS-BIG ONES!

Priced to move them quick.
VIRGIL DAVIS, Ashley, Mich.

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.

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

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

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

FOR SALE DUROC JERSEY BOAR, 1 YR. old. 8d. West Michigan. Price \$60. Several good spring boars and gilts after prize winning stock at reasonable prices.
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RICHLY-BRED DUROGS. YOUNG BOARS and gilts sired by Brookwater Demonstrator 27, 2nd prize aged boar, State Fair 1921.
H. E. LIVERMORE & SON, Romeo, Mich.

DUROGS ANYTHING YOU WANT AT Farmer's prices.
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FOR SALE REG. DUROC SPRING BOARS, good breeding, prices right.
JESSE BLISS & SON
Henderson, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts sired to Wait's King S2949 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.
Grant 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.
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FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pig.
JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

O. I. C.

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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.

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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, Lerr, Mich., R 2.

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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.

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EVERY'S BERKSHIRES

Winners at the International 1920, State Fair 1920-21. Choice large type spring pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. H. EVERY, Manchester, Mich.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE OF QUALITY LAMBS and Yearling Rams.
DEWITT O. PIER
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SHROPSHIRE A FEW WOOLY RAM LAMBS PRICED TO SELL
DAN BOOHER, R 4, Ewart, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ewes bred to lamb in March or April.
ARMSTRONG BROS., R3, Fowlerville, Mich.

WILLOW SHADE SHROPSHIRE

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

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

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If you are planning on a sale this year, write us now and **CLAIM THE DATE!** This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates. **LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!**

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.

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.

\$20 FOR GOOD YEARLING DELAINE ewes. Write or come and see them.
CALHOON BROS., Bronson, Mich.

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 B & C TYPE

American Delaine Sheep both sexes for sale, at farmers' prices.
F. H. CONLEY & SON
Maple Rapids, Mich.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS. All ages. Bred and priced right. Also registered ewe 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
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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.

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 - 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.

PET STOCK

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

FOR SALE—FEMALE HOUND, PART FOX Hound, part Beagle, two years old. Fine hunter, splendid mother.
RIVERVIEW FARM, Vassar, Mich.

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We will renew your subscription for 5 years for only \$3.00.

This is not only a substantial saving of money but also saves you the annoyance of renewing frequently and the possibility of missing a copy.

Better send your renewal order today before you forget it.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

8%—if your money is bringing less write

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

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

(Continued from page 6)

proper to let 80 rods of water or any other quantity of water into an adjoining field and spoil crops. It is the duty of the municipalities when constructing highways, to see that surface water is taken care of and the law makes provision for the highway commissioner or the board of county road commissioners or the state highway commissioner to petition the county drain commissioner for an outlet for surplus water which cannot be taken care of by the gutters along the highway.

In reply to your third inquiry, you are advised that the law does not impose any obligation upon the municipality constructing the highway adjacent to any farmer's premises to put in tile or culverts in front of driveways. You are further advised that it has always been the policy of this department and of most county road commissioners to supply abutting property owners with driveway culverts, where required, but as above stated it is not mandatory. — State Highway Commissioner.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY

The deed of our farm is in my husband's name. We have one child. In case of the death of both husband and child what share would I hold and who would get the remainder? Also what would be my share of personal property?—A Michigan Subscriber, Fowlerville, Michigan.

If the child should die first you would inherit one-half of your husband's real estate; and his parents if living, the other half. If the parents are not living then his brothers and sisters would inherit the other half. You would be entitled to all of the personal after paying debts and funeral expenses if the amount did not exceed \$3,000, you would also inherit, in addition to the \$3,000, one-half of the excess. The other half of the excess would go to his parents if living; and if not, then to his brothers and sisters. If the child should die after the father you would inherit one third of the real estate and the child two-thirds. The personal would go one-half to you and one-half to the child. Then, if the child should die without children or widow, you would inherit the whole of it from the child, both real and personal.—Legal Editor.

MARRIED WOMEN MAY TEACH

Will you please publish in your paper the school law of married women teaching school? In my county there are many married women with families who are teaching and lots of unmarried women are not able to teach school because the schools are all taken up.—M. A., Sanilac County, Michigan.

There is no restriction upon married women teaching school.—T. E. Johnson, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

STEP-FATHER VS. SON

A widow has a house and lot and money in the bank, and has one son. She marries again. They buy a farm on a joint deed. They sell the house and invest the money in the farm, son of the mother working on the farm to the age of 20 years, then working out. Step-father writes letters to him for him to come home to help him on the farm, making promises to him of property on the farm for his labor. Son comes home and works on those conditions for some years, then they sell the farm on a contract, buying a house and lot in town on a joint deed and move to town. Mother, on her death bed asks for son to come to her bedside to make a will. Step-father refuses to get son. Neighbors telephone for son. Mother dead when son gets there. Step-father refuses to give son any money or make any of his promises good. Son has no papers to show for promises, labor or what mother wanted him to have. What could son do or what steps should son take?—A. N., Gladwin, Michigan.

The first step is for the son to consult a good attorney and state all the facts to him. The agreement of the mother to have a deed taken in the joint names will probably convey the full title of the real estate to the stepfather upon the death of the mother. If the contract was taken in their joint names it is probable that the son inherits one-half of the contract. I would also be of the opinion that the request of the stepfather for the son to come home and work upon a promise to

pay him will make him liable for the value of such labor, especially if he has saved any of the letters written him or can prove their contents.—Legal Editor.

REBUILDING TRUNK LINE

What part of the tax does the farmer have to pay who owns farms along what is called a state trunk line, when such road has to be rebuilt?—Mrs. A. R., Riverdale, Michigan.

There is no law at the present time which specifies the amount of tax which any farmer shall pay who owns property adjacent to a trunk line which might require rebuilding. It might be possible to rebuild the trunk line under the road assessment plan taxing for benefits or it might be possible for the road to be constructed under the county road system, the state paying their proportion of the expense therefor, in which event the farm owner would only pay his proportion of the tax which goes into the highway taxes.—State Highway Commissioner.

Fur Department

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

Questions Invited.

BEAR KILLING SHEEP

Have lost twenty-five head of sheep by bears, have traps set but do not seem to be able to catch any. Can any experienced bear hunter give me any information as to how to set the traps. I will board and lodge free any experienced bear trapper who will come at once and trap these bears.—A. F. Longple, Oscoda County, Michigan.

Bears go into winter quarters in Northern Michigan usually shortly after November 1st, depending upon the weather. The first heavy snow and severe freezing is usually sufficient for them to den up. The time therefore, is very short to get into communication with experienced bear-trappers, but a common method of trapping is as follows:

Make a sort of enclosure of old logs, brush, etc., in the form of a V, about eight feet long and two or three feet wide at the entrance. It should be three feet high, behind, but it is not necessary to have it so high in front. The bait should be fastened in the back of the pen, and the trap set in the entrance.

Take a small, springy stick, about eight inches long, stick one end firmly in the ground, and bend the other down and under the pan. This is to prevent small animals from being caught.

Always turn the loose jaw up, and work from in under, for the sake of safety. Now drive down a couple of stakes on each side of the trap, so as to leave only a narrow passage; cover the trap with leaves or moss. It is a good idea to put a good-sized piece of moss over the pan. To cause the bear to step in the center of the trap, some trappers put sharp sticks around the outside of the jaws, others lay a stick across the mouth of the pan, about six or eight inches high and close up to the jaws. In stepping over it the bear is more likely to put his foot in the trap. The trap should be fastened to a heavy clog of hardwood. Clog should be about six or seven feet long, and just small enough to go through the ring on the chain. The ring should be slipped on to the middle and fastened with a spike or two.

This is the best method, but if you nip a bear once, you will have to try some other method, and even then you may not catch him, as they become very cunning. Do not set the trap at the same place, but find his trail, and make a blind set; preferably where the trail leads through a pool of water. Of course you must be sure that no person will travel on the trail. Some trappers prefer to hang a bait about six feet above the trap and do not use any pen.

If you have several traps bait one or more with fish and use mutton at the others. Nos. 5, 15, 50 and 150 of the Newhouse pattern are all suitable for black bear. The No. 4 1-2 is sometimes used but a larger size is probably best. The No. 5 is much used for bear.

NOMADS OF THE NORTH

(Continued from page 5)

behind Neewa, urging him on even as that pain of a red-hot iron in her groin filled her with agony. They came to the edge of the timber as Challoner's third shot bit under Noozak's feet.

A moment more and they were within the barricade of the timber. Instinct guided Neewa into the thickest part of it, and close behind him Noozak fought with the last of her dying strength to urge him on. In her old brain there was growing a deep and appalling shadow, something that was beginning to cloud her vision so that she could not see, and she knew that at last she had come to the uttermost end of her trail. With twenty years of life behind her, she struggled now for a last few seconds. She stopped Neewa close to a thick cedar, and as she had done many times before she commanded him to climb it. Just once her hot tongue touched his face in a final caress. Then she turned to fight her last great fight.

Straight into the face of Challoner she dragged herself, and fifty feet from the spruce she stopped and waited for him, her head drooped between her shoulders, her eyes dimming more and more, until at last she sank down with a great sigh, barring the trail of their enemy. For a space, it may be, she saw once more the golden moons and the blazing suns of those twenty years that were gone; it may be that the soft, sweet music of spring came to her again, filled with the old, old song of life, and that something gracious and painless descended upon her as a final reward for a glorious motherhood on earth.

When Challoner came up she was dead.

From his hiding place in a crotch of the spruce Neewa looked down on the very first great tragedy of his life, and the advent of man. The two-legged beast made him cringe deeper into his refuge, and his little heart was near breaking with the terror that had seized upon him. He did not reason. It was by no miracle of mental process that he knew something terrible had happened, and that this tall, two-legged creature was the cause of it. His little eyes were blazing, just over the level of the crotch. He wondered why his mother did not get up and fight when this new enemy came. Frightened as he was he was ready to snarl if she would only wake up—ready to hurry down the tree and help her as he had helped her in the defeat of Makoos, the old he-bear. But not a muscle of Noozak's huge body moved as Challoner bent over her. She was stone dead.

Challoner's face was flushed with exultation. Necessity had made of him a killer. He saw in Noozak a splendid pelt, and a provision of meat that would carry him all the rest of the way to the southland. He leaned his rifle against a tree and began looking about for the cub. Knowledge of the wild told him it would not be far from its mother, and he began looking into the trees and the near-by thickets.

In the shelter of his crotch, screened by the thick branches, Neewa made himself as small as possible during the search. At the end of half an hour Challoner disappointedly gave up his quest, and went back to the creek for a drink before setting himself to the task of skinning Noozak.

No sooner was he gone than Neewa's little head shot up alertly. For a few minutes he watched, and then slipped backward down the trunk of the cedar to the ground. He gave his squealing call, but his mother did not move. He went to her and stood beside her motionless head, sniffing the man-tainted air. Then he muzzled her jaw, butted his nose under her neck, and at last nipped her ear—always his last resort in the awakening process. Into his whine there came a strange note, and then out of his throat there rose a whimpering cry that was like the cry of a child.

(Continued next week)

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

\$1000 SECURES 127-ACRE FARM WITH horses, poultry, 6 cows, hay, grain, full implements, etc.; convenient R R town, advantages; rich loam tillage, 20-cow spring-watered pasture, lots wood, timber, fruit, good 8-room house, 60-ft. barn, poultry house. To settle affairs only \$2000, \$1000 down, easy terms. Full details page 33 Illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains. FITZGERALD, STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E 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. Natico tile silo 14x35. 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.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, NUMBER ONE land and best of buildings, fruit, timber. One mile to Dixie Highway, station, church and school. 30 miles from Detroit. Want good experienced livestock farmer. R. W. ANDERSON, Clarkston, Michigan.

1/2 MI. SOUTH AND 1/2 MI. EAST OF Edenville, 80 acres good sandy and clay loam farm. All good buildings and fences. Clear of noxious weeds. For full particulars write or come. FRANK CHILDS, Edenville, Mich., Midland county.

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 BUILDINGS 2 Barns, silo 7-room house, 2 wells, tools and stock is desired. Price right. ERNEST VALENTINE, Chesaning, Mich.

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.

40 ACRES CLAY LOAM, 6 ROOM HO SE good barn, orchard. Near town. \$3200. \$1200 cash, balance on time. BOX 45, Sheridan, Michigan.

SQUARE 120 SANILAC COUNTY, A BAR- gain \$10,000. Will accept Port Huron property or cash, \$4000, terms to suit. Write or see BYRON KELLY, Applegate, Mich.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 80 ACRES, PRO- ductive soil, good location. For price and particulars write to Geo. Buehler, Caledonia, 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, 1-2 miles to good school. Price \$8000 with \$500 down and \$100 or more each year until paid for. Write owner, W. F. UMPHREY, Ewart, Michigan.

22 ACRES FOR SALE, ALL WORK LAND, 2 miles from Lapeer, Mich. County seat, fair buildings. Price \$1850 with easy terms. Write or inquire of owner. NORMAN STRUBLE, Orion, Mich., R. F. D. 3.

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, 22 1/2 ACRE FARM 1/2 MILE from town. Good land, nice large house, barn and other buildings. A nice home. MISS LUELLA MESSENGER, Chase, Mich.

BIG BARGAIN; 100 ACRES, GOOD HOUSE, large barn, nice creek, only \$1500 needed. Write for pictures. DeCOUDRES, Bloomingdale, Mich.

FOR SALE, 40 ACRES SMALL OAK TIM- BER LAND. Price \$500. Newaygo County. JOHN DAVIDHIZAR, White Cloud, Michigan.

160 ACRES GOOD LAND, FAIRLY LEVEL, some hardwood timber, new buildings, good crops. \$2,000 takes all. BOX L, Care of Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

256 ACRES, DO YOU WANT TO OWN ONE of the best grain and stock farms in Jackson county. Long time given, write for terms and full description of farm. E. A. CROMAN, Grass Lake, Mich.

FOR SALE, 80 ACRES TILLABLE SUGAR beet land. Good buildings. Bay county on Dixie Highway. OWNER, 3727 24th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

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80 acres, 60 cleared, small house, good barn, well fenced, 15 acres of alfalfa, 3 of timothy and clover. Spring brook. Good soil. \$3,000.00, small payment, balance time to suit.

70 acres, 40 cleared, 30 timber, two miles from Hesperia. \$30 per acre. This is my land and I am going to sell. Write me for full particulars. M. A. PRESTON, Hesperia, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SAMSON MODEL M. TRACTOR WITH heavy duty 14 inch plow. Never used. \$700. One Samson demonstrator complete \$850.00. L. E. CONNER, W. Franklin St., Jackson, Mich.

\$20 DAILY SELLING WONDERFUL NEW low-priced Ford bumper. Outcalls all others. Every Ford owner eager buyer. Act quick. WALLACE McCORMICK, Streator, Illinois.

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

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, KENTUCKY'S finest, 3 years old. Specially picked chewing, 2 pounds \$1.00; 10 pounds \$4.00. Smoking, first grade, 3 pounds \$1.00; second grade, 5 pounds \$1.00; postpaid. HANCOCK LEAF TOBACCO ASSOCIATION, Department 36, Hawesville, Kentucky.

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THE WOLVERINE CO-OPERATIVE CREAM- ery of Wolverine, Mich., will be sold at auction Saturday, October 29, 1921, at 2 p. m.

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BEANS WANTED—WE WISH TO BUY RED Valentine, Bountiful, and Golden Wax Beans. Mail samples to S. M. ISBELL & CO., Jackson, Michigan.

BUY YOUR TIRES BY MAIL, 30x3 1/2 guaranteed non-skid tire, \$9.99; tubes, \$1.39. Order today. O. A. RASMUSSEN, Mail Order Dept., Greenville, Mich.

WANTED MEN TO LEARN AUTOMOBILE business. Write for free catalog, DAVENPORT AUTOMOTIVE SCHOOL, Davenport, Iowa.

TYPEWRITERS—ALL MAKES SLIGHTLY used, \$20 up. Easy payments. Free trial. Guaranteed two years. PAYNE COMPANY, Rosedale station, Kansas City, Kansas.

HAVE YOUR HIDES TANNED IN THREE weeks, into Chrome Sole Leather. Chrom Harness, Chrome Lace, best and strongest leather made. By MANISTEE TANNING CO., Manistee, 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.

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

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

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Parks 200- egg strain. From stock direct from Parks best pedigreed pens. \$3 each.
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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKER- els, April and May hatched. Heavy laying strain.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

GRABOWSKA'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, cockerels and cocks for sale.
L. G. GRABOWSKA, Merrill, Mich., R. 4

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, M. A. C. bred, \$1 to \$1.40. From 265 to 285 strain. Guaranteed. Write.
JOHN BUCHNER, Morley, Mich.



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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.

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SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, bred from prize winners at Battle Creek and M. A. C. Round-up show. Good birds at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each.
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PURE BRED W. WYANDOTTE PULLETS AT \$2.00 each. Fishel strain.
MRS. TRACY RUSH, Ithaca, 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 PULLETS, at \$2.00 each. Fishel strain.
MRS. TRACY RUSH, Ithaca, No. 7, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS, Michigan's great- est color and egg strain. Both combs. Write for free catalog and our new proposition in regard to good breeding cockerels.
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WILL HAVE A FEW CHOICE PURE BRED R. I. Red Cocks, hens and cockers for sale. Must act quickly if wanted.
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Cockerels, Pap's Strain. 4 months old \$2.50 and \$3.00 each.

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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.
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Webberville, Mich.

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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, \$6 per setting of 15.
GRABOWSKA BROS., R 4, Merrill, Mich.

DUCKS

FOR SALE, MANMOTH 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.
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Benjamin Scott, R 1, Bannister, Mich.

TURKEYS

TURKEYS FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE: A LIMITED NUMBER OF PURE Bourbon Red Turkeys, six months old.
MRS. JOSEPH TAYLOR, Bentley, Mich.

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

GENERAL business conditions the country over continue to show improvement, the following developments indicating the general trend and, withal, making a sound basis upon which to build for the future: 1. The movement of crops to market. 2. The increase in steel and coal production. 3. Decrease in unemployment. 4. The stabilization of wholesale and retail prices and the nearer approach to a proper balance in selling value between various groups of commodities. 5. The decline in commercial paper rates at this season of the year when advances are the general rule. 6. The rise in Liberty and corporation bonds which reflects the accumulation of funds seeking investment. 7. The recent material advance in stock prices in the various markets of the country.

Not nearly as much money is needed to finance the business of the country when commodities are moving on present levels; on the other hand, our gold supply is 21 per cent greater than when the war closed and our reserve ratio is 50 per cent higher. E. E. McCrone Co., in their review of business conditions for the week ending October 14, print the following interesting statistics:

	Nov. 1919	Nov. 1921
Federal Reserve ratio	46.9%	69.0%
Stock of money gold	\$2873	\$3467
Commercial paper rate	8%	5 1/2%
Commodity prices (Dun's)	238.5%	161.8%
Stock prices (average '20)	\$119.62	\$71.17

Of course, the facts given above do not indicate unusual business activity but they do show the existence of certain basic conditions that did not exist at this time last year.

Certain products of the steel mills of the country have been advanced \$5 per ton, and in connection with these particular lines the demand is far ahead of the production. The iron market is hardly so active as at the beginning of the current month; the recent reduction on freight rates for iron ore has exerted an adverse influence on production in this, one of the country's most important branches of manufacturing. As noted in this column last week, coke is accumulating as a result of increased production but the sales of this product have fallen off somewhat recently.

The strongest element in the material situation is the greatly improved demand for lumber and the numerous increases in prices at which the various grades are selling. Southern pine flooring is \$20 per thousand, higher than on August 1, 1921. The demand for hardwood lumber is greatly improved and prices are sharply higher on all grades; the supply of select hardwood finishing lumber is said to be very low. Plaster lath have advanced sharply in price of late, dealers and manufacturers finding it very difficult to meet the needs of their trade. The Pacific coast is leading in the demand for certain grades of lumber and the prices current there are higher than anywhere else in the country. For the week ending Oct. 1 the manufacturers of fir booked more orders than for any other week in two years. A large amount of lumber, produced on the Pacific coast is being sold in eastern markets but the major part of this supply reaches the east by the water route.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., OCT. 18, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.27	1.13	1.19
No. 2 White	1.24		
No. 3 Mixed	1.24		1.07

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Detroit	2.24	2.22	2.22

Substantial gains were made in the price of wheat last week and the tone of the market was the strongest it has been for over a month. However, the market was far from being

Edited by H. H. MACK

STRIKE WILL AFFECT MARKETS.

The threat of a railway strike which will tie up the entire transportation of the country has already had its effect upon the markets. Should the strike materialize farmers may expect temporarily lower prices on all farm products. In fact, the condition may approach complete demoralization. A warning is issued to farmers not to be stampeded into a marketing panic by any drastic cut in prices. The strike cannot last forever and when it is over prices will again go up. Anyway, it may never take place.

in a settled condition and price changes were sharp. Early in the week the market was helped by the bullish government crop report and later receipts were found to be dropping off at an alarming rate and it was learned the reserves in the country were small. European conditions also showed an improvement and hard winter wheat was in good demand for export business. Export trading was good most of the week but domestic demand, with the exception of the millers, was easily satisfied. Millers desired only the best grades which were hard to procure. Receipts at Chicago last week aggregated 238 cars, compared with 125 the same period one year ago. The latest crop report of Michigan estimates the total production of spring wheat in this state at 348,000 bushels, or an average to the acre of 12 bushels, which is one bushel more than last year's average. The marketing of all wheat shows a considerable advance over last year according to the State Department of Agriculture.

All markets were firm at the close last Saturday and Detroit prices had advanced 10c for the week. The opening of the current week saw lower prices owing to the threat of the railroads to strike and before the day was over the Detroit market had lost 4c and the tone was weak. Our special crop correspondents advise us that fall wheat in Michigan is coming along fine and they believe it will be in excellent condition before snow falls. Reports from other sections of the United States do not show the crop in as good condition, some parts of the wheat country complaining that the seed is not germinating, as the ground is too dry.

CORN

Prices in the corn market last week were not inclined to follow the trend of wheat and at Detroit there was a decline of 1c during the time wheat was going higher. The Chicago market, however, staged several slight advances during the week owing to urgent short covering. The

bullish reports of the crop and large receipts have put the market in such a condition that it will take some time for it to get back on its feet. And if farmers continue to send

CORN PRICES PER BU., OCT. 18, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.50	.48	.62
No. 3 Yellow	.49 1/2		
No. 4 Yellow	.46		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.	
Detroit	1.02 1/2		

their surplus to market as they have been the market is not liable to take on a healthier outlook until the greater portion of the country's entire supply is in the hands of the speculators. Shipping demand was fair last week, amounting to about 1,400,000 bushels, but receipts were so large that the demand did not cause substantial upward turns of prices. Chicago received 3,356 cars last week, or over three times the amount received last year during the same week. The joint federal and state crop report forecasts a total production of 64,097,000 bushels for Michigan this year. This is about the same quantity produced the past two years. According to the M. A. C. experts the European corn borer, which has been causing considerable trouble throughout the country this year has at last reached this state, having been found recently in Monroe county. The Detroit market closed weak last Saturday and opened 1-2c lower on Monday, Oct. 17th. Chicago was also weak and lower.

OATS

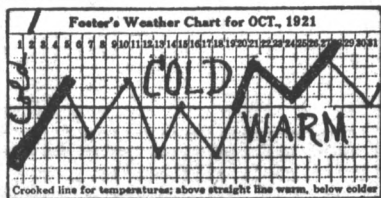
OAT PRICES (new) BU., OCT. 18, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.38	.34 1/2	
No. 3 White	.35	.30 1/2	.42 1/2
No. 4 White	.32		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detroit	.60	.58 1/2	.55 1/2

Oats were dull last week, buying being mostly confined to speculators who believed there was some money to be made with oats at their present prices considering the small crop

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1921.—My general and local crop-weather forecasts for Sept. 15 to Oct. 10 were practically good enough. The forecasts for cold dip near 3 and 8, severe storms 2 to 7 and rains first week of October were remarkably correct. Now we will change the program and give you an unusually warm spell of weather for about nine days centering on Oct. 27, with a cold dip following it. Not much precipitation from Oct. 20 to 30; increased precipitation for a few days following 30. The middle of this weather period is expected to reach Michigan at near Nov. 23, western sections a little earlier, eastern sections later. These weather periods with all their variations, usually cross the continent from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean, at this season, in about five days.

An entirely different spell of weather has been expected to prevail on the continent during the nine days centering on Oct. 18. Severe storms and most precipitation at the beginning of the period, a cold dip following, a little rise in temperature following that, and then another cold dip, altogether much similar to the first 12 days of this month. The center part of the warm wave of this period is expected to reach Michigan near October 19, other features following as usual. Not much precipitation last half of October and not much may be expected before middle of November.

The most severe storms of November and most precipitation is expected during the weeks centering on 14 and 28. The most severe frosts of that month will immediately follow the warm waves of these storms. One of the most severe cold waves of the fall is expected during the week centering on Nov. 14. Less than usual precipitation is expected during November. Large sections of winter grain will get less than usual precipitation during that month. Precipitation includes rain, hail, snow and sleet.

W. T. Foster

the country over. Prices advanced some but nowhere near as much as those of wheat. Export demand continued light and trading in general was slow. Receipts at Chicago amounted to 672 cars, against 654 a year ago. Shipping sales were 570,000 bushels. The opening of the current week oats went lower in price with other grains and the market was easy. Regarding the 1921 oat crop the joint federal and state crop report reads: "The average yield of 18.2 bushels per acre is the smallest yield on record for the state, and the total production of 25,680,000 bushels is the smallest crop the state has produced since 1897, when the acreage was about 60 per cent of the present." The quality of the grain is considerably below the ten-year average and of low feeding value. Very little of the crop is fit for seed, it is said.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., OCT. 18, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.50	5.10	5.25
Red Kidneys		9.00	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO	
C. H. P.	
Detroit	4.65

The bean market was firm all last week and the tendency has been to slightly higher levels. But the movement is still very heavy and there are some bears, both among the jobbers, wholesale grocers and canners who are looking for lower prices and will do all they can to make them. Be prepared at any time now during the next couple of weeks for a temporary slump in this market. In the long run beans will be materially higher, but don't look for fancy prices until the fall marketing movement has run its course and supplies on hand have been cleaned up.

We have had some inquiry as regards the future of red kidney beans. The price offered is at present between \$6 and \$7 per cwt. Our advice to our readers is to sell at this figure. The market is weakening and inclined to lower levels. The production of red kidneys was higher this year than in ten years' time, and Cuba, which takes better than 50 per cent of the red beans produced in the United States, is in no position to pay fancy prices this year. Red kidney beans may possibly be some higher before another planting, but the question is whether the gain will be large enough to pay farmers for holding. The opening on Monday of this week saw C. H. P. advance 5c at Detroit and the market is firm.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., OCT. 18, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		2.35
Chicago	1.85	
New York		2.00
Pittsburg		2.34

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO	
Detroit	2.17

It is surprising that the steady tone remained in the Detroit potato market last week in the face of huge receipts. At Chicago the market opened steady but before many days the tone had changed to dull and dealers experienced considerable difficulty in disposing of their supplies. Chicago has been receiving on an average of from 60 to 80 cars of potatoes a day. Receipts are somewhat lighter throughout the east and the market is steady with advances made in some places. The total production for Michigan is forecast at 27,193,000 bushels, or five million bushels over the estimate of one month ago. The entire crop for the United States is estimated to be 25,000,000 bushels less than the normal consumption of the country. Our crop correspondents advise us that farmers of this state are rapidly marketing their surplus as soon as it is out of the ground. On Monday, Oct. 17th, the Detroit market was easy and prices down 25c.

HAY

Markets in general are easy this week for the first in some time. Eastern farmers have again started to flood the markets of the east. But the greater portion of the hay shipped is a poor grade and it is this kind of hay that lower prices are quoted on. Good hay is worth as much as it has been at any time this fall. Standard timothy continues to be worth \$19@20 per ton at Detroit, with the best grade \$1 higher. No. 1 clover also remains at \$14@15 and No. 1 clover mixed at \$15@16 per ton. Markets outside the state are from \$1 to \$7 higher.

RYE

The prices in the rye market last week made several changes and on Saturday No. 2 was 2c higher and both Detroit and Chicago than it was on Monday. On Monday of the present week the Detroit price dropped to 90c again, and at Chicago advanced to 88@89c.

BARLEY

Barley continues to trail wheat. At Detroit feeding is \$1.10@1.30 per cwt., and the Chicago market quotes it at 50@55c per bu. There are no indications at present that this grain will develop any bullish tendency that will cause substantial advances.

WOOL

The wool market continues active and appears to be some firmer. All grades are selling with the medium kinds in the lead. Reports come in that new business among the mills has slackened some but it is hoped that the opening of spring lines of manufactured clothing will be well received by the clothing trade and so react favorably upon the manufacturers and dealers in the raw materials.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

A marked scarcity of corn-fed cattle and an over-supply of grassy cattle are the dominant features of the current cattle trade; as a result of the conditions noted above, prime grain-fed dressed beef is selling at the season's extreme high point, completely verifying the predictions of a strong October market made frequently in this paper during the months of August and September. Chicago got 7,000 more cattle last week than for the week before, but at that the run was 13,000 under the figures for the same week last year. The extremely small supply of fat and tidy killing cattle leaves dealers without supplies of high-grade beef to meet the needs of their trade. It is growing increasingly hard to sell common beef as the market is glutted with animals of this description. High-grade yearling bullocks have recently sold in Chicago at \$12.15 per cwt. All grades of fat steers are in great request and competition resulting from reduced supplies is helping to elevate values and is giving shippers a chance to play even on a few old scores.

The west is full of grass cattle, the owners preparing for an early shut-in for winter, are rushing them forward onto the market without regard to conditions of supply and demand, so eager are they to get separated from them before snow flies in the air. The feeding cattle business has been picking up of late and prices are 25 to 50c higher than at the close of week before last.

Only a few range lambs are showing up in Chicago these days and many of them are too thin to be desirable as feeders or killers. Last week's arrivals in the windy city were nearly 4,000 smaller than for the week before and values saw a bulge early, only to decline later, closing at the week's low point. Handy weight sheep were scarce all the week, and averaged 25 to 50 cents higher than for the week before; all other grades of mature killing stock were only barely steady with the week before. Breeding ewes lacked much of the activity which has featured this branch of the trade for several weeks past, the best going to southern points for \$5.50 per cwt., when buyers could be found; the demand was fickle and buyers much inclined to demand heavy throwouts. Native

fat lambs topped the week at \$9 and prime westerns at \$9.35 per cwt. Feeding lambs were strong and higher with a \$7.85 top.

The packinghouse gang has been doing everything in their power of late to break the hog market, but just when they get it well started downward the market supply of live animals dwindles and selling prices recover again. The general opinion in live stock market circles seems to be discounting a sharp break in values before long. Arrivals at Chicago last week showed a preponderance of heavy hogs, a condition which resulted in an extremely active demand for all pigs and light weights, provided they were healthy and thrifty in appearance. On Saturday last Swift & Co. bought a drove of 1,368 hogs averaging 375 pounds, for which they paid an average of \$6.68 per cwt. Exports of lard continue heavy but the output of cut meats has fallen off greatly of late.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Butter is in good demand and steady at 33@38c per pound for the best creamery. Eggs are firm and fresh candled and graded are worth 37@47c per doz. The market for live poultry is inactive and unchanged. Prices are: Best spring chickens, 23@24c; Leghorns, springs 18c; large hens, 25@26c; medium hens, 23@24c; small hens, 15c; old roosters, 15c; ducks, 24c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 30c per pound.

Dressed hogs and calves are steady. Prices for calves are: Choice, 15@16c; medium, 13c, and old, 6 1/2@10c per pound. Hogs are worth: Small to medium, 11@13c; heavy, 9@10c per pound.

There is not much change in the fruit market and trading is quiet. Pears are worth from \$2@2.25 for Kelfers to \$4@4.50 for Bartletts. Greening apples are \$2.50@2.75; Baldwins, \$2.25@2.50; Spy, \$2.50@3; Jonathans, \$3.25@3.50; Snow, \$3.50@4 per bushel.

BUREAU OF MARKETS' MONTHLY REPORT

Shipments of produce from the middle of September to the middle of October covered the most active period of the season with a weekly movement of over 23,000 cars. Shipments reached high point a week earlier than last season and the volume was somewhat less than for the four corresponding weeks last season. However, on account of the earliness and active movement of many important crops, the season's total shipments until October 1 showed an excess of 34,000 cars over the preceding season, and had exceeded the movement of the 1919-20 season by about the same amount.

Potatoes Lower

Potato prices have continued the downward trend noted last month, ranging \$1.10 to \$2 per 100 lbs. at shipping points and \$2 to \$2.50 in the cities, which is about the same as the prevailing range a year ago. In mid-September the ranges were \$1.50 to \$2.25 and \$2 to \$3.25, respectively. The corresponding ranges in August were \$2.25 to \$3.10 f.o.b. shipping points and \$3 to \$4 in the cities. Lowest points were reached during the first ten days of October and there were recoveries of 10c to 50c toward the middle of the month.

The estimated yield of 178.9 bushels per acre for onions and 4.7 tons for cabbage suggests a light supply of these lines. The excess of small sized onions in the crop places a premium on the large sizes and prices have advanced an average of about \$1.75 since the beginning of the season in August. The average in consuming markets advancing sharply the middle of October was then close to \$5 per 100 lbs. Stock from storage sold as high as \$4.75 at Connecticut Valley shipping points. A year ago sales at Connecticut Valley shipping points ranged \$1.15 to \$1.35 f.o.b.

Cabbage touched low point, \$20 per ton, for domestic stock early in October, but



Have taken the M. B. F. for years and always find good advice for farmers, the best there is. I should like your advice on the bean question. Do you think best to sell at the present price or will they advance?—R. V. B., Bad Axe, Michigan.

You are asking for advice. I'll give it to you providing you will not hold me responsible if it turns out to be wrong. I don't KNOW what the bean market will do. Neither does anyone else. If I KNEW positively that beans would advance I would buy beans at today's prices and be a rich man six months hence. But I find out all I can about the factors which influence the price and my honest conviction is that bean prices will be higher than they are now. Whether you should sell now or hold is a question you must decide for yourself. If you need your money badly, sell. Don't speculate. A poor man can't afford to. If you don't need your money right now, my advice would be to hold. That's my advice. You can take it or leave it.—F. A. L.

showed some recovery later in the month. Most of present supply is Danish Seed stock, which sells in Eastern city markets at \$32 to \$40. Wisconsin late keeping stock ranges \$25 to \$30 in producing sections and \$40 to \$50 in several middle-western consuming markets.

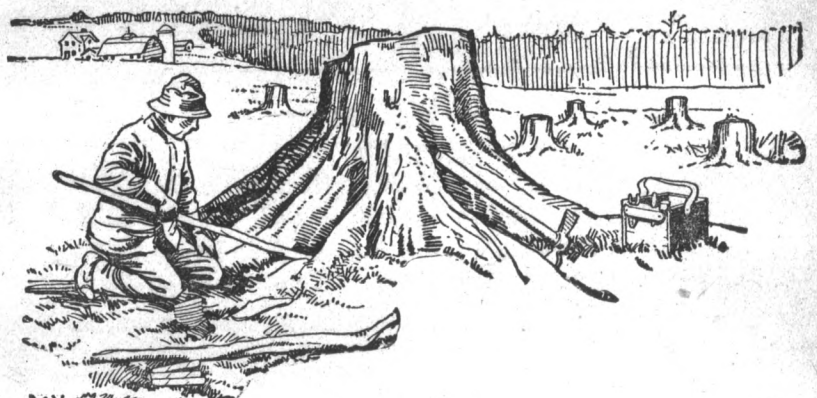
Prices of barreled apples range about 50c higher in October. Choice grades of standard seasonable red kind ranged \$6 to \$9.50 per bbl. in consuming markets in July, August and September, but the prevailing range in mid-October was \$6.50 to \$9.50. Boxed apples on the other hand have been in heavy and increasing supply. Extra fancy boxed Jonathans in the eastern markets have a range of from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET NOTES

Potatoes are going to market out of Aroostock county, Maine, at the rate of 150 to 200 cars a day, and are being distributed generally over the New York and New England territory. Digging is about over and inquiry for the new crop is reported to be good.

California reports bean harvest nearing completion and a heavy yield is expected.

The apple market at Chicago is steady, and, although receipts are large there is a ready market at good prices.



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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.,

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HERE is a home game that will provide lots of fun for every body. In the simple home scene below are a number of words beginning with the letter "S", like "sun", "squirrel", "scissors", "ship", and "sleigh". The game is to find as many words beginning with "S" as you can. Just write them down and send them in. The person who sends in the largest and most correct list will be awarded First Prize; second largest list, Second Prize; third largest list Third Prize. Anybody, young or old, can have bushels of fun finding these words and at the same time having the opportunity of winning some nice cash prizes. And, remember, it costs nothing to try. If you want another picture, ask us for it.

How Many Objects Can You Find in this Picture That Begin With "S"?



HOW MANY OBJECTS CAN YOU FIND IN THIS PICTURE THAT BEGIN WITH "S"?

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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.

CONTEST MANAGER

**THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER,
MT. CLEMENS, MICH.**

Address All
Communications to

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:

You Can Win \$500

If the judges award you First Prize and you have sent in two \$1 subscriptions to the Michigan Business Farmer, you will receive \$300 instead of \$20; Second Prize \$150, etc. (See second column of figures in prize list.) But, if you are awarded First Prize and have sent in five \$1.00 subscriptions to the Michigan Business Farmer you will receive \$500 instead of \$20; Second Prize \$250, etc. (See third column of figures in prize list.) It is easy to get subscriptions for the Michigan Business Farmer, all of your friends and neighbors want it; they are only waiting to be asked to subscribe or renew at \$1 a year. Your own subscription or renewal will count for one and all

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:

Winning Answers Will Receive Cash Prizes as Follows

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.
1st Prize	\$20.00	\$300.00	\$500.00
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