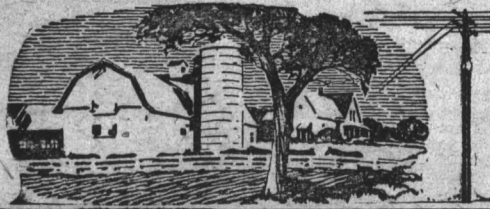
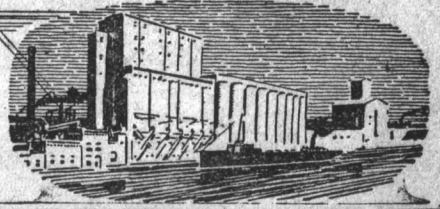


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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Milk Producers Contest at Annual Meeting

Administration Slate Opposed by Dairymen Favoring Direct Marketing Methods

FOR THE first time in the history of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, its annual meeting which was held last week at the M. A. C., was characterized by an organized opposition to some of the policies of the Association and an effort to prevent the re-election of certain officers. These policies to which a large number of dairymen in the state object, is the locating of a cheese factory off in one corner of the area instead of at Detroit, the center, where the surplus accumulates; the indifference of the Association heads to any plan for the direct marketing of fluid milk; and the failure to give adequate study to the needs of the producer outside the Detroit area.

Although the insurgents failed to carry out their program in its entirety they did succeed in electing two of their numbers to the Board of Directors and registering in a decided way their disapproval of the above named policies.

At previous conventions nominations were made by a nominating committee appointed by the chair. This year the insurgents put through a motion by a large majority that nominations be made in a more democratic manner from the open floor. They also scored another notable victory at the forenoon session when they succeeded in changing the hour of election to precede the speaking program instead of following it as had been the custom at previous conventions.

The slate put up by the opposition was as follows: For president, G. T. Bryce, of Romeo; vice president, T. C. Taylor, Almont; for secretary, B. F. Beach of Pontiac; for treasurer, W. O. Richards of Howell; for members of the board, R. G. Potts of Washington (to succeed self); Fred Myers of Fair Haven, St. Clair county.

Owing to the popularity of Pres. Hull, the opposition soon discovered that it had made a mistake running a candidate against him, which had the effect of alienating some of the support which might otherwise have been received on some of the other offices. Considering this fact and the further fact that Mr. Bryce was taken ill and was unable to attend the convention in person, it is remarkable that he polled about twenty-five per cent of the votes cast for the office of President. The desire of Bryce's friends to run him for the office was their belief that he is more sympathetic to the direct marketing plan and has the ability to put his plans into execution if given the opportunity.

For the office of vice president, J. C. Near of Flat Rock received 221 votes and T. C. Taylor of Almont, 92 votes; for secretary, R. C. Reed received 199 votes and B. F. Beach, 120; for treasurer, H. W. Norton received 176 votes and W. O. Richards, 111. R. G. Potts was unanimously re-elected to the board, and Fred Myers won out over John Ketcham by 151 to 128 votes.

Why This Misrepresentation?

DELEGATES to the annual meeting of the Milk Producers' Ass'n will recall that Secretary Reed, in offering a comparison between prices in the Detroit area and the Twin cities, distinctly stated that the administrative expense of the Twin City Producers' Ass'n was 35 cents per cwt. Inquiry has revealed that this is not true. The administrative expense, we are advised by the manager has never exceeded TEN per cent, and the total expense of the association in gathering milk, weighing, testing, manufacturing, etc., was 22 cents per cwt., during August, two cents of which was placed in the sinking fund and for advertising purposes. "We wish to call your attention to the fact," writes the manager, "that we are really doing something besides having walking delegates to make arrangements for the sale of milk. Every drop of milk sold by one of our members is tested by our department, and the dealers are sent a bill for the milk on our weights and tests. Our testing department alone almost pays all of the administrative expense." The plan of the Twin City Milk Producers' Ass'n is worthy of study and will be thoroughly discussed in later issues of the Business Farmer.—Editor.

The Secretary's report given immediately before the election had an undoubted effect upon the result. Instead of confining himself to a strict account of his stewardship the past year, the secretary devoted two-thirds of his report to a eulogy of the existing officers and plead eloquently with

The Price of Milk

Milwaukee people are paying only nine cents per quart for milk delivered at their door. Of this amount the producers are netting about 3.8 cents on the farm and distributors are getting 4.6 cents. The rest (.8 cent) goes for transportation from farm to city.

The Milwaukee distributors are doing well on a 4.6-cent margin, we are informed, while the Chicago distributors are getting eight cents. We wonder why it costs nearly twice as much to distribute milk in Chicago as in Milwaukee.—Prairie Farmer.

IN DETROIT it also "costs" somewhere between 7 and 9 cents a quart to distribute milk. Just now the consumer is paying 13 cents a quart for the same milk which the farmer sells for less than 6 cents. Virtually the same condition is found in many of the other cities of the state. The condition exists because in most of these cities there is a virtual monopoly of the distributing business. Producers, poorly organized and with no other outlet for their milk are forced to take the prices offered and have nothing to say about what the distributors charge the consumer. It is to rectify this unjust condition that farmers are being urged to market their own products and put the profiteering middleman out of business.

the delegates to "trust" these officers and continue them at the helm of the Association. Repeated challenges were also thrown out during both the President's and Secretary's addresses for the producing of any evidence that any of the officers or the employees of the Association were not loyal to their trust. It should be stated that information had come into the possession of some of the delegates alleging that a certain employee of the Association was working in collusion with a distributing company in Detroit to the detriment of the Association, and that this company wielded a tremendous influence over the entire milk situation of the state. It would be unjust to the officers of the Association to permit any insinuation to get abroad that this information questioned in any respect the integrity of the officers. For it did not. It did, however, bring into question the wisdom of some of the methods that had been pursued in dealing with the Detroit area situation. Despite the challenge, the opposition maintained a discreet silence and refused to disturb the equanimity of the convention by the introduction of any discordant notes.

Aside from the friendly contests over the election, the convention was harmonious from start to finish and everyone showed a fine spirit of abiding by the results without complaint. Nothing transpired during the entire meeting to justify the fear that is sometimes expressed when a change is suggested, of a "split in the ranks". The producers will hang by their association regardless of whether everything their officers do or fail to do meets with their approval, and whenever they are convinced in large enough numbers that the Association will stand a housecleaning by a change in officers they will make that change without mishap to their organization.

In many respects the contest will prove a good thing for the Association. It has given the officers a pointed reminder that not all members of the Association are satisfied with their conduct of affairs. This should have the effect of making the officers more particular and more responsive to the membership. If there is disaffection in the ranks of any organization it is well for it to become known during its early stages before it has reached a point where it might conceivably disrupt the association. It is well for the officers of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n to know that a considerable number of the members believe in the theory of direct marketing of milk and other products. Being thus warned they may be expected to proceed at once to a more earnest and careful investigation of the possibilities along that line.

Following the balloting which returned him to office another year, Pres. Hull announced his desire to act in accordance with the wishes of (Continued on page 11)

WOOL MOVING FREELY

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau wool department has sold approximately half or a little more than 1,250,000 pounds of wool from the 1921 wool pool since August 1, the State Farm Bureau announces. The remainder of the 2,785,000 pounds of wool placed in the 1921 pool by Michigan farmers is being moved to market as fast as conditions will warrant, it was said. Farmers are constantly adding to the wool already pooled as the pool has been declared open indefinitely. Eastern clothing mills and middle west woolen mills are taking the wool from the 1921 pool.

Sales of wool from the 1921 pool have averaged between 17,000 and 20,000 pounds daily—about a carload—when the big blocks of wool which have been sold are spread over the period between August 1 and

October 15. Sales to date are viewed with satisfaction by Farm Bureau officials when they recall their experience with the 1920 pool when from June, 1920 to February, 1921 the wool market was lifeless.

At the rate the pool has been moving to market and without any unforeseen conditions such as a railroad strike, slump in the market or other difficulty coming to pass, it will take at least an equal period to dispose of the remainder of the wool in the 1921 pool and then some little time to close the books.

Michigan pooled wool is moving at the best current prices and its owners are enjoying the advantages which comes with having their wool under their own control and in com-

petent hands. Today the wool market is improving and the farmers having wool in the pool are getting the benefit of the advance. In the old days wools were brought up locally and carried along in a speculative way and no one but the speculator got any benefit out of a rising market. Today the farmer is riding the market. Should it go down, he has a certain satisfaction in knowing that it was his own venture anyway and that he was operating affairs.

Under the Farm Bureau plan of pooling and selling wool collectively on a quality or graded basis, there is no speculation with the farmers' product. A close watch is kept on wool market conditions and the pool is guided in its sales by the law of supply and demand. In that way the pool is saving the farmer the spring dumping of wool on a glutted market and the temporary depression in price which is always associated with such a glut.

Today the farmers of Michigan have their wool pool operating along the same line that characterize the great wool concerns. A salaried wool pool salesman with a lifetime of experience in handling and marketing wool is representing the Michigan pool to eastern mills, reporting conditions there and arranging for sale of Michigan wool. He is not only building up the farmer's wool business for today but for the pools of future years.

At the central grading warehouses in Lansing and during the summer grading campaign at local grading stations competent wool handlers with years of experience graded and weighed the farmer's wool and made every effort to give the farmer pooler—their employer—a fair deal. Where the practice had always been to grade clothing wools as rejects or discounts and discount them heavily, these men graded those wools properly. Today the farmer is cashing in on that grading as the mills call for half-blood, three-eighths and quarter-blood clothing wools. Michigan wools are handled here as they would be in Boston and they pass the Boston grade.

The wool pool has sold as much as 200,000 pounds of wool at a time this fall and has filled a number of orders ranging around 100,000 pounds. Educational features of the first wool pool which resulted in cleaner wool coming into the 1921 pool are paying out. The mills like clean wool and Michigan pooled wool is gaining in prestige.

The State Farm Bureau wool pool is continuing to experience remarkable success in disposing of wool from the Michigan pool through the medium of virgin wool blankets, suitings, overcoats, yarns and other products. Volume of business has reached such a figure that an addition has been built to the State Farm Bureau buildings to house the overflow business of the suitings department and today a corps of salesmen and clerks handle this end of this business.

To the farmer his fabrics manufacturing division means two things: more rapid disposal of his wool and his own woolen goods at what it costs him to make them. The public in sharing with the farmer the privilege of buying virgin wool products at the same price the farmer pays, views with approval what can be done in the co-operative marketing of such a commodity as wool in the form of blankets, suitings and overcoats.

Farmers in some 18 wool pooling states are doing the same thing that Michigan is doing in pooling and disposing of wool—direct to mills and as a manufactured virgin wool product. In those states wool speculators do not have the easy time that they did and it looks as though speculative pastures were getting rather barren. Farmers in the same 18 wool growing states are behind the Truth-in-Fabrics legislation and are interested in giving the consuming public woolen products that are shoddy-free and which will give the service that will assist in putting the American wool growing industry back on its feet again.

MILK PRODUCERS AFFILIATE

WITH FARM BUREAU

AFFILIATION of the Michigan Milk Producers Association with the State Farm Bureau under its commodity plan of control was voted by delegates to the fifth annual meeting of the Milk Producers Association, held at the Michigan Agricultural College Tuesday, October 18.

Like the Michigan Elevator Exchange, the Milk Producers Association will retain its corporate identity and will be affiliated with the State Farm Bureau for the general promotion of agricultural interests in Michigan.

Since the commodity control plan was adopted last February by the State Farm Bureau considerable progress has been made in getting the great co-operative commodity associations of the state working together for their mutual interests. The action of the Milk Producers October 18, follows the reciprocal business agreement which was entered into recently by the Michigan Elevator Exchange, the greatest co-operative grain marketing organization in the state, and the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, one of the most powerful commodity organizations in the state.

By the terms of the foregoing agreement the Potato Growers and Elevator Exchange have made the special sales services of both organizations available to farmers holding membership in either of the organizations.

TOM BUELL WITH POTATO EXCHANGE

THOMAS E. BUELL, the first manager of the Elevator Exchange has been employed by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange as Field Manager. He resigned his position in the Elevator Exchange last spring to take up the management of his brother's, Dorris D. Buell, farm at Elmira after the death of the latter.

In his new position, he will devote his entire time to visiting the locals of the Potato Growers' Exchange. He will confer with the managers and boards of directors of them and assist them in solving their difficulties. He is available for any membership meeting where an able spokesman, who understands organization work, is needed. Mr. Buell is a very able man, having experience, and owned and operated a 600-acre farm at Union City since finishing post-graduate work at the University of Michigan.

The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange is to be congratulated on securing the services of so able a man as Mr. Buell.

WOOL TARIFF HEARING OPENS NOVEMBER 1ST

THE WOOL tariff will become an especially live question on Nov. 1, when the hearings before the Senate Finance Committee in Washington begin. Asked concerning the Farm Bureau attitude on the wool tariff, C. J. Fawcett, director of the wool marketing department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said:

"This is no time to discuss the theory of free trade or protective tariff, for protective tariff is now in the process of making. An investigation of the wool tariffs for the past half century proves that they have been discriminatory against the wool grower in their application. Schedule K of the Payne-Adams bill seemed at the time of becoming a law in 1909 as affording needed protection to the wool grower, but in its application it was a myth so far as adequate protection to producers of the raw material was concerned. This was followed by the Underwood tariff in 1913, which placed wool on the free list and gave to the manufacturer of wool a protection of 35 per cent ad valorem. Now comes the Fordney tariff bill, which, if made a law in its present form, will deal a death blow to domestic wool production. This will be accomplished by a proviso in the form of a 35 per cent ad valorem limitation, which takes away the larger portion of the protection to domestic wool afforded by the 25 per cent clean pound duty first named in the section.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation stands for a square deal for the producers. If a protective tariff is to be written, why should the wool grower be denied equal protection to that afforded the manufacturers of our product? Yet such has been the case and will be again if the bill in its present form becomes a law. Now is the time for action, not after it is written. Here is the way it will apply to our medium wools of the quarter.

(Continued on page 11)

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"S" Picture Puzzle Queries Asked and Answered

Read the following questions and answers. They will help you to decide the correct answers to our great picture puzzle contest.

INCORRECT WORDS WILL NOT BE COUNTED

I wish to know more about the contest. If my list contains a word you do not count will it be counted against me or will it be left out and just correct words counted? The rules are no compound words can be used but is "steel rails" alright? Would we be allowed to explain our words as: sheets (of paper) and silk (of corn)?—V. D., Grant, Michigan.

Names of objects in the picture that are compound or otherwise barred by the rules of the contest will not be counted against anyone but will be simply deducted from the total number. Compound words may not be used but in case there is an article such as steel rails it is quite permissible to use only the word steel. In case there are sheets of paper the word sheets may be used and if the explanatory note (of sheets) was added it would not react against the word sheets.

JUDGES WILL BE GUIDED BY WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY

Your rules state that hyphenated or compound words will not be counted. Would "smokestack" be acceptable? It is not given as a compound word in the dictionary.—Mrs. N. S., Mason, Michigan.

The judges of the contest will be guided by Webster's dictionary. If any word is not considered a compound word by this dictionary it will not be considered a compound word by the judges.

WE ARE PLEASED TO SEND REPRINTS

Would you please send me a puzzle picture 20 x 30 inches as our school is thinking of sending in an answer?—C. McC., Kinde, Michigan.

We regret that we do not have a picture as large as that. In fact, we have none larger than the one printed in the Business Farmer. We will be pleased to send anyone reprints of that one if they desire them.

CROP CORRESPONDENTS MAY COMPETE

As a crop correspondent would I be considered an employee of the Business Farmer or may I compete for the prizes in your great puzzle contest?—A. H., Frederic, Michigan.

You would not be considered an employee of the Business Farmer in connection with the contest idea, consequently you are at liberty to take part the same as any one else.

Don't forget that this great contest closes November 19. Get your answer in before it is too late.

Western Roads Ordered to Reduce Freight Rates

Interstate Commerce Commission Follows Demand of Farm Bureau that Rates Must Come Down

THE AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation took the center of the railroad strike stage Tuesday, October 18, when it filed a petition before the Interstate Commerce Commission asking for an immediate reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent in freight rates on basic necessities of life. This petition marks the opening gun in the Farm Bureau transportation policy. Coming at the psychological moment—when the issues are so sharply drawn as between the railroad executives and railway labor—this action places the American Farm Bureau Federation in the center of the stage and turns the American public hopefully toward the organized farmer as proffering a solution to the tense railroad problem.

The Farm Bureau's petition crystallizes into concrete action the policy outlined by President J. R. Howard and consistently advocated by him in conferences with both sides. It now develops that the conferences of the railway executives in Chicago beginning on October 14 were called as the direct result of President Howard's insistence before various executives of the carriers that railroad rates must be reduced at once, and that all subsequent savings in operating costs should be at once passed on to the shipper in still further reductions. It is now an open secret that the executive committee of the railway executives unanimously adopted the Farm Bureau suggestion and presented a plan for an immediate reduction of 10 per cent. The railroad presidents, however, voted down the recommendations of their executive committee and decided instead to press their demand for further reductions in the wages of railway labor. This action led to the strike announcement by the railroad brotherhoods.

Other Industries Have Deflated

Now comes the farmer, and his petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission declares that the railroads have made a mistake in refusing his suggestion for a reduction; that farm prices are below pre-war; that the farmer's buying power has been ruined largely because of freight rates unreduced in the face of deflation of every other great industry; that railroad labor has just taken a reduction totalling \$400,000,000; and that for the good of the public it is now the part of justice for a freight rate reduction to be ordered immediately.

On September 21, a conference was held in New York City which was attended by groups representing railroads, manufacturing and shipping, and agriculture to discuss the entire rate situation. The agricultural group comprised representatives from the Grange and the Farm Bureau. The railroads were represented by three of their outstanding executives. After a long discussion in which the railroad executives strenuously contended that under present conditions any rate reductions would mean bankruptcy, a committee consisting of three railroad executives, a representative of the National Manufacturers Association, a representative of a leading agricultural implement firm, and the President of the American Farm Bureau Federation was appointed to determine whether or not it was possible to proceed further.

In this small committee Mr. Howard took the position that the railroads could not continue any longer to enjoy special favors but that they must stand up on their own resources and responsibility exactly as the manufacturer or the farmer is compelled to do; that the present high rates are stifling all

Michigan Gets no Benefit from Freight Rate Reduction

SINCE THE accompanying article was put in type, and perhaps as a result of the pressure brought to bear by the A. F. B. F., the Interstate Commerce Commission has come to life and ordered the western roads to make a 16 per cent reduction of rates on grain and hay to be made effective not later than Nov. 20th. The order does not apply to either intra-state or inter-state rates so far as Michigan is concerned. The railway brotherhoods claim the roads themselves were responsible for this order, and that it was made in order to gain sympathy from the public, and that the rates would not have been reduced had it not been for the threatened strike.—Editor.

business; that recent reports indicate the railroads to be more prosperous than any other class of business in the nation; that railroad labor has recently taken a 12 per cent reduction and that the costs of steel and coal will in the future probably be decreased. Therefore, the least the railroads could do would be to announce an immediate reduction in rates on basic commodities which would include agricultural products, building materials, coal and ores, and that all subsequent economies in operating expenses should be reflected in decreased freight rates on those commodities until the 40 per cent advance of August 26, 1920 is eliminated.

These proposals were presented to the executive committee of the railroad executives at Chicago on October 9 and approved by them—a 10 per cent reduction to become effective immediately. At the meeting on October 14, of all the executives, however, the immediate reduction was not approved, but a strong resolution was passed which stated that all decreases in operating costs from whatever source would be given at once to the public in the form of a rate reduction.

The information regarding the purpose of the Chicago meeting of the railroad executives caused the labor leaders to believe that reductions in wages were immediately anticipated. A conference between railroad executives and the labor representatives was held following the October 14 meeting. The executives told the labor leaders that not only must the national agreements be set aside but that a further 10 per cent reduction in wages would be immediately sought. This was resented by labor, and armed with authorization to call a general strike in resistance of the previous 12 per cent decrease ordered by the Railway Labor Board an order for a general strike on November 2 was issued.

The strike is a problem as between the em-

ployer and the employee and is not an issue in which the American Farm Bureau Federation functions except as a part of the American public. The farmer is selfishly interested in labor having a wage schedule which will enable it to maintain a good standard of living.

The petition filed by the American Farm Bureau Federation declares:

"The forces of commerce and society have compelled other industries to reduce their charges. Agricultural products on the farm today are approximately the basis of, or below, the pre-war level, but the freight rates which the farmer has to pay average 70 per cent above the pre-war level. Such maladjustments in the farmer's prices and costs constitute a heavy burden on American agriculture which destroys the purchasing power of a vast body of our population. One of the most important factors bringing about the present situation in American industry is the excessive level of freight rates which have to be paid.

"Railroad rates today are at the highest point during the present generation. Practically every other great industry in America has reduced its prices during the past year. Even railroad labor has been forced to take a reduction of approximately \$400,000,000 in addition to a modification recently ordered in the national agreements, and in addition to several hundred thousand of their number being discharged and deprived of their daily livelihood; and yet our railroad corporations decline to make any general rate reduction at this time.

"The efficient and economical operation and management of the railroad properties demand that both the railroad corporations and railroad labor should join in concurrent reductions in their charges (not necessarily on a horizontal basis, but by a fair, just revision), after the railroads have first made a substantial reduction in their rates such as has already been forced upon railroad labor.

"During the last six months we have seen a most deplorable condition in American business. Traffic has fallen off, the increase in the number of idle cars has been (Continued on page 11)

Beet Growers Confer

APPOINTMENT of a special sugar beet committee from the American Farm Bureau Federation to investigate and suggest remedies for the marketing problems of the sugar beet producers of the middle western states will probably be asked of President J. R. Howard of the Farm Bureau Federation as the result of a meeting of Michigan, Illinois and Ohio sugar beet producers representatives held at Michigan State Farm Bureau headquarters Friday, October 21.

Attending the Lansing meeting were A. E. Diekmann of South Holland, Ill., representing Illinois beet growers interests; C. W. Waid of Columbus, Ohio, the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation's director of vegetable and fruit marketing; R. P. Reavey of Caro, Mich., and T. C. Price of Saginaw, of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Association.

It was intimated by those attending the meeting that President Howard would probably be asked to appoint a national sugar beet growers committee similar in character to the present American Farm Bureau Federation Dairy Committee of 11, the National Fruit Marketing Committee of 21 and the National Cooperative Livestock Committee of 15, all charged with investigating marketing problems in the fields mentioned, with a view to improving the producer's marketing facilities and making the path to the consumer shorter and more economical.

Middle western states which grow sugar beets are Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

Agricultural Loan Agency Established in Michigan

THE WAR Finance Corporation has established an agricultural loan agency in Michigan, with headquarters at Detroit, to receive applications for loans under the new federal law which provides for advances to banks and co-operative associations for agricultural purposes. The members of the committee are as follows: Wm. J. Gray, chairman, Detroit; John W. Staley, Detroit; H. H. Sanger, Detroit; Clay H. Hollister, Grand Rapids; C. S. Campbell, Kalamazoo.

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Things Are Not So Bad After All.

BY COMPARISON,—things are not so bad in Michigan after all. Word comes from the west that farmers are selling corn at 20 cents a bushel, and business is stagnant. "Thousands of farmers in Iowa are bankrupt, and don't know it," was the word which an implement dealer brought to a recent convention at Chicago. Well, there are probably some farmers in Michigan who are also bankrupt and don't know it, but they are few and far between. All things considered the farmers of Michigan are in a far better financial position than the farmers of almost any other state, with the possible exception of New York. There are three reasons for this. The first and most important is the diversity of crops. If one crop returns no money there is usually another to fall back upon. The second is proximity to market. Farmers of the west are virtually cut off from the great eastern markets by prohibitive freight rates. The third is lower interest rates. In some western states bankers are charging eight to ten per cent for loans. The maximum for most of lower Michigan is still 7 per cent, with rates on small loans for short periods of time ranging from eight to twelve per cent. Prosperity should return to Michigan first of all because of the combination of this trio of circumstances.

Rocks Ahead for the Sugar Industry

THE SUGAR industry is in a bad way. Not only will the farmers have to accept the guaranteed minimum on their beets this year but they may have to sign an even lower contract another year or else not grow beets. The sugar companies themselves stand to face a heavy loss on this season's operations. Today's prices are below what it costs watered-stock sugar corporations to produce the sugar, and are gradually sinking to lower levels. To make bad matters worse the beets are not ripening, tests showing, it is said less than 12 per cent sugar content. The beets will be left in the fields as long as possible in the hopes that October's weather will sweeten them up. This situation means nothing to the farmer directly as beets are not bought according to sugar content, but a fraction of one per cent in sugar content means thousands of dollars one way or another to the manufacturer.

Writers in the interest of the manufacturers are laying a good deal of stress upon the fact that while the farmer's price is guaranteed, the manufacturers must take their chances with the market. Two years ago when the farmers barely broke even and the manufacturers cleaned up millions they didn't say so much about the farmer's "guaranteed" price. If the manufacturers lose money this year and if they lose acreage next year because of the low price of beets, they will have nobody but themselves to blame. They have said to the

farmers in the past, "We will pay you so much for your beets; you can take it or leave it. Our profits are our business, not yours." And if farmers may not share in the profits of this industry why should they share any greater part of the losses than is represented in an unremunerative price for their beets?

The sugar industry will never be placed upon a sound basis until the farmers either own the factories or the factory owners can be shown the stupidity of trying to run the business without taking the farmer in as a partner in the negotiations if not a partner in the profits. The farmers are perfectly willing to take their chances with the markets with everyone else, and will cheerfully bear their share of the losses providing they can also have their share of the profits.

A Hard Job of Explaining

THE SECRETARY of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n is having an awful time explaining the figures of the U. S. Bureau of Markets which show that in most areas of the country the farmers are getting a better price for their milk than in the Detroit area. The original argument was that the prices quoted did not apply to "comparable" areas, and the Business Farmer was chided for "its vicious desire to mislead the public." But when the bluff was called and the official figures for "comparable" areas published the secretary tried to patch up his shattered defense by declaring that the prices quoted were not what the farmers received but what the distributors paid, and from those prices the cost of administration must be deducted. This is probably true. The cost of administration in the Detroit area is small because the association owns no plants or other physical equipment to speak of. It may be large in those sections where the farmers have money invested in receiving and distributing stations. But again, we can not take the Secretary's word for this. We must make a careful investigation to discover what it has cost the farmers elsewhere to market their own product and what dividends that cost has returned by way of better prices for dairy products so marketed. This investigation will be undertaken and the results announced in due season.

Labor and the Farm Bureau

THE HISTORY of the American Farm Bureau Federation has been a history of distinct antagonism to the aims of labor. On repeated occasions it has seen fit to declare its position upon labor controversies and very seldom if ever has that position been friendly to labor. This has not only placed the farmer in a false light but has given rise to the suspicion that the Federation was being used as a tool by mercenary employing interests who have aided the state farm bureau membership campaigns by loans of money and otherwise. Fortunately, recent developments show that this suspicion was unfounded and that the farm bureau has come to its senses on the labor question. For, in a recent statement it condemns the avowed purpose of the railways to further reduce wages at this time and insists that the entire amount of \$400,000,000 already taken from labor by wage reductions be distributed to the public through immediate freight rate reductions. It scoffs the railway's claim that a ten per cent reduction of rates would mean bankruptcy, and reminds them that everyone else has had to suffer deflation, and there is no reason why the roads should receive preferential treatment.

This is the fair attitude to take. All of the freight rate reductions should not and cannot come out of the pockets of the laborer. Labor is rapidly approaching, if it has not already reached a minimum wage scale, below which it must struggle for a mere existence. One does not have to approve of all that labor has done in the past to recognize this fact and oppose the return of wages on which the laboring man cannot support himself and family. The farmers and the laboring men have "liquidated", and taken their losses. It is now time for rail heads and others who draw fat salaries and six per cent dividends to get in line with the rest of the crowd and sacrifice something for the common good.

And Still the World Moves On

"B-R-R! HELLO, Mary. I'm down by the creek settin' them fence posts, and want to finish 'em before I quit. Send John down with my dinner". This is an imaginary conversation which might perhaps take place on almost any farm in the United States ten or twenty years hence. By that we do not mean that Farmer Jones' voice will be so developed by constant yelling above the roar of his mechanically operated farm that he will be able to shout a message across a half a mile or so of space and make himself understood. We do mean, however, that by means of a little instrument which he can carry in his pocket he may be able to carry on a conversation by wireless telephony with anyone within a radius of a hundred miles or so, in an ordinary tone of voice.

Right now it is possible for Farmer Jones to sit in comfort before his fireplace and listen to concerts, sermons and lectures given in cities 2,000 miles distant. This by means of a wireless telephone outfit which can be purchased for about \$300.

Think of the wonderful advantages of a pocket edition of a wireless outfit. When the price becomes cheap enough to warrant, a number of them could be placed at convenient points about the farm. Then when Neighbor Smith's cows break into the corn field, Jones, tired out from his day's work, instead of tramping a half mile to stone the inoffensive bovines away, will simply step to his desk, ring the corn-field and yell, "Get out of thar, ye blasted critters". If the cows don't suffer immediate paralysis, they'll move. Or, again, when Jones discovers by means of his telescope that his hired man is loafing on the job in the south forty, he grabs his telephone and burns the ether with a lot of scathing remarks that he wouldn't dare say to the hired man's face. And the young man wherever he may be, but he wants to be careful that his rival isn't "listening in" on the "line". Of course, the atmosphere won't be as pure as it is now when all the tales of scandal now confided over the wire are let loose in space. Think what a shock it will be when tuning up your instrument to "catch" two of your neighbors exchanging their frank and honest opinions about you. After all, mebbe, we'd better stick to the telephone. It's awfully out of date, but it looks like we're going to get into trouble if we go much further with these new-fangled notions.

A National Mistake

WITH FREIGHT rates at a point where they are paralyzing industry and a great railroad strike in prospect, the country is just beginning to realize what a colossal blunder it made when it returned the roads to private control. The Business Farmer was one of two or three farm papers out of about two hundred which vigorously opposed the return of the roads at that particular time on the grounds that the great problem of transportation could be better handled during the period of reconstruction under unified government control than under private control. Events of the past few months have fully demonstrated the wisdom of this position, and farm organizations and farm papers which were most active in lobbying for a return of the roads to the private owners and which are now hopelessly clamoring for a reduction in rates, are beginning to see the folly of their former attitude.

Railroad rates must come down and business marks time while the rail heads engage in long-winded arguments on why rates can't come down. Labor unions threaten to strike and the private owners have no weapon at hand to combat the strike. With the government in complete control of the situation, the roads operated for service instead of profit, rates could be reduced and the men who work on the roads still be paid living wages. In addition, the government would be in a superior position to cope with unreasonable demands of labor leaders and enforce their mandates against future attempts to tie up the transportation system.

(Continued from last week)

CHALLONER heard that cry as he came back, and something seemed to grip hold of his heart suddenly, and choke him. He had heard children crying like that. He had killed many things in his time; for it was his business to kill, and to barter in the pelts of creatures that others killed. But he had seen nothing like this before, and he felt all at once as if he had done murder.

"I'm sorry," he breathed softly, "you poor little devil; I'm sorry!"

It was almost a prayer—for forgiveness. Yet there was but one thing to do now. So quietly that Neewa failed to hear him he crept around with the wind and stole up behind. He was within a dozen feet of Neewa before the cub suspected danger. Then it was too late. In a swift rush Challoner was upon him and, before Neewa could leave the back of his mother, had smothered him in the folds of the grub sack.

In all his life Challoner had never experienced a livelier five minutes than the five that followed. Above Neewa's grief and his fear there rose the savage fighting blood of old Soominitik, his father. He clawed and bit and kicked and snarled. In those five minutes he was five little devils all rolled into one, and by the time Challoner had the rope fastened about Neewa's neck and his fat body chucked into the sack, his hands were scratched and lacerated in a score of places.

In the sack Neewa continued to fight until he was exhausted, while Challoner skinned Noozak and cut from her the meats and fats which he wanted. The beauty of Noozak's pelt brought a glow into his eyes. In it he rolled the meat and fats, and with babiche thong bound the whole into a pack around which he belted the dunnage ends of his shoulder straps. Weighted under the burden of six pounds of pelt and meat he picked up his rifle—and Neewa. It had been early afternoon when he left. It was almost sunset when he reached camp. Every foot of the way, until the last half mile, Neewa fought like a Spartan.

Now he lay limp and almost lifeless in his sack, and when Miki came up to smell suspiciously of his prison he made no movement of protest. All smells were alike to him now, and of sounds he made no distinction. Challoner was nearly done for. Every muscle and bone in his body had its ache. Yet in his face, sweaty and grimed, was a grin of pride.

"You plucky little devil," he said, contemplating the limp sack as he loaded his pipe for the first time that afternoon. "You—you plucky little devil!"

He tied the end of Neewa's rope halter to a sapling, and began cautiously to open the grub sack. Then he rolled Neewa out on the ground, and stepped back. In that hour Neewa was willing to accept a truce so far as Challoner was concerned. But it was not Challoner that his half-blinded eyes saw first as he rolled from his bag. It was Miki! And Miki, his awkward body wriggling with the excitement of his curiosity, was almost on the point of smelling of him!

Neewa's little eyes glared. Was that ill-jointed lop-eared offspring of the man-beast an enemy, too? Were those twisting convolutions of his tail an invitation to fight? He judged so. Anyway, here was something of his size, and like a flash he was at the end of his rope and on the pup. Miki, a moment before bubbling over with friendship and good cheer, was on his back in an instant, his grotesque legs paddling the air and his yelping cries for help rising in a wild clamour that filled the golden stillness of the evening with an unutterable woe.

Challoner stood dumbfounded. In another moment he would have separated the little fighters, but something happened that stopped him. Neewa, standing squarely over Miki, with Miki's four over-grown paws held aloft as if signalling an unqualified surrender, slowly drew his teeth from the pup's loose hide. Again he saw the man-beast. Instinct, keener than a clumsy reasoning, held him for a few moments without movement, his beady eyes

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

SYNOPSIS

IT IS SPRING and in the northland Neewa, a 2-months-old black bear-cub and his mother, Noozak, who has just completed a 4-month winter nap, are starting on a journey to their feeding grounds. Neewa has many exciting adventures along the way. He begins to feel he is a grown-up bear and one evening after his mother is asleep he wanders through the woods by himself. He sees a black paw protruding from behind a large rock, and, thinking that he has come back to the place he started from and that the paw belongs to his mother, he decides to awaken her. He playfully stabs his teeth into the paw only to find that it belongs, not to his mother, but to a very ugly old he-bear who pursues him. His mother comes to his rescue, and, although she drives the old he-bear off, she receives a severe beating. In the meantime Challoner, a Hudson Bay Company factor, discovers the tracks of the bears. He has a pup, Miki, with him, which he is taking to his sister, and he decides he would like to secure the cub to give to her also. Challoner meets up with the bears and shoots Noozak. He is unable to find the cub, Neewa, who is securely hidden in the crotch of a tree. Challoner walks some distance away and Neewa anxious over what has happened to his mother, comes down, and his little bear heart is overcome with grief when he finds his mother is dead.

on Challoner. In midair Miki wagged his paws; he whined softly; his hard tail thumped the ground as he pleaded for mercy, and he licked his chops and tried to wriggle, as if to tell Neewa that he had no intention at all to do him harm. Neewa, facing Challoner, snarled defiantly. He drew himself slowly from over Miki. And Miki, afraid to move, still lay on his back with his paws in the air.

Very slowly, a look of wonder on his face, Challoner drew back into the tent and peered through a rent in the canvas.

The snarl left Neewa's face. He looked at the pup. Perhaps away back in some corner of his brain the heritage of instinct was telling him of what he had lost because of brothers and sisters unborn—the comradeship of babyhood, the play of children. And Miki must have sensed the change in the furry little black creature who a moment ago was his enemy. His tail thumped almost frantically, and he swung out his front paws toward Neewa. Then, a little fearful of what might happen, he rolled on his side. Still Neewa did not move. Joyously Miki wriggled.

A moment later, looking through the slit in the canvas, Challoner saw them cautiously smelling noses.

CHAPTER FOUR

THAT night came a cold and drizzling rain from out of the north and the east. In the wet dawn Challoner came out to start a fire, and in a hollow under a spruce root he found Miki and Neewa cuddled together, sound asleep.

It was the cub who first saw the man-beast, and for a brief space before the pup roused himself Neewa's shining eyes were fixed on the

strange enemy who had so utterly changed his world for him. Exhaustion had made him sleep through the long hours of that first night of captivity, and in sleep he had forgotten many things. But now it all came back to him as he cringed deeper into his shelter under the root, and so softly that only Miki heard him he whimpered for his mother.

It was the whimper that roused Miki. Slowly he untangled himself from the ball into which he had rolled, stretched his long and overgrown legs, and yawned so loudly that the sound reached Challoner's ears. The man turned and saw two pairs of eyes fixed upon him from the sheltered hollow under the root. The pup's one good ear and the other that was half gone stood up alertly, as he greeted his master with the boundless good cheer of an irrepressible comradeship. Challoner's face, wet with the drizzle of the gray skies and bronzed by the wind and storm of fourteen months in the northland, lighted up with a responsive grin, and Miki wriggled forth weaving and twisting himself into grotesque contortions expressive of happiness at being thus directly smiled at by his master.

With all the room under the root left to him Neewa pulled himself back until only his round head was showing, and from this fortress of temporary safety his bright eyes glared forth at his mother's murderer.

Vividly the tragedy of yesterday was before him again—the warm, sun-filled creek bottom in which he and Noozak, his mother, were hunting a breakfast of crawfish when the man-beast came; the crash of strange thunder, their flight into

the timber, and the end of it all when his mother turned to confront their enemy. And yet it was not the death of his mother that remained with him most poignantly this morning. It was the memory of his own terrific fight with the white man, and his struggle afterward in the black and suffocating depths of the bag in which Challoner had brought him to his camp. Even now Challoner was looking at the scratches on his hands. He advanced a few steps, and grinned down at Neewa, just as he had grinned good-humouredly at Miki, the angular pup.

Neewa's little eyes blazed.

"I told you last night that I was sorry," said Challoner, speaking as if to one of his own kind.

In several ways Challoner was unusual, an out-of-the-ordinary type in the northland. He believed, for instance, in a certain specific psychology of the animal mind, and had proven to his own satisfaction that animals treated and conversed with in a matter-of-fact human way frequently developed an understanding which he, in his unscientific way, called reason.

"I told you I was sorry," he repeated, squatting on his heels within a yard of the root from under which Neewa's eyes were glaring at him, "and I am. I'm sorry I killed your mother. But we had to have meat and fat. Besides, Miki and I are going to make it up to you. We're going to take you along with us down to the Girl, and if you don't learn to love her you're the meanest, lowest-down cuss in all creation and don't deserve a mother. You and Miki are going to be brothers. His mother is dead, too—plum starved to death, which is worse than dying with a bullet in your lung. And I found Miki just as I found you, hugging up close to her and crying as if there wasn't any world left for him. So cheer up, and give us your paw. Let's shake!"

Challoner held out his hand. Neewa was as motionless as a stone. A few moments before he would have snarled and bared his teeth. But now he was dead still. This was by all odds the strangest beast he had ever seen. Yesterday it had not harmed him, except to put him into the bag. And now it did not offer to harm him. More than that, the talk it made was not unpleasant, or threatening. His eyes took in Miki. The pup had squeezed himself squarely between Challoner's knees and was looking at him in a puzzled, questioning sort of way, as if to ask: "Why don't you come out from under that root and help get breakfast?"

Challoner's hand came nearer, and Neewa crowded himself back until there was not another inch of room for him to fill. Then the miracle happened. The man-beast's paw touched his head. It sent a strange and terrible thrill through him. Yet it did not hurt. If he had not wedged himself in so tightly he would have scratched and bitten. But he could do neither.

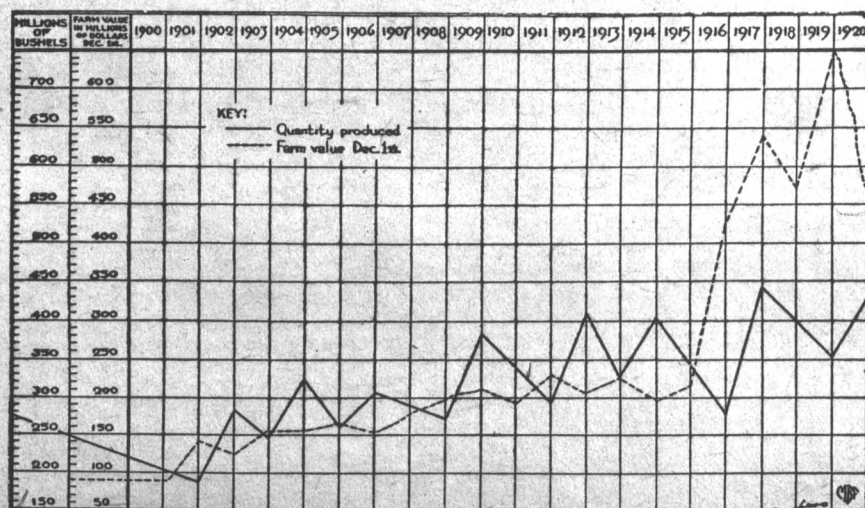
Slowly Challoner worked his fingers to the loose hide at the back of Neewa's neck. Miki, surmising that something momentous was about to happen, watched the proceedings with peeping eyes. Then Challoner's fingers closed and the next instant he dragged Neewa forth and held him at arm's length, kicking and squirming, and setting up such a bawling that in sheer sympathy Miki raised his voice and joined in the agonized orgy of sound. Half a minute later Challoner had Neewa once more in the prison-sack, but this time he left the cub's head protruding, and drew in the mouth of the sack closely about his neck, fastening it securely with a piece of babiche string. Thus three quarters of Neewa was imprisoned in the sack, with only his head sticking out. He was a cub in a poke.

(Continued next week)

BEST PAPER PRINTED

Enclosed find \$2.00 for renewal. We were one of the first who subscribed for one of the last. We always look forward for your paper which is the best little your valuable paper and hope to remain farm paper printed for the Michigan farmers.—James L. Harkins, Isabella County, Michigan.

How Potato Production Has Affected Prices the Last 20 Years



THE ABOVE chart was made up from the facts and figures presented in an article on potato production in the August 27th issue. This article was copied in the Literary Digest and widely commented upon. The purpose and effect of the article was to prove that in the large majority of cases a small potato crop returns more money to the farmers than a large one. The chart shows graphically how the production has affected the price for the past twenty years. In every two-year period, but three, one of which was a war period, the lean year in point of production was the best year in point of financial returns. Note on the chart how in almost every case the price line goes up when the production line goes down, and vice versa.



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MUNICIPAL PIG FARMS CORPORATION

Will you please advise me of the stability or financial condition of the Municipal Pig Farms Corporation of Grand Rapids, and what you think of the offer they are making in selling the \$60,000 additional stock, \$100 a share preferred, and \$30 a share common, preferred to be taken back in 1923, or when so voted at \$110 and 8 per cent dividends until then? Is there such a corporation now feeding Grand Rapids garbage to pigs and what do you consider the value of their plant equipment, etc?—C. B., Van Buren County, Michigan.

I would have nothing to do with these people. They have misrepresented themselves to you. They have no contract with the city of Grand Rapids. They offered to purchase the garbage disposal contract held by one Henry Hartman, but the city authorities refused to concur in the proposition. Moreover, our observation convinces us that as a general proposition garbage disposal ventures are not particularly lucrative.—Editor.

RAISES VALUATION WITHOUT INSPECTING PROPERTY

Please inform me through your columns as to whether or not the board of review of a village has the right to raise the valuation of a person's property without inspecting said property. Also if we are obliged to pay taxes on the amount of raised valuation if the board has raised it illegally.—Reader, Otter Lake, Michigan.

The board of review has the right to raise the assessment if due notice has been given, without inspecting the property. They are not limited to inspection of property to determine the value. The values of the property as fixed on the assessment is binding on the owner and he must pay the tax or the property will be returned and sold for taxes.—Legal Editor.

DEWBERRIES

About ten years ago my husband went out to the state of Washington and there he saw and helped pick a kind of blackberry called dewberry. We would like to hear all about dewberries. Just how to grow them, and if they are started from seed or cuttings.—Reader, Standish, Mich.

Dewberry plants are started from tip layers; that is, the new shoots of the present season's growth produce roots at the tip when brought in contact with the soil during the latter part of August and during the month of September. These may be cut in the spring from the parent plant and used for starting new plantations.—C. P. Halligan, Department of Horticulture, M. A. C.

MISREPRESENTS BROOD SOW

Over a year ago I purchased a brood sow at a sale, claimed to be with pig but proved incorrect, and I have been unable to get her with pig. I paid the extraordinary price of \$60 on account of the expected increase, and her being a full-blooded Duroc Jersey. After keeping her for about a year had to sell her for a porker, only getting \$34 for her. I saw the man I bought her of but he flatly refused to stand one cent of the loss; said he supposed she was with pig. I never took the matter up with a lawyer, but since then I have bred a mare to his stallion and if I stand out about settling for same on grounds that he owes me more than amount due, am I acting within my rights?—O. C. C., Chesaning, Mich.

In a legal sense you would have a right to offset your indebtedness to him against his indebtedness to you but he has a lien for the get and may enforce his lien. Your damages for the breach of warranty concerning the brood are unliquidated and need a judgment to determine the amount. You should sue him upon the representations concerning the brood sow and have the amount of your damage determined.—Legal Editor.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TREATMENT

On August 23rd last I sent the Fairmont Creamery Co., of Green Bay, Wis., a five gallon can of cream. It took three weeks to get check as they told me the can arrived without tag on. Now I can not get my can back, although I have written several times. They wrote me only once that they had shipped it to a wrong party. Since then I have not heard from them. Can you help me?—O. C., Daggett, Mich.

The very next day, after our letter

of inquiry to the firm had been written but not yet mailed we heard again from Mr. C., enclosing letter which he had received from the firm. The letter read:

"We wish to advise that we are unable to find any trace of the can you sent us on August 24th. We are therefore sending you a new one today to replace it. Assuring you that we are very sorry that this mistake occurred, etc." Fairmont Creamery Co.

We reprint this letter because it shows an intention to be fair and honest. We have had many complaints against creamery companies for failure to return cans, but in all cases with the exception of the above, the companies have trumped up some kind of alibi and tried to get out of making good on the cans. It is encouraging to come across a firm like the Fairmont Creamery Company which evidently believes in doing as it would be done by.—Editor.

FARMERS BREAK WITH OIL AND GAS COMPANY

A little over a year ago an oil and gas company got the farmers around here to sign what they called a collateral note for security to put up an oil and gas station, saying that the notes would be taken care of by the dividends of the station, and need not be paid direct. Since then the local station has withdrawn from the oil and gas company, claiming they have broken their contract, and are now operating for themselves. Now, the bank demands payment of the notes given to the company. The local company is neither incorporated nor have any stock certificates. Can the bank demand payment under such conditions?—H. L. F., McGregor, Mich.

If the notes are usual form of promissory notes and the bank purchased them for a valuable consideration before the notes became due they can collect from the maker if he has property liable to execution.—Legal Editor.

FAILS TO PAY INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL

If A buys a farm from B and after a year fails to pay the interest and principal how long can A stay on the farm after said payment is due. Can B take over the property if it is not paid, and can he refuse to take interest only if that is offered?—D. I. L., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

The length of notice depends upon the kind of contract you signed. Some land contracts require 3 months notice and some require only a notice of forfeiture. The (Continued on page 12)

Fur Department

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

Questions Invited.

SQUIRREL SKINS

Is there any market for squirrel skins? I notice squirrels are mentioned in various fur sales. Is this the American squirrel?—Trapper, Schoolcraft County, Michigan.

The squirrel mentioned is not the American variety but is largely found in Russia. The common grey, red and other species found in America do not grow fur but are hair producers. The groundhog and dog are also other hair producers. Horses, hogs and cattle grow hair; sheep produce wool; house cats produce fur. The difference between fur and hair is fur is much finer. Some species of dogs in the far north have a rather fine growth, in fact a poor grade of fur.

Squirrel fur is very popular this season both in the natural colors and dyed then known as Chinchilla, Sable and Taupe. At the recent New York auction sales 86,200 skins were offered and at St. Louis 231,000, so that the article is one of considerable importance yet price per skin is low.

Several years ago a Milwaukee dealer advertised for several thousand American grey squirrels. The experiment did not prove successful for although the hide is tough enough to stand tanning, the hair growth is too coarse and the finished article does not look well.



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What the Neighbors Say

HOODWINKING THE FARMER.

YOUR article on "Facts About the Michigan Fluid Milk Business" interested me very much but when I came to Mr. John Schlaff's letter my wrath was aroused. Now, I don't live in the Detroit area, but I know that the farmers in this neck of the woods are NOT satisfied with their milk returns, and I don't believe those near Detroit are. But if "the milk market is the best ready cash the farmer has had for two years," why does he need some one to tell him so? Is the farmer so ignorant that he needs some white collared gentlemen to tell him whether he is getting a fair price or not? I think Mr. Schlaff needs some "first-hand information" for himself and the place to get it is from some of the men who depend upon the farm for their living. I don't think he would find them so very ignorant either, for I believe 99 per cent of them can write a letter and not make as many errors in English as Mr. Schlaff has made in his letter.

As to the breeding of anarchy,—well, if all the anarchists had waited for the M. B. F. to give them a start I'm afraid they would still be waiting. We look upon the M. B. F. as a personal friend and when Mr. Schlaff makes such an accusation against it, we feel like turning the old bull dog loose on him and saying "Sic 'em".

Whenever anyone of prominence takes a stand in favor of the people, he makes enemies. Both Lincoln and Washington had many enemies; but now they lie forgotten, while the men whom they sought to overthrow will always live in the hearts of the people. The very fact that Mr. Schlaff and others who would like to hoodwink the milk producers, take offense at the M. B. F. for printing the truth, is evidence that they are beginning to fear that the farmers will wake up and market his own milk in the near future. I firmly believe that the M. B. F. has behind it every thinking man and woman in Michigan and need not fear the enmity of all the Schlaffs in Christendom.

Now, I would like to have some of you farmers who send milk to the Schlaff Creamery Co. and to other Detroit concerns send in your views on this subject. Does your milk check pay production costs? Are you satisfied? Do you need someone to tell you that you are, anyway?—Ignorant Subscriber, Tuscola County, Mich.

Thanks, Mrs. B., for your loyal defense. We like to have the good opinion of all, but realizing that this is impossible this side of heaven, we are content as long as we have the confidence and support of the farm folks. It doesn't matter what Mr. Schlaff or anyone else dubs our efforts to help the farmer. A sense of justice tells us that it isn't right for creamery companies and other dealers in farm products to charge two or three times as much for the service they render as the farmer gets for producing the goods, and as long as that situation exists we shall fight against it. "If that be anarchy, make the most of it." But, friends, it isn't. It is sound justice, it is the spirit of Americanism, it is in harmony with the equality of rights embedded in the Constitution. Stay by us and all others who are honestly trying to help agriculture and the unequal conditions of today will soon be righted.—Editor.

U. S. GRAIN GROWERS, INC.

IN YOUR issue of Sept. 17 in reference to Bernard Baruch, would like to say to Mr. Leo C. Moser that I am in favor of U. S. Grain Growers undertaking and will contribute to the cause, which I consider is a good one.

However, being a reader of the Dearborn Independent and a warm admirer of Mr. Ford and his policies and honest convictions and being much interested in the manner in which Mr. Ford is bringing the Jewish question into the limelight and considering the far-reaching powers vested in Mr. Baruch during the war all of which is detailed in Mr. Ford's paper, you will pardon my interjection in the issue of August 27th, which reads: "If this is the same undertaking to which we are asked to contribute \$10 let's all quit."

I hold no grudge against Mr.

Baruch, neither do I hold a grudge against the Jewish people, but I do consider it necessary that we get the right man at the heads of our various undertakings, and the only effective means we farmers have of getting truth and light on any subject that perplexes us is through the columns of M. B. F. and in view of the Ford revelations my inquiry is based. Would also like Mr. Moser to explain if individual members of a co-operative elevator must become members of U. S. Grain Growers Inc. or if membership of co-op. elevators alone is sufficient?—Fred Heinzman, Gladwin County, Mich.

The marketing plan of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., as devised by the Farmers Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen, requires that a farmer, to take advantage of the marketing organization, must belong to the national organization, which in turn has contracted with the national sales agency. There is some doubt as to the legality of a possible combination of elevators. It is clear that an agricultural organization on a non-stock, non-profit basis, mutual in character, can lawfully become the exclusive sales agency for its members. Accordingly, membership in the national organization is required in addition to affiliation with a local elevator.—Clifford Thorne, Counsel, U. S. Grain Growers, Inc.

NEAR EAST RELIEF

I WOULD LIKE to ask a few questions in regard to the Near East Relief fund to be raised. Do the railroads and transportation lines make a reduction on freight or do they handle it free of charge, if so which roads do? I am glad to help the starving children of any nation caused by the world's war for I do not consider the children to blame whether their rulers were friend or foe and I believe the people in my locality are of the same opinion. I am also asking if the Emergency Grain Board has charge of distributing among those that are solicited for I believe they are all good reliable men.

I was a solicitor on the Eaton county war chest drive that has proven very dissatisfactory and it has been reported that from four to six thousand of that fund was sent for relief in the Near East. I am of the opinion that the people of Eaton county are very kind hearted and liberal to a good cause but in the past four years they have become weary of having their donations go in the hands of foreign capital or American slackers.—M. S., Eaton County.

The Grand Trunk railway system moves the grain for Near East Relief free of charge from Detroit to seaboard points. The State Director is trying to get the intra-state roads to move the grain free from up-state points to Detroit. The grain will be milled free of charge. The state committee will have nothing to do with the actual distribution of the grain after it arrives in the Near East. This will be in the hands of the resident committee, composed mostly of American men and women acting under orders from the National Committee which is composed of such men as Secretary of State Hughes, Wm. Howard Taft, Cleveland Dodge, etc. No attempt is being made to feed the adult refugees, because, large as is the Near East organization, to feed all is an impossibility. But the children in the orphanages must be fed and others taken in if possible. We are all a little tired of giving. There has been so much of it the last four years, but few of us can stand by and see children starve to death as long as we are in a position to feed them. The success of the campaign thus far indicates that the farmers of Michigan are living up to their traditions and will do their part for the suffering children of the Near East.—Editor.

READER WARNS AGAINST ITINERANT MENDER

I WISH TO warn the readers of the M. B. F. of a man going through the country selling and repairing sewing machines. If you have your sewing machine repaired or cleaned see that he doesn't take your belt out to his car where he does the work. If your sewing machines belt is not worn out he will wear it out in order to sell you a steel belt which he has for sale. If he does any work for you it will pay you to keep your eye on him.—Subscriber, Montcalm county, Mich.

I think lots of the M. B. F. It is the best of four farm papers I take. I like your editorials and your fairness to both saint and sinner.—Clem L. Hart, Eaton County, Mich.

Why Every Man Must Invest Sooner or Later

Financial independence is the aim of every man and woman. It cannot be attained through SAVINGS ALONE. These savings must be invested.

To invest means to place your money SAFELY, so that you know it will not be lost to you or your heirs. It means in addition that you have so invested your funds that you will receive at stated periods of the year, regular dividends. It means still further that you have not merely rented your money, but that you will get the full wages that your investment earns.

THE PETOSKEY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, in its 8 per cent Preferred Stock and Common Stock, offers just such an opportunity for investment. WHY? Because it is guaranteed many years in advance all the business that its boats will be able to handle. It has no developing or experimenting to do; nothing to sell; no competition. All it needs to do is to load its boats and deliver to the proper port. What more could be asked in the way of SAFETY?

The annual net earning, above all expenses, will be more than three times the \$80,000 Preferred Stock dividend of 8 per cent on \$1,000,000 Preferred Stock. How can this be known? Because the Company is guaranteed enough tonnage annually to produce the above earning.

In the Preferred Stock, the investor is therefore guaranteed 4 per cent every six months. After the dividends are paid on the Preferred Stock, the balance of the earnings, which amounts to more than twice the Preferred Stock dividend, all goes to the common stock. This means that the Company will be able to pay more than twice as large dividends on the common stock as on the preferred.

Therefore, by his investment in the common stock, the investor is guaranteed the full earnings of his investment in the Company.

You cannot afford to fail to investigate this strong enterprise. The earlier the investigation, the greater the benefit, as the common stock is fast increasing in value and the Company contemplates an increase in the price of that stock in the near future.

Gentlemen:

F. A. SAWALL CO.,

313-314-315 Murray Building,

Grand Rapids,
Michigan

Without any obligation on my part, send me all particulars regarding the Petoskey Transportation Company.

I am interested in an investment in this company.

Yours truly,

Name

Address

BARGAINS YOU CAN'T RESIST

 <p>MEN'S WARM LINED ALL RUBBER FOUR BUCKLE ARCTICS</p> <p>Greatest bargain of its kind in America. First quality guaranteed arctic boots. Save 1/2 on your arctic bills. Order a pair at once.</p> <p>\$1.95 FREE and postage on arrival.</p> <p>CHASE SHOE COMPANY MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.</p> <p>Order No. RMBF2120 Size 6 to 13</p>	 <p>MEN'S HIGH-CUT ALL FELT LACE</p> <p>A wonderful bargain. Heavy pressed felt soles and heels. These felt shoes have sold for \$4.00. Save money by ordering now. Do it today.</p> <p>\$1.95 FREE and postage on arrival.</p> <p>CHASE SHOE COMPANY MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.</p> <p>Order No. RMBF3300 Size 6 to 12</p>
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THIS LITTLE AD

R. L. RED HATCHING EGGS, TOMPKINS
R. strain, \$10 per \$100; baby chicks, 25c each.
Wm. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich.

BROUGHT THE BUSINESS

New Baltimore, Mich., Aug. 17, 1921

Michigan Business Farmer:—

Your ads have been bringing me good results this year. Am more than pleased with what M. B. F. has done for me.

Wm. H. Frohm.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention the Fact that You Saw it in the Michigan Business Farmer. It will help both of us.

THE OLD, OLD STORY

I HAVE been wanting to ask your advice for some time, but after you have read my letter you will understand why I've been so long. You see I just need heaps of advice from the other farmers' wives. I want to know what they would do if the same trouble came into their homes.

I have a dearly-loved cousin whose home has been very unhappy for the last year. Just a year ago my cousin's husband got badly mixed up with a city woman. I do not think my cousin would have taken it to heart if her husband had not compared his wife's clothes, house, etc., with the city woman's.

My cousin has four children whom she thinks the world of. She keeps them dressed as nice looking as her richer neighbors' children, but she makes over and turns every dress and coat, dyes, twists them around until the dress she is making looks like a new one from the store. Now, every mother knows that living on a farm, trying to pay for it and bring up children, some one must go without real nice clothes. In this case it was my cousin. Her clothes were nice, but nothing like the city woman wore.

The husband got so he couldn't speak pleasantly to the children. My cousin's home is just outside town, so it's just a nice walk to the stores. Many a night after the supper work was done and children to bed, they would both walk up town for the last mail, but the husband wouldn't wait, didn't have time, etc. At last he told my cousin he didn't want her always trailing along.

Things went from bad to worse until my cousin got ill and her husband became a little afraid. Then things went a little better for a couple of weeks. One day later I was there and heard part of the talk. She had found out something and told her husband he would never double-cross her again. He told her he would do as he pleased, so could she.

He left the house and she said, "I'm so tired, let me sleep." Somewhere in that sleep my gentle cousin changed. She awoke laughing and said, "Everything is gone; he has killed the best part of me."

From a quiet mother of thirty, interested in her children, she became over night a laughing girl of twenty-five. She looked younger. Where she used to save she spent on clothes for herself. Instead of staying home sewing and reading, she would do up her work and take the car and drive, no one knows where. Her mending piled up, and she bought the children's clothes at the store.

We all thought her unhappy, but thought things would change for the better after a while.

Men who had known her for years suddenly began to come to the house to play cards and spend a pleasant evening. Her husband suddenly discovered he had a pretty wife, also a very popular one.

Where people had never come to the farm they came again and again. About this time his interest in the city woman ran out, and he became very loving to his wife. She took it all with a cool smile and went her usual way. Where they used to pass their evenings at home it became the rule to go to the show, either asking my husband and myself or someone else.

Along the route somewhere a friend of the family would turn up and it was always a man. Always it was my cousin who had to sit in the front seat of the big cars.

I tried to talk to her, but the answer came with a laugh. "It's fun to be liked, petted and always treated to the best." So this quiet mother, who changed into a laughing, pretty girl, is going her way breaking hearts as carefree as the wind.

There are several fine men whom any woman would be proud to call husband, who are hopelessly in love with my cousin.

Her husband is now madly in love with her. Should she forget the way he used her all last winter?

I asked her one day if she could not forgive him. She said, "Something snapped in me last winter and



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

I can't care for anyone. I'm so tired all the time. I would die if I staid in the house. I want to go and go until I drop asleep, then I can forget. I have thought until I am crazy, and everything goes in a circle."

"But," I said, "your husband now really loves you." "Does he?" she asked. "Don't you care for him?" I asked her. "When he touches me I shiver," she answered.

There is never a day but candy, books, etc., come from some friend. She will call me up and tell me Harry is coming in his big car to take her to a show, or Carl sent her the latest magazine.

Now, I'm not asking advice for her husband, although I know he suffers everything. He did wrong, and in doing so changed one of the sweetest women in the world to a cold, unfeeling flirt. But how can we save my cousin? We have all talked but she laughs at us. She is like a sparkling piece of glass; pretty, but cold to the touch.

Her husband can't find fault. The house is always neat and clean, meals on time and children look as if they always came out of a hand-box.

If you, Mrs. Jenney, or some of the farmer wives of this circle can help or give advice in any way I would be ever so thankful.

She has done nothing really wrong except to treat all men alike; to laugh, to talk, and in some way bewitch every man who comes her way. When asked if she really cared for any one man besides her husband, she answered with a look of surprise on her face, "I wouldn't give a snap of my fingers for any man in the world." And I believe her.

To step into her cozy home, to see her, you or anyone would say she was the happiest woman in the world. But we who know her and love her know something is very wrong. Somehow we must find a cure, so through your help and other farmers' wives we ask you to try and find a way. We who love her have tried and failed.—A Friend.

GAMES FOR HALLOWE'EN

Shadow Buff

A **S**PLENDID game, and one specially suitable for a large party. A sheet or white tablecloth is first stretched right across the room and on a table behind it is placed a bright lamp. All the other lights in the room are then extinguished and one of the players takes a seat upon

a low stool midway between the lamp and the sheet. The other players attempt to disguise themselves as much as possible by distorting their features, rumpling their hair, wearing wigs, false noses, etc., and pass one by one behind the player seated on the stool. Their shadows are thus thrown upon the sheet. The aim of the seated player is to guess the identity of the shadows as they pass before him; and the aim of the others is to endeavor by every means in their power to keep him from recognizing them. As may be imagined, the task of the single player is not an easy one, the distorted shadows being vastly different from the originals as seen before the lights were extinguished.

Apple Paring

Each guest receiving apple and knife, is requested to peel apple without breaking, then swing paring around head and let it drop to the floor. The letter formed is initial or future mate's name. Or you may hang paring over the door, the first of opposite sex to pass under will be your mate.

Web of Fate

Long bright colored strings of equal length are twined and inter-twined to form a web. Use half as many strings as there are guests. Remove furniture from center of large room, stretch rope around the room from corner to corner, about four feet from floor. Tie the end of each string to rope half at one end and half at one side of room. Weave the string across to the opposite end of the room and attach to rope. Or leave furniture in room and twine strings around it. Each guest is stationed at end of string and at a signal they begin to wind up the string until they meet their fate at the other end of it. The lady and gentleman winding the same string will marry each other, conditions being favorable, otherwise they will marry someone else. Those who meet one of their own sex at the other end of the string will be old maids or bachelors. The couple finishing first will be wedded first. A prize may be given the lucky couple, also to pair of old maids and bachelors finishing first.

Walnut Boats

Open English walnuts, remove the meat and in each half fasten short pieces of differently-colored Christmas candles, each of which is to be named for a member of the party, and after lighting, set afloat in a

large pan or tub of water. The behavior of these tiny boats reveal the future of those for whom they are named. If two glide on together their owners have a similar destiny; if they glide apart, so will their owners. Sometimes candles will huddle together as if talking to one another, while, perchance, one will be left out in the cold, as it were. Again two will start off and all the rest will closely follow. The one whose candle first goes out is destined to be an old bachelor or maid. These nut-shell boats may also be made by pouring wax into halves of walnut shells in which are short strings for wicks.

The Mirror

Walk backward several feet out of doors in moonlight with mirror in your hand or within doors with candle in one hand and mirror in the other, repeating the following rhyme, and the face of your future companion will appear in the glass:

"Round and round, O stars so fair!
Ye travel and search out everywhere;
I pray you sweet stars now show to me
This night who my future husband
(wife) shall be.

CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

Some time ago I saw in your paper that one of your readers had a pattern for making stocking feet. I would like to get the pattern and would be glad to pay for it. My paper is mislaid and I cannot get the address. Will some one help me out. My address is Mrs. Rose Saries, North Branch, Michigan.

If Mrs. T. Z. Jordan, Spring Arbor, Michigan, or any other of our lady friends would like to have them I have two different styles of patterns for re-footing stockings. I also enclose my recipe for green tomato mince meat:
Ten pounds green tomatoes, chopped fine; 3 lbs. apples, sliced; 1 lb. suet, 2 lbs. raisins, 1 qt. vinegar, 4 lbs. brown sugar, salt and spices to suit taste. Can while hot. This is excellent.—Mrs. Arley Corser, Parma, Michigan, R. 2.

E. McN.—A soft dull shade of blue not too dark is used to combine with a dull green, also a soft shade of lighter green. Old gold, sometimes called corn color, is good; scarlet is pretty but is very striking.

Mrs. George Hemdon sends for pattern, encloses stamps but does not give her address.

Mrs. Dan Hertler orders patterns and gives address but no remittance.

An order comes from Chesaning; no name, no remittance; simply number of pattern.

We have patterns for men's shirts with yokes and without; all sizes.

I have personally inspected the two-piece suit shown in this week's issue and can tell you that it is very pretty and very good value.

RECIPES REQUESTED

I saw the request in a recent issue for candied citron recipe and decided to send in mine, and also the recipe for canned horseradish.

Candied Citron

Cut the citron, which should be fully ripe, into very large pieces and peel, using only the hard outside part. To each four pounds of citron allow two pounds of sugar, one lemon and one-half teaspoon of ground ginger, one half teaspoon of ground cloves and allspice, mixed. Put the citron in a kettle and pour the sugar over it and let it sit all night. In the morning add the lemon, cut fine, and the spices in a bag. Cook until the citron is clear and tender and the syrup quite thick. Take it out and drain it well and spread in a single layer on a large agate tray in a place where the wind will blow over it, but do not put it in the sun or oven. Turn occasionally and keep the tray tilted so that any syrup that drains off may be readily dipped out with a spoon. When partly dry roll in granulated sugar and spread again. Repeat until well crystallized, then pack away for winter. The syrup is fine for pancakes.

For Canned Horseradish

I canned some horseradish raw with vinegar one year, but it did not keep; so then I tried grating the horseradish and seasoning with vinegar and a tablespoon of sugar and a teaspoon of salt to each quart, using enough vinegar to thin as for table use. Then I filled the cans loosely and set them on a false bottom in the boiler and put in enough water in the boiler so it came about half way up around the cans. I then put the cover on the boiler and gave them a steam bath for half an hour from the time they started to boil. The horseradish was fine.

Spiced Celery

Chop together fifteen ripe tomatoes, five bunches of celery and a large red pepper. Add two cups of sugar, one and one-half cups of vinegar and a tablespoon of salt. Add a teaspoon each of ground cloves, allspice, cinnamon, mustard and ginger. Mix the ingredients thoroughly and boil the mixture slowly for one and one-half hours. Seal the spiced celery in jars. It is delicious served with any kind of cold meat.

Hoping these receipts will help some one I remain an interested reader of M. B. F., and particularly the woman's page.—Mrs. W. H. Topinabee, Michigan.



Courtesy J. L. Hudson Co.

The New Two-Piece Suit

CHOOOSE the style of coat you like to go with a brand new jumper dress!

These two-piece suits are made up in fine all-wool velour; the coat is silk-lined throughout and fur trim-

med and both pieces very well tailored. Colors, brown, sorrento, reindeer and navy. Sizes, 16 to 32. You can have the suit sent out on approval. The cost is very reasonable, \$24.50.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: So many letters have come to my desk the past few weeks that, much to my regret, I will not be able to publish them all for months and months and as I know you are all anxious to know soon after writing your letter whether it will be printed or not, I have a plan which I am going to try. Each Wednesday I will take all the letters I have received during the past week and put them in a large box with a cover on. The cover will be closed and the box will be shaken until the letters are all mixed up. Then someone will be blindfolded, the cover of the box will be removed and this person will take out the letters, one at a time handing each one to me, until I have enough to fill our page. The remaining letters will then be taken from the box and the name and address on each will appear in a list on our page. So if your letter isn't printed within two weeks after you write you will find your name in the list. If your first letter is not published do not get discouraged but try again. Everyone has a fair chance and you may be one of the lucky ones next time. I cannot express how sorry I am that each and every letter can not be published but the editor tells me he is unable to allow us more space at present owing to the smallness of our issues. A little later our issues may be larger and then I'll ask him again. I know he will be generous with us at that time but at present he also has to make the other departments in the paper smaller.

Of course you all read Bernice M. Klein's letter last week, but how many of you have written to her? I wish all of you that can find the time would write her.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I please join your merry circle? I am afraid I don't understand what it is, but all the same I will join. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I certainly appreciate my fine teacher and love to go to school. At first I did not pay any attention to the Doo Dads or even the M. B. F. Can anyone imagine that? I certainly would not think of missing it now. I would consider it a punishment. My father is a breeder of pure-bred Duroc Jersey hogs and Guernsey cattle. I am much pleased with outdoor sports; riding horse back and basket ball in summer, and ice skating in winter. I have a fine riding horse. She weighs about 600 lbs. and is almost white. Her name is Gypsy. As for basket ball our team has been the winning team for two years. I play jumping or side center. We have a lake just a short distance from my home so I have all the ice skating I want. I love the cold weather best. When will Doc Sawbones be back? I wonder if some of my cousins will give me a bit of pleasure by writing to me? I get awfully lonesome for I have no brothers or sisters. My dear cousins, let us go to Mt. Clemens and find Uncle Ned's office and then take his picture. I am just dying to know what he looks like! Do you suppose he will be angry when he reads this? Let us hope not! Some one do write and tell me what they are going to do Halloween night. Now you must not tell this for it is a secret. I am going to soap windows after seven o'clock but before that I am going to a party which is to be given by our Sunday school class. I wish Carolyn Ann Miller, of Ada, and Iris Arnold, of Mt. Clemens, would write to me. Also anyone else who wishes to. Your loving niece, Anna L. Smith, Jonesville, Mich., R. F. D. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I again visit you and the cousins? I have written several times and think you are a fine polly bunch. Mother and daddy left yesterday for the southern part of the state. They are driving the car. My sister Bernice and I are keeping the house. It is lots of fun to churn and bake and do the other housework. For pets we have three kittens, a dog and a colt. I am fifteen and would like to have some of the cousins of my age write to me. My sister and I picked up potatoes this fall. I am not going to school this year on account of my health. We are building a new house and it is lots of fun to watch the construction. We took some pictures yesterday. One was of a kitty sitting on a very large pumpkin. If it is plain I will send it to you to put in the paper.—Helen K. Gehrig, Vanderbilt, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I do not know if you would like to receive a letter from a girl in Ohio or not, but I thought I would write anyway. I have read the M. B. F. for over a year. Above all things I like to read the Children's Hour. I am a freshman in school and am 14 years old. I have to ride 3 miles to school on a bus. I have one brother. He is at Ottawa Lake, Michigan. For pets I have

a dog and a kitten. I have some friends in Michigan and would like to have more so would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.—Luella Whitacre, Bowling Green, Ohio, R. 4.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I just finished reading the Children's Hour, and I think the letters are getting more interesting than they were, don't you? I think "Bob, of Michigan" is a girl. I will be twelve years old the 21st of November. Would like to hear from any cousins of my own age. Marie Beach, I think your middle name is Florence. My middle name commences with F. also. Love to Uncle Ned and the cousins.—Dick Hewlett, Alanson, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl ten years old and in the fifth grade. I like school very well. We live on an 80-acre farm; we have seven cows and one little calf.

For pets we have four cats and three horses. We had a little kitten but it died. We went to the Northville fair this year. I have been sick for ten days and could not go to school. I saw a monkey at the fair. My sister and I won a doll at the fair. I like to read the Children's Hour, and also the Doo Dads. I would be glad to hear from some of the boys and girls.—Irene Bennett, Salem, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and we think it is a dandy paper. I will be glad when the Doo Dads come back. For pets I have a dog, 2 cats and a bantam hen. I am 10 years old. I have one brother. We have a mile and a half to walk to school. I think Madge Shaugh's middle name is Pauline.—Garth Sensabaugh, Breckenridge, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I walk one half a mile to school. I am in the second grade and am eight years old. For pets I have two ducks, one rabbit, two kittens and a colt named Pat. My birthday is the twenty-fourth of May. I will answer any letter written to me. I have two sisters and one brother. We play base

ball at school. I will close with a riddle. What has a head and one foot? Answer: A cabbage.—John Potts, Washington, Mich., Box 130.

LETTERS WERE ALSO RECEIVED FROM:

Lola I. Irvine, Chase; May Jury, St. Johns, R. 2; Emma Price, Utica; Myrtle Hallock, Muir; Lillian Ellsworth, Ionia, R. 7; Eleanor Friebe, Kawkawlin; Mary Jorie, Irvine, Chase; Rhea Core, Traverse City; Ella Wright, Muir, R. 1; Bernice Oberg, LeRoy; Leona Green, Prescott, R. 1; Hazel Lott, Ithaca; Elyth Hallwill, Ypsilanti, R. 3; Elsie Peterson, Stephenson, R. 2; Eva Ayre, Gladwin; Leona Cassidy, Levering; Ruth Botzmann, Vassar, R. 1, Box 58; Ethely Irene Gray, Rockford; Eleanora Wegener, Freeland, R. 3; Edith Hoathin, Ken City, R. 1; Julia Wilson, Hale; Cora Sutherland, Gladwin; Anna Dickerson, Blanchard, R. 1; Get Devine, Lansing, R. 1, Box 52; Eleahor Bennett, Salem; Muriel Moore, Linwood, R. 1, Box 168; Evelyn Marguarite Wegner, Richmond, R. 1; Bertha Mellon, Garden; Margaret Sinclair, Hersey; Maxine Hayes, Muir; Velma Rogers, Alma; Iris Arnold, Mt. Clemens, R. 4.

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We will accept the coupon below the same as cash for full first payment of \$2 on any 1921 model New Butterfly Cream Separator. Don't send a single penny in advance. Just fill out the coupon, telling us which size machine you want (see list at right) and we will ship it for you to try 30 days in your own home. Then you can find out for yourself just how much a New Butterfly Cream Separator will save and make for you. You can see that the machine itself will save enough extra cream to meet the rest of the easy monthly payments before they are due. In this way you won't feel the cost at all. You will have the Separator to use on your farm and your money in your pocket. If at the end of 30 days' trial you are not pleased just send the machine back at our expense. We'll pay freight both ways. You don't risk a penny.

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By ordering direct from this advertisement you save all expense of catalogs, postage, letters and time. And we will give you the benefit. If you decide after 30 days' trial you want to keep the New Butterfly Separator you take \$2 off our new low price on the machine you select. For example, if you choose a \$38 machine you have only \$36 left to pay in 12 easy payments of only \$3 a month. If you select the \$47 machine you have only \$45 left to pay in 12 easy payments of only \$3.75 a month and so on. You pay nothing down—the coupon takes care of that.

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If you want to get a full size, 1921 New Butterfly Separator on this remarkable offer, act now. This advertisement will not appear again. If you need a Cream Separator, pick out the size machine you want and send the coupon now—today. We have shipped more than 100,000 New Butterfly Separators direct from our factory to farmers on our liberal self-earning payment plan. You take no risk whatever. You have 30 days' free trial. Then if you decide to keep the machine we send, you have a whole year to pay in small monthly payments. Send no money—just the coupon.

Now!
That
Coupon is Worth
\$2 to
You

Albaugh-Dover Co.
2260 Marshall Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

PRICES SLASHED!

Back now to where they were before the war. It costs us more to manufacture than it did then, of course, but things you raise cost you more to produce, too. So, regardless of what other implement manufacturers do, down come our prices to pre-war levels. Things you raise and sell never bought so much cream separator value before.

Pick Out the Size You Need Send No Money, Just Coupon

No. 2½ Capacity 250 lbs. or 116 qts. of milk per hour. **Price \$38.** Terms Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance \$3 a month for 12 months.

No. 3½ Capacity 400 lbs. or 195 qts. of milk per hour. **Price \$47.** Terms Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance \$3.75 a month for 12 months.

No. 4½ Capacity 500 lbs. or 250 qts. of milk per hour. **Price \$56.** Terms Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance \$4.50 a month for 12 months.

No. 5½ Capacity 600 lbs. or 300 qts. of milk per hour. **Price \$65.** Terms Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance \$5.25 a month for 12 months.

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We recommend selecting a larger machine than you need now to take care of a larger herd later on.

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ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2260 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.
Gentlemen: Please ship me on 30 days' free trial, in accordance with your offer in Michigan Business Farmer, one New Butterfly Cream Separator, size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as \$2 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased, you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me, and I will be under no obligation to you.
I keep.....cows. I wish to buy on.....terms.
(Cash or easy payment)
Name.....
Shipping Point.....
State..... Postoffice.....
Name of My Bank.....

BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

- Nov. 1—Poland Chinas F. B. Lay, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Nov. 2—Poland Chinas Wesley Hill, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Nov. 3—Poland Chinas W. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.
Nov. 9—Poland Chinas William Remond, Hamover, Mich.
Nov. 10—Poland Chinas Young Bros., Elsie, Mich.
Nov. 16, Holstein, Saginaw Valley Holstein Breeder's 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, Lenoire County Hampshire Swine Breeders' Assn, Adrian, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
Perter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
John Hoffman, 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.
Guy C. Rutherford, Decatur, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aggie Korndyke-Hengerfeld DaKel 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 Lande 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. Sorasue, R. 2, Battle Creek, 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
Chesaning, 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.

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, Wisconsin Farm, Unionville, Mich.

The Southern Michigan Breeders' CONSIGNMENT SALE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1921 at the Fair Grounds, Jackson, Michigan

Will contain cattle from herds under Federal Supervision only and many will be from Fully Accredited herds including the Complete Dispersal of one Fully Accredited A. R. O. herd.

You can buy these cattle on terms as time will be given responsible purchasers. Bring bank references.

All cattle will be sold on 60 to 90 day retest guarantee.

For Catalog address

The Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association, Sale Mgr.
Old State Block, Lansing, Michigan

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.

SOLD AGAIN

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

For sale. From calves to full-aged cows.
F. E. GODDAR, Richmond, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 8 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

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

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

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Embaggard L11th 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 L11th Piebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,160 lbs. of butter from 20,590.4 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.

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 \$600.
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 Gilsta 32.37 lbs.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

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

7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segis Korndyke De Nijlander, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan ribbon winner, her dam, 29 1-2 lbs. Dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 37 lb. son of King Segis. Records 16 lbs. to 30 lbs. Priced at half value, \$100 up. Federally tested June 10. Write for list.
ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

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

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN PURE-BRED BULL calves, also good grade heifers; tuberculin tested herd. Prices are right.
LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A 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 Heir; also a few heifers, some of them well along in calf. Will be priced worth the money. Write your wants or better come and pick them out. Will guarantee breeders.

S. H. PANGBORN & SON

8 Miles East. Bad Axe, Mich.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, Kelmecott Viscount 25th, 648.563. Prices reasonable.
LUNDY BROS., R4, Davison, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS Bulls old enough for service, tuberculin tested and at bargain prices.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

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

C. H. Prescott & Sons
Tawas City, Michigan

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

TWO REAL SHORTHORN HERD BULLS 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 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 19,460.20 milk, 909.05 fat. Their mother's sire's dam made 15,109.10 milk 778.80 fat. Can spare 3 cows, 2 heifers and a beautiful lot of young bulls.
T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE, GUERNSEY BULL, 1 YEAR OLD. Write for particulars to
ECHO LODGE FARM
R. F. D. 2, Watervliet, Mich.

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

MACK'S NOTES

The State Guernsey Sale
The first annual consignment sale of the Michigan State Guernsey Breeders' Association, was held on Wednesday, October 19, in the sale pavilion of the Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing. The sale was managed by F. H. Fox of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and the auctioneers, J. R. Love and R. L. Benjamin, were from the same city. The clerk of the sale was H. L. Bennett, Lansing.

The catalog revealed the names of some very good cattle and some that should not have been offered at public auction until they were in better condition. The highest price was paid for Bud's Nancy of Two Oaks consigned by H. W. Wigman of Lansing. The buyer was Walter H. Whittier of Grand Rapids and the price, \$475. Besides Mr. Whittier, the following bought cattle: Ernest Musson, Howell; J. F. Carpenter, Blissfield; Geo. J. Hicks, Saginaw; John Endicott, Birmingham; L. P. Smith, Charlotte; Hugh Witton, Clarkston; Clement Chalker, Bancroft; E. A. Stockwell, Charlotte; W. W. Burdick, Williamston; George Koebler, Waukesha, Wis.; Carl Young, Rockford; C. H. Schultz, Mather-ton; W. C. Knickerbocker, Grand Rapids; Ed. Eifert, Lansing; L. L. Lawrence, Bangor; A. D. Aldredge, Bangor; Richard Hull, Cloverdale; Patterson Bros., Kalamazoo; Fred Holbeck, Long Lake; Harry Geaham, Charlotte; Hoyt Woodman, Lansing; George Loomis, Jackson; W. S. Cobb, Jackson; G. W. Ray, Albion and F. D. Homing, Armada.

The following consigned cattle to this sale: W. S. Ormston & Son, St. Johns; W. T. Barbour, Birmingham; H. W. Wigman, Lansing; C. G. Parnell, Jackson; Otto Krueger, Bonnie Dell Farms, Whiteford Township, Mich.; J. B. Deutsch, Big Rapids, Mich.; W. W. Burdick, Williamston; W. T. Barbour, Birmingham.

The average price paid for 42 adult animals was \$217. About 400 people attended the sale; the crowd was not overly large, it is true and the prices paid looked low, when compared with the business of other years; the sale was a clean one, however, and the friends of the Guernsey cow need not be ashamed of this first public offering by the State Association.

The largest and one of the most meritorious of the consignments to the state Guernsey sale at Lansing, last week, came from William S. Ormston & Son, St. Johns. The Ormston herd has for a foundation some of the best producing families known to the breed and the animals, sent into the ring on the occasion of the first public sale to be held under the auspices of the State Guernsey Breeders' Association, speak eloquently of the judgment and discretion exercised by the members of this firm, father and son, in connection with their breeding operations; not only did these cattle give ample evidence of good breeding but they were particularly conspicuous because of their good manners. Every animal in the offering of 31 head, showed show-ring training and that quiet docility that is so becoming to the dairy cow.

Rob't. B. Holmes, Grand Rapids, was an interested visitor at the Lansing sale and, in the end, he settled for his full share of the consignment. Mr. Holmes is building up a dairy herd over in west Michigan that is sure to be a credit and an asset to the breed. He made a creditable exhibit at the 1921 State Fair.

W. H. Whittier, Grand Rapids, was one of the most frequent and liberal bidders at the Lansing Guernsey sale; the beautiful two-year-old heifer from the famous Wigman herd which Mr. Whittier purchased at this sale will make a worthy foundation stone upon which to establish a prize-winning herd of dairy cattle.

George J. Hicks, Saginaw, was very much in evidence at the Lansing sale and his deportment, upon that occasion, showed that he meant what he said at the meeting of the State Association last spring when agreed to support the future sales of the breed, both with his presence and his money. Mr. Hicks was one of the largest purchasers at the sale and the prices he paid may be safely accepted as an evidence of a liberal policy in connection with the establishment of a dairy herd. Mr. Hicks is a plain-spoken gentleman who occasionally "stirs up the animals" at annual meetings but his heart is in the right place and the patrons of the breed can always count on his support for every worthy cause.

The M. A. C. sale pavilion is an ideal place to hold an auction sale of live stock on a chill October day; the available space for the seats and salesring is entirely adequate to the needs of the undertaking and the splendid facilities for heating furnishes the solid comfort as important to both animals and bidders on such occasions. The work of the auctioneers, sales manager and clerk was all that could be expected, the only mistake being an adjournment for lunch at 2 p. m., which carried the sale through until long after dark.

Fair Grounds Auction Sale

A consignment auction sale of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle was held at the State Fair grounds, Detroit, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1921. The sale was under the management of E. A. Hardy, Rochester. The auctioneers were Col. D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio, and E. H. Langworthy, Wayne, Michigan. The sales catalogues were compiled and printed by Bachus Bros. Pedigree company, Mex- (Continued on page 13)

MILK PRODUCERS CONTEST AT ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

the rank and file. "If Mr. Bryce, or anyone else, has a practical plan for marketing milk," he said, "we want them to present it to the board and it will be given careful consideration. I am not sure but what farmers should market their own milk, but it has not seemed to your officers that the time is yet ripe for taking that step. We are glad to know how you feel about this matter, and we want you to know that we are open-minded and willing to consider any practical scheme."

A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman, was the star speaker of the convention. The speaker voiced few new truths about the economic phases of the dairy industry but the old truths were expressed with an earnestness and force which left a deep impression upon the audience.

He emphasized the well-known fact that it "requires only a small surplus of farm products to depress prices," called the "cost of production plus a profit" theory an economic fallacy; and declared that the only way farmers could produce milk at anywhere near a profit was to use better cows and more efficiency in their business.

The speaker spoke in high praise of the officers of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, and told the delegates they were to be congratulated for having such level-headed men at the head of their association, at the same time reminding them of some of the difficulties which other Associations were having because of poor management.

In the next breath Mr. Glover spoke highly of efforts which had been made elsewhere, notably by the farmers of the Twin City area, to build city receiving plants and factories to handle surplus, unmindful of the fact apparently that the opposition to the present officers was entirely the result of their failure to do the very thing he was recommending.

The speaker severely criticized present methods of milk marketing but instead of placing the blame where it belongs, upon the heads of profiteering milk distributors, he laid most of it against the milk wagon driver who gets up at two o'clock in the morning in all kinds of weather and delivers the milk to the city consumer.

Mr. Glover made it known that he is also one of those who believes in the farmer eventually marketing his own product. "But first," he said, "you must have your plants for converting surplus, before you attempt to distribute the fluid milk."

H. H. Halladay, commissioner of agriculture, wound up the convention program, by an interesting talk upon the work of his department, particularly those bureaus which come in contact with the dairy industry.

WESTERN ROADS ORDERED TO REDUCE FREIGHT RATES

(Continued from page 3)

extraordinary, and readjustment in prices has not been followed by an adequate increase in business. The agricultural interests of the nation are at the verge of bankruptcy, if liquidation be compelled. Factories, figuratively, have seen their customers moved hundreds of miles away by increased rates. Factories, refineries and mills have been shut down or are operating at a small fraction of their capacity. Crops cannot be produced and marketed on existing rates on seed, fertilizer, machinery and the crops themselves. Agriculture, the nation's most vital industry is being demoralized. These conditions are intolerable, and cannot be continued. Freight rates must be reduced as have the charges on practically all other necessities of life.

"By reason of the aforesaid facts, the members of the American Farm Bureau Federation have been and are subjected to the payment of charges for transportation which were when enacted, and still are, unjust and unreasonable, in violation of Section One of the Interstate Commerce Act; and that the welfare of the American people demands an immediate and general reduction in freight rates."

A reduction of 10 per cent in the freight bill on the basic commodities would mean a saving of a quarter of a billion dollars to the shippers of the nation in one year.

WOOL TARIFF HEARING OPENS NOVEMBER 1ST

(Continued from page 2)

er blood and three-eighths grades, which constitute approximately 65 per cent of the American production. The 25 cent per clean pound duty would mean a protection of approximately 14 1-2 cents per grease pound, and the manufacturers are allowed a compensatory duty on their manufactured goods based on 14 1-2 cents per grease pound. But the joker, to the wool grower, in the form of the 35 per cent ad valorem duty limitation, reduces the protection to the wool grower to about 5.3 cents per grease pound and allows the manufacturer the full 14 1-2 cents per pound. We claim this is unjust discrimination."

Michigan has joined with wool growers of the nation in fighting the proposed wool joker in the Fordney tariff. Upon its discovery last August, wool growers representing the farm bureau states met in Chicago and declared for a straight 30 cents per pound duty on wool imports on a scoured basis and for abolition of the ad valorem rider of the Fordney measure. Organization and individual protests are being lodged with members in Congress and members of the Senate Finance Committee.

Crop Reports

Crawford—The frequent rains are causing a great clamor for men to help at digging potatoes. The ground is wet but the diggers are busy. Potatoes are a little better than expected. No buyers at present. Work on the trunk line road is progressing steadily.—H. A., Oct. 21.

Bay—Harvesting and hauling beets is the order of the week. Weather warm and soil in good moist condition for fall crops. Bean threshing about wound up for this year with an average of about 29 bushels per acre. The pick is somewhat high. Most beans going to market as fast as threshed.—Alvin Green, Oct. 21.

Shiawassee (S.)—Potato digging in progress; small yield for ground covered. Corn husking nearly done except that done by husker. Wheat good. Too much rain to seed late rye but early looks fine. No clover seed to harvest. Some beets yet to harvest. Plenty of nice hogs being marketed. Lambs rather light for age.—Verne G. Woodbury, Oct. 21.

Genesee—A good market is the thing most needed after having raised a good crop. Every small town could have at least one market where all produce such as vegetables, chickens, fruit, butter, eggs, cheese, etc., could be sold for more than stores will pay. We have such a market in Flint. All the county folks come to it to sell and the city folks to buy. Try it in your town.—A. Graham, Oct. 21.

Bay (S. E.)—We have had good weather for October. Enough rain for the ground to plow good but the dirt roads have been poor most of the time. This is the busy time for those who have sugar beets. Some beet workers take advantages of the moonlight and the farmers are delivering the beets as fast as possible to the weigh stations. Beets are nearly the whole business here now.—J. C. Armour, Oct. 20.

Allegan—Farmers are digging potatoes. Haven't heard the average yield. Much rain has fallen. Potatoes in low places started to rot. Corn will not yield so much as expected on account of damage done by ear worm. F. Hoerner rented his fine 80 acre farm and will move to Grand Rapids to give his children school advantages not found here.—L. B. M., Oct. 21.

Hilldale—Clover seed nearly all hulled. Late potatoes all dug and stored for winter. Corn about half husked. Clover hulling was put back on account of recent rains. Clover seed is a fair crop and the best selling at \$10.50. Corn selling at about 25c per basket. Some hogs going to market and they are not very plentiful. Apples are a short crop and poor quality.—Reno J. Fast, Oct. 21.

Shiawassee—The weather of the past week has been showers nearly every day with chilly north winds. Ground has not been frozen yet. Farmers are digging potatoes. The crop is better than predicted during the first half of August, yet it is still below an average yield. Bean threshing is under way. In quality and yield beans are very good. The fall sown wheat is looking good; no damage by the fly is reported as yet. Corn is a good crop although the ears are somewhat shortened by the ear worm. Eggs are in good demand. Local dealers are driving over the country offering anywhere between forty and fifty cents and will take as low as one dozen from the farmer. Butter and butterfat are nearly equal in price; from forty-two to forty-six cents per pound. Not many cattle are being marketed at present. A few bunches of hogs have been put on the market. Farm auctions are quite numerous especially in the northern part of the county as the severe fall and wind storms of the last part of the season ruined many of the farm crops, forcing many farmers to dispose of their surplus stock not having feed enough to take them through the winter.—D. H. M., Oct. 20.

JERSEYS

WORLD'S RECORD MADE BY JERSEY

A new world's record for all breeds for cows under two years of age has just been made by the Jersey heifer St. Mawes Lad's Lady No. 451568, owned in Oregon. She began her test 1 year, 11 mos., 28 days of age and produced in one year 11,756 lbs. of milk, 829.09 lbs. of butterfat, 975.29 lbs. of 85 per cent butter. This is the second time the world's record for all breeds for a heifer under two years of age has been made by a Jersey in Oregon.

Jerseys are winners. Jerseys are ideal dairy cows. A pure bred Jersey bull is a money making investment. Think! Act!

Write

SECY HENDRICKSON
Shelby, Mich.

for free literature.

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 Shyluck 158,692 also young bulls sired by Frelle's Master Pogie 177683, a grandson of Pogie 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormontor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.
GUY C. WILBUR, R 1, Belding, Mich.

JERSEY BULLS AND BULL CALVES sired by a son of Sophie 19th Tormontor.
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

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

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS & DUROCS

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE — KING REPHATER 713941, and Beau Perfection 827899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, bred or opened, bred to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.
Tony B. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehrhoiz, Herdsman,
MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

LAKESIDE HEREFORDS, JUST TWO Yearling bulls and bull calves left. They are good ones. High class females, all ages. Best of blood. Come and see.
E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

ANGUS

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

PREMIUM BEEF PRODUCERS

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.

DODDIE FARMS ANGUS of both sex for sale. Herd headed by Bardell 31910, 1920 International Jr. Champion.
Dr. G. R. Martin & Son, North Street, Mich.

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, Osego, Mich.

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

50

HEAD

HILLCREST FARM WILL SELL

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 bear 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.

50

HEAD

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.

AYRSHIRES

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

GALLOWAY

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. The best, 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 P's Champion 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.

WALNUT ALLEY

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

A. D. GREGORY
Ionia, Michigan

L. T. P. C. \$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.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

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

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

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF

40-HEAD-40

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS

Thursday, Nov. 3, 1921, at 1:30 P. M.

at Farm, 5 miles west of Elsie

This sale includes tried sows, fall yearlings, spring boars and gilts. Sired by such noted boars as Gerstdale Timm, a 1000 lb. (son of Gerstdale Jones), Noble Ruler (by the President), Brewbaker's Giant, a 1,200 lb. prospect by K's Big Jones, litter mate to Grant's Great Giant, D's Big Jones and Nobleman.

Here is a chance to put some Giantess blood in your herd. The greatest Poland China strain. Several great prospects in boars and gilts from dams weighing up to 900 lbs. Sired by Big Type King Gerstdale, King Gerstdale Timm, Gladiator, the Clansman and others.

Auctioneers: Harry Eckhardt, Dallas City, Ill.
Howard Ridenour, St. Johns, Mich.

Mail bids to auctioneers or A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich, Fieldman for M. B. F.

Catalog on request.

W. BREWBAKER & SONS, Elsie, 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.

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Bred gilts all sold. April farrowed boars and gilts now ready. The kind that suits at farmers' prices. Satisfaction guaranteed, if not tell me, if so tell another.
M. M. PATRICK, Grand Lodge, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLANDS—Spring Pigs, both sexes, good and growthy. Best of blood lines represented. Write or call W. Caldwell & Son, Springport, Mich.

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

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

FRANCISCO FARM POLAND CHINAS

Size—Quality—Popular. Breeding. THAT'S US.
A square deal—satisfaction. THAT'S YOURS.
Public Sale—50 Head—Oct. 28, 1921

POPE BROS. CO.
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Fall pigs for sale sired by the 1200 lb. boar Monster Big Bob 327.623 and of Clansman, Giant Buster and Yankee breeding. Ready to ship now. All hogs double treated. Priced right for quick sale. Write or come and see them.
CHAS. WETZEL & SONS, Ithaca, Mich.

BOARS AT HALF PRICE BIG TYPE
Poland Chinas bred in the purple, sired by Mich. Buster, A. Giant and Bulker's Big Bob. No better breeding. A big rugged, big-boned boar ready for service, registered, for \$25.00—\$30.00.
JNO C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

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.
PLEASANT HILL FARM
Ewart, Mich., Route 3, Box 89.

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

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.

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.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Large Type Spotted Poland Chinas
Some spring pigs at right prices. Sired by Pride of Meosta. Satisfaction guaranteed. All papers with pigs. Phone or write
J. E. 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 immunized except fall pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Bred Stock all Sold. Orders taken for venting pigs. 1,000 pound herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

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

FOR SALE DUROC JERSEY BOAR, 1 YR.
old. 3d. West Michigan. Price \$60. Several good spring boars and gilts after prize winning stock at reasonable prices.
FREY BROS., R. 1, Caledonia, Mich.

FOR SALE—BROOKWATER PRINCIPAL 33rd
2 1/2 years old, right in every way.
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

RICHLY-BRED DUROCS, YOUNG BOARS
and gilts sired by Brookwater Demonstrator 27. 2nd prize aged boar, State Fair 1921.
H. E. LIVERMORE & SON, Romeo, Mich.

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

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

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 22949 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.

50 DUROC JERSEY PIGS, 10 to 12 weeks old,
weight 35 to 40 lbs, either sex, all registered, \$10 each. We are crowded for room send check with order. Money back if they do not please you.
SCHAFER BROS., Leonard, Mich., R. 1

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN DUROC BOAR
Uneda Model Orion, Grandson of \$20,000 boar, Defender, Jack Orion, and Taxpayer Orion dams. Those pigs are making of real boars. Will ship for inspection before you pay.
V. LIDGARD, Hesperia, Mich.

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

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

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

O. I. C.

O I C AND CHESTER WHITE

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

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

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE
blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R. 3.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE HOGS ARE THE MOST POPU-
lar hogs of today. Spring and fall boar pigs at a bargain. A few open gilts. 8th 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.

BERKSHIRES

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.

MULE FOOT PIGS from undefeated show stock at your own price. Registered. Send order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harold Pickett, Knowlesville, N. Y.

SHEEP

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

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

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,

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
rams. 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. 8.

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.

FOR SALE

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

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

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, \$5. Three months old pair, \$5. Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Quality guaranteed.
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS. TRIAL AND
photos. C. O. D
KASKASKUP KENNELS, Herrick, Ill.

FAILS TO PAY INTEREST AND
PRINCIPAL

(Continued from page 6)

wording of the contract will disclose how much notice is needed. Usually if the purchaser fails to comply with the terms of the contract, the seller may declare a forfeiture and have the delinquent purchaser put off the premises if the whole amount due, both principal and interest, is not paid the seller does not have to accept the interest alone. He has a right to enforce his forfeiture. He may accept interest and still demand the payment of the principal named in the contract.—Legal Editor.

TO SEED FOR PERMANENT
PASTURE

I have a seven-acre field which is so broken up by ravines that it is unprofitable to harvest grain and grass from. I use this mostly for pasture. It is well drained and of rather heavy clay. What would you recommend for a good grass mixture to sow for permanent pasture or one that would do well for five or six years? Would spring seeding without a nurse crop be best? If a nurse crop (oats or barley) were used could it be pastured off without killing the roots of the grass seed? Will lambs-quarters, plantain, Canada thistle and such weeds seed rot in a manure heap during a year's time or less, if covered too deep to grow on the top? Does quack grass and Canada thistle germinate extensively from the seeds, that is, are most of them fertile if matured?—Herbert A. Bailey, Marquette county, Michigan.

Would recommend using barley as a nurse crop to keep down the weeds until the clovers and grasses obtain a start. Better seedings are frequently secured by sowing only two-thirds the usual amount of barley. The following mixture of clovers and grasses should give good results under your conditions: Kentucky blue grass, 5 lbs.; red clover, 5 lbs.; alsike clover, 2 lbs.; red top, 2 lbs.; white clover, 1-2 lb. The above amount for one acre.

When manure is composted for two or more months, practically all of the weed seed will have lost their vitality.

While not all quack grass seed and Canada thistle seed germinate, some do and are likely to get these pests established so that they will spread rapidly from the underground root stalks.—C. R. Megee, Associate in Farm Crops, M. A. C.

HOLD CHILD FOR PAYMENT OF
BOARD

My husband and I took a little girl to take care of and board. Her mother had deserted and her father left her with us. The child was one year and six months old when she came here and is now three years and three months old. Her father has never been very attentive; has never given us any money to clothe her, or given her anything except a pair of shoes and two pairs of stockings. Has never once paid her board up in full, and is now over a year behind. We would like adoption papers which he refuses. Would you please tell us through your paper if we could hold the child for her board or do anything about it?—Friend, Onaway, Michigan.

A child is not property and can not be held for any debt as security. The welfare of the child is paramount and courts have been known to refuse to deliver a child to its parents when its welfare demands otherwise. The promise of the father to pay for the board creates a debt for which a judgment in a suit may be recovered and the money collected from his property, if any exists, that would be liable to execution.—Legal Editor.

SEX OF GEESE

Please advise how to determine the sex of young geese.—Mrs. W. S. G., Glennie, Michigan.

The only known method of determining the sex of young geese is by the voice; the gander having a shriller and a higher-pitched voice. It might be possible to distinguish the sex by the carriage of the male; the male bird carries the head back farther and has an arched neck. Other than this I do not know of any method of distinguishing the sex of geese.—George F. Davis, Assistant in Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

Elsewhere in this issue the manufacturers of hollow tile announce their new book, "Nato-on-the-Farm." This very interesting book pictures and describes various kinds of farm buildings, barns, dwellings, garages, milk houses, storage bins, grain elevators, hog houses, etc., which are fire-safe. Sent free if you mention the Michigan Business Farmer. Write today. (Advt.)

FAIR GROUNDS AUCTION SALE

(Continued from page 10)

to N. Y., R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y., was in the box. The names of those who consigned cattle were as follows: E. A. Hardy, Rochester, 1 head; James Couzens, Pontiac, 10 head; A. W. Copland, Birmingham, 13 head; David Brown, Rochester, 4 head; Homer Kirby, Rochester, one cow and calf; John F. O'Hara, Utica, 14 head; John Schlaff, Mt. Clemens, 9 head.

The following is a list of purchasers: Paul Haack, Richmond; Schaffer Bros., Leonard; C. W. Melick, Rochester; Jack Harvey, Utica; W. A. Austin, Saline; William Kerr, Rochester; Thomas Leggett, Pontiac; Hindel Bishop, Rochester; Walter Green, Rochester; E. Luchman, Washington; William Gottschalk, New Haven; Frank Barnett, Rochester; John Krushell, Birmingham; W. C. Schultz, Washington; W. E. Mallow, Utica; William Brooks, Birmingham; Chas. W. Stevenson, Smith's Creek; E. M. Starkweather, Northville; J. J. Hartway, Armada.

The highest bull sold at the sale brought \$700; he came from the herd of James Couzens and fell to the bidding of Thomas Leggett, Pontiac. A fine young bull, consigned by John Schlaff was purchased by William Gottschalk, New Haven, for \$300. The highest priced cow in the sale brought \$280. She was consigned by A. E. Hardy and was purchased by Walter Green, Rochester.

Worm Tonic for Hogs

John Schmidt, Ann Arbor, Michigan, asks whether it is necessary to keep something before hogs or in their food to expell worms from their systems in order to make them thrive properly while they are being fed. There is a wide difference of opinion concerning the feeding of worm tonics to hogs. The writer has, so far, never realized the need of worm tonics in connection with his hog-feeding operations.

HOGS AVERAGE \$43 AT HAYNES' SALE

The Hillsdale county fair grounds, Hillsdale, was a busy place on October 5th when F. E. Haynes of Hillsdale sold 35 head of big type Poland China gilts and boars at public auction. There was a fairly large crowd and every one there seemed to be present because they were interested as purchasers and bidding was lively from the time the first animal was drove into the ring until the hammer went down on the last one. The top price for the sale was \$100, the lowest \$27 and the average was \$43 per animal. W. M. Waffle of Coldwater and John Hoffman of Hudson cried the sale. All that attended reported themselves highly pleased with the manner in which they were treated. Everything was done for the comfort of those present.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

UDDER SWOLLEN AND RED

I would like to ask you what ails my cow. When I turned her out in the morning she was alright and when I brought her in at night one half of her bag was swollen full and red. But the milk flow was just the same. That was last Saturday. It is still very bad. Can you tell me what it is and what to do for it?—R. T., McBride, Mich.

This condition is often caused by a bruise either in laying down or by the animal stepping on one end of a stick and the other end flying up and striking the udder. You can use nothing better than hot water applied frequently. Give two pounds epsom salts dissolved in two quarts warm water. After forty-eight hours give two ounces potassium nitrate three or four times a day until udder is normal.

HORSE APPEARS CHOKED

I have an 8-year-old mare that came down with heaves very suddenly last spring. I never saw a worse case. She is in poor flesh, although I feed her corn, oats and some hay and cornstalks, and when not using her she is out on grass. She is very greedy. Her back seems weak, and she has fallen down several times while driving her. When very bad she stands with feet far apart and head nearly touching the ground and will walk with her hind parts swung to one side and drags her toes. When well she is very full of life and good worker. Will be very grateful if you will advise us what we can do for her.—J. S. D., Clare, Mich.

This does not act like a case of heaves. Your animal appears to be choked. See that the collar fits properly and does not choke her when drawing in collar. Does she heave when standing in stable? If so, feed very little coarse fodder and give one ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic well back on the tongue with a syringe or small bottle before feeding and do not allow her to over-drink.

I like your paper better than any farm paper I take, and I am glad of the chance to add a new name; one I think that will remain a permanent subscriber.—Sam W. Weaver, Grand Traverse County, Mich.

BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

FARMS & LANDS

\$1000 SECURES 161 ACRES WITH FOUR horses, poultry, 8 cows, heifer, bull, full implements, gas engine, crops, etc. included. Security assuring farm, easy walk R. R. schools, advantages, 90 acres tillage, 20-cow pasture, estimated 1000 cords wood, 75,000 ft. timber, fruit, 250 sugar maples, good 8-room house overlooking village, barn ties 11 cows, stable, poultry house. Owner unable operate, sacrifices all \$4500, only \$1000 cash, easy terms. Details page 26 Ins. Catalog 1100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B E Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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: 114 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN farm, 95 acres in cultivation, 30 acres grain, clay soil, good buildings, 1-2 mile from good market town, gravel road, milk route. Stock and implements if wanted. For A1 stock and grain farm write the owner. O. C. CATES, Fountain, Mich.

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FARM LANDS WITH BUILDINGS. \$20 PER acre up. Small payment down, easy terms. C. H. HOUSE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

107 ACRES, HILLSDALE COUNTY, Mich., \$5000. Easy terms. Near town. Soil never "run". Owner's share nets \$500 yearly. R. A. BIBBINS, Galesburg, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—FARM OF 80 ACRES. PRO- ductive soil, good location. For price and particulars write to Geo. Buehler, Caledonia, Mich.

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.

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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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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200 GOOD, BRIGHT, HONEST FARM BOYS wanted to work for me. Earn money at home, after school and on Saturdays. Send stamp for particulars. H. T. ENDERSBEE, Bad Axe, Mich.

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FILMS DEVELOPED FIVE CENTS. PRINTS regular sizes, three cents each. GUMSER ART STORE, Holland, 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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Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan

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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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Ordinary Toulouse Geese \$2.50 and very nice Pekin ducks \$1.50 for drake, \$1.25 for ducks. One white Holland Turkey cockerel \$6, and one 18 mos. Tom \$10.
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TOP QUALITY COCKERELS—MINORCAS, Houdans, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Spanish. TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

W CHINESE GESE, PEKIN DUCKS, R. O. Br. Lecherburg.
MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, 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.
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Barred Rock Cockerels from world's heaviest laying strain. Parks direct. Age 6 months, weight 6 pounds, price \$3. Vigor a specialty. Money back if not satisfied. Correspondence a pleasure.
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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.

GRABOWSKIE'S .S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, cockerels and cocks for sale.
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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.
C. W. BROWNING, B2, Portland, Mich.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE SPECIALIST

offers strictly high-grade young and old stock at popular prices. Correspondence solicited.

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

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PUREBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, at \$2.00 each. Fisher strain.
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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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CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLER SEED POTAT- toes for sale. The only field of certified Irish Cobblers in Michigan this year. You'll have to hurry \$2.00 per bushel, sacks free. MORLEY E. OSBORNE, Sun Haven Farm, Standish, Mich.

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

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

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.

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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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THE OLD RELIABLE JOSEPH DUSEK Company, 726 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Farm and dairy products. Write, wire, or phone.

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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.

TOBACCO, 1919 LEAF BEST CHEWING 3 pounds \$1; ten \$3. Chewing and smoking 10 \$2.50; Smoking 10 \$1.50. Guaranteed. PRODUCERS & DISTRIBUTORS, Murray, 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.

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

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100 WELLROOTED YOUNG JONATHAN apple trees \$18, packed free, for fall setting only. 500 1st class Concord Grapevines, only \$30 prepaid 300 miles 1000 asparagus \$9, prepaid same. Write GOBLEVILLE, MICHIGAN, NURSERIES.

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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S & R C BLACK MINORCA Cockerels, Pap's Strain. 4 months old \$2.50 and \$3.00 each.

MAPLE VIEW POULTRY FARM
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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.
GRABOWSKIE BROS., R. 4, Merrill, Mich.

DUCKS

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

TURKEYS

TURKEYS FOR SALE

A few purebred Bourbon Red, early hatched. 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

Edited by H. H. MACK

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THE BUSINESS and commercial situation, the country over, continues to improve, except, for a certain anxiety and unsettlement resulting from the prospect of a possible strike of railway employees. Salesmen for wholesale lines of goods report the most active demand, so far, this season and, strange as it may seem, purchasers are not urging for early shipment. The fear of a general railroad strike seems to be just about evenly balanced by the prospect of reduced freight rates at an early day. Production is gradually increasing in many departments of industry. The United States Steel Corporation has reduced the selling price of steel \$7 per ton, making the present price \$40 per ton. President Gary is quoted as saying that present conditions do not warrant so great a decrease in price but, that in making this cut, the company is discounting an early reduction in freight rates.

As noted in this column, last week, the demand for all kinds of lumber is gaining in activity, the only influence which operates against a large immediate delivery of many of the better grades of construction lumber, is the high freight rates. The demand for woolen cloth is said to be increasing with the advent of cooler weather; it is probably the above fact that is helping the market for raw wool which has been strong and active all through the current month, the principal inquiry being for the cheaper grades which, only a few months ago, were not wanted at any price.

The stock exchange markets were adversely affected early in the week by the prospect of a strike but toward the close, the speculative situation became more settled and some of the leading stocks showed material gains. Call money fluctuated between 4 1/2 and 5 per cent and strong gains were made by foreign exchange. The weekly bank clearings amounted to \$7,068,625,000.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., OCT. 25, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.24	1.19 1/2	1.17	
No. 2 White	1.21			
No. 3 Mixed	1.21			1.05 1/2

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
(No. 2 Red)	(No. 2 White)	(No. 2 Mixed)	
Detroit	2.13	2.11	2.11

After a week of heavy liquidation in which wheat prices slumped seven to ten cents a bushel, the current week opened with the market stronger and prices generally higher. At that there is little encouragement for an immediate improvement in this market. The uncertainty surrounding the threatened strike is still a most disconcerting factor and one which the speculators find it hard to discount. Another bearish influence is the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering reduction of rates on interstate shipments of grain from western states. It is believed by many that the lowering of rates will be followed by a flood of western grain to eastern markets. Prospects of better crops than heretofore indicated in Australia and Argentina and a great slackening in the export demand are other influences which are not conducive to immediately higher prices.

On the bull side, the Department of Agriculture's report as of October 1st, estimates total wheat stocks in the United States on that date of 529 million bushels. This is 75 million bushels less than was on hand last October. This means that at the present rate of consumption by December we would have no more wheat of the current crop to export without dipping into the surplus which custom and prudence have dictated we should hold as an insurance against crop disasters. Distribution of the supply on Oct. 1st as compared with the same date last year, is as follows:

MARKET SUMMARY

The opening of the current week finds most of the grains recovering from the slump occasioned last week by threat of strike, falling off in export demand, and larger crop prospects in the southern hemisphere. The tendency is toward greater firmness but price advances for another two weeks likely to be slight. Beans are firm with upward tendency. Potatoes moving freely and tone is easier. Market will probably firm up on advent of colder weather. Supplies of hay increasing and market easy. Reduction of western freight rates on hay likely to affect this market bearishly for time being. In general, feeling in farm products is more optimistic and there are plenty of believers in higher values.

October 1:	1921	1920
On farms	418,000,000	547,000,000
In country mills and elevators	152,000,000	129,000,000
Commercial visible	59,000,000	29,000,000
Total	629,000,000	705,000,000
Deduct for seed and farm feed	100,000,000	100,000,000
Balance available for commercial use	529,000,000	605,000,000

As against the smaller amount available for domestic needs we have the offsetting factors of unemployment and lowered consumption, but it is unlikely that the American people will be able to get along on so small a margin. Then, too, bean and potato crops are poor and the prices are likely to be such that the average consumer will find it much cheaper to eat bread at the present price of wheat and flour.

Until the danger of a railroad strike is over and we have more authentic information upon the crop yields in the southern hemisphere, it is impossible to make a diagnosis of the present and prospective market on this grain with any degree of correctness. For the next couple of weeks the market is apt to be an up and down affair, following probably about the same course it has the past week. As we go to press the bulls are trying desperately hard to put prices back where they were and the tendency is unmistakably upward, but we cannot see sustained higher values on this crop for another two or three weeks at the outside.

CORN

At the opening of last week corn was dull and lower but as time went on the market became steady and prices advanced. With the closing of the week prices again turned lower and the market dull. However, prices finished higher than they had been any time during the week, and at Detroit they were at the same

level as on Saturday, Oct. 15th. Buying by commission houses caused the advances and later selling from many sources weakened the market some

CORN PRICES PER BU., OCT. 25, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.52	.47 1/2	.64 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	.51			
No. 4 Yellow	.48			

which accounted for the declines. The threatened railroad strike has caused offerings to drop off some, but demand is not as good as it has been so receipts continue to exceed the demand. Chicago received 4,055,000 bushels last week, compared with shipments of 3,494,000 bushels. Argentine markets are reported to be weak and recent declines are said to have placed Argentine corn, c. i. f. Europe, equal to 62c a bushel, or 5c under the price of the American grain. Reports from the country show the husking is progressing rapidly under favorable conditions. On Monday of the current week receipts were small and the market advanced. Detroit was 1c higher and firm.

OATS

OAT PRICES (new) BU., OCT. 25, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.39	.35		
No. 3 White	.36	.32 1/2	.43	
No. 4 White	.33			

Oats have not suffered so much as wheat the last ten days. The visible supply is still enormous and the export demand is very light, but knowledge of the shortness of the crop coupled with the known fact that Europe is short of feeding grains

keeps this market in a fairly healthy condition. Everyone feels that oats are low enough and determined efforts are being made to prevent them going lower. We expect no further drop of any consequence in this market. Improvement in the other grains should result in higher prices on this crop. Again we say: "If you must buy oats, buy now; if you have them to sell, wait until the first of the year."

RYE

The price of rye in Detroit last week lost the same amount as wheat at this point, 5c, and on the Chicago market it declined 7 and 8c. The market is quiet at present and No. 2 is worth 85c at Detroit and 81c at Chicago.

BARLEY

Barley remains at \$1.10 @ 1.30 per cwt. at Detroit while the Chicago market dropped to 46c @ 53c per bushel the early part of last week but finished the week firm and demand good.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., OCT. 25, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	4.55	5.38	5.18	
Red Kidneys		5.50		

The manner in which the bean market continues to hold up gives us reasons for believing that prices may go higher than we have anticipated. We expected a drop in beans about this time. It has not come. Buying has been vigorous and the market is firm. It is conceivable that purchasers may soon find their immediate wants satisfied and that the market will ease up a bit within a short time. We have told you before that we expect a temporary reaction to lower prices in this market, and we still believe so. Beans will be lower than they are now before the end of the year rolls around. Thereafter, they will recover. The latest news from California is to the effect that that state may not have over 100,000 bags of small white beans. So small a quantity could hardly be reckoned as a market factor. It begins to look as though Michigan will make the price of beans this year as in days of yore. Let's hope so. With all interested in the industry pulling together there's no reason why the farmer should not have a good price on this year's crop and be encouraged to plant a larger acreage another year.

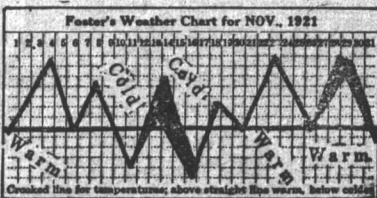
POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., OCT. 25, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		2.26
Chicago	1.75	1.80
New York		2.26
Pittsburg	2.26	

There is an easier tone in the potato market and prices are lower than a week ago. This is in keeping with our "guess" on the market for the latter part of October. Some primary markets like Chicago report that the receipt of potatoes during certain weeks of the month were the highest on record. The principal shippers up to the present time have been Maine, New York and some of the far western states. The movement out of Michigan and Wisconsin has been comparatively light, but still heavier than a year ago. The potato trade expresses some surprise that the market should hold up as well as it does in view of the heavy movement and the estimated increase in the production. They consider this an almost certain index of materially higher prices later in the season. Although the rate reductions ordered on western lines to take effect not later than Nov. 20th, do not apply to potatoes, it may be fairly assumed that the western potato growers will get together and

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, 1921.—We are into a new weather deal that will continue five or six months. During first month of these weather periods not much change from the previous period usually occurs, but two severe storms in the coming November during the weeks centering on 14 and 28 will cause a greater change than is usual for the first month of this kind of weather period.

I am compelled to frequently repeat that all these storms move eastward and not in the direction that the wind blows. Storms are divided into warm waves, storm waves, cool waves.

First third of November temperatures will average a little above normal, second below and last third more above normal than the first; the month from about to above. Generally precipitation will be less than usual, greatest during the weeks centering on 14 and 28. Locations of moisture will not change much from aver-

age of past four months. Highest temperatures of November will reach meridian 90 near 3, 8, 13, 23, 30; lowest near 6, 11, 16, 26, Dec. 1.

Top growth of cotton is expected to suffer from severe killing frosts during week centering on Nov. 16 and northern winter grain get a set back from severe freezing. That blizzard will be inspired by a combination conspiracy against our poor little Earth by Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Moon. These solar system captains possess long range electro-magnetic guns that shoot into our northern magnetic pole the stuff that lightning is made of, a matter composed of condensed ether of space, which radiates from our magnetic north pole, comes down thru the high, up thru the low of our storms, causing our weather changes, all for the purpose of distributing these ether conditions thru-out our Earth, as this building material, on its way to feed the sun, feeds our earth thru vegetable and animal life, only the more refined particles passing on to the great center of the solar system.

A warm wave is due in Michigan near Nov. 4, followed by moderate storms and cool wave, then another similar series reaching meridian 90 near Nov. 8, then in the next series look out for the blizzard.

W. T. Foster

insist upon lower rates, in which event the movement of potatoes eastward would receive a great impetus which might have a depressing effect upon the market. The quality of Michigan potatoes is generally good, with some complaint of rotting in the ground due to unseasonable rains. Authentic reports from New York state also speak of considerable rot.

Last week Maine growers were selling potatoes freely at \$2.15@2.25 per 165-lb. bag. Pennsylvania farmers are looking for \$1.50 spuds and reluctant to sell for less. The general sentiment over the country seems to be in favor of higher prices and farmers who can afford to hold are doing so.

We believe the general feeling toward the potato situation is such that the least let-up in the marketing movement, occasioned by bad weather and the breaking up of roads, will be reflected in higher prices. This change may be expected to come soon in November.

ONIONS

As predicted some weeks ago in these columns the short onion crop has made for higher prices. The size of the onions is unusually small this year, according to reports from nearly every state. Consequently large sized ones are commanding a premium. Michigan onions are selling on Detroit and Chicago markets for from \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt., and the prospects are for even higher prices. The keeping quality of Michigan onions are estimated to be excellent. The high prices now prevailing in this country have encouraged the importation of large quantities of Spanish onions, which will likely prevent any fancy prices on the domestic stock. However, there is little likelihood of lower prices and good chances of higher prices.

APPLE MARKET DULL

Despite the fact that the crop is fifty per cent smaller than a year ago, apples are going to market in such quantities that they cannot be readily absorbed and prices are lower.

Quotations on the different barreled varieties in Chicago at the close of last week were: Standard "A" grade, two and one-half inch, Pippins \$7@7.50; Greenings, \$8.50@9; Jonathans \$8@10; Kings, \$8@9; Spies, \$7.50@8; Baldwins, \$6.50@7; Grimes Golden, \$8@9; Tolman Sweets, \$6@6.50; Wageners, \$7@7.50; Snows, \$8@8.50; McIntosh, \$8@8.50; Spitzenberg, \$8; Hubbardston, \$7@7.50; Kings (Imported) \$8@9; Idaho Jonathans \$9@9.50; unclassified, \$2.75@4.

Quotations on bushel packed stock were: Michigan, "A" grade, two and one-half inch, Kings, \$1.75@2; Greenings, \$2@2.25; Pippins, \$1.75@2; Culverts, \$1.75@2; Wolfe River, \$1.75@2; Tolman Sweets, \$1.50; Baldwins, \$1.75@2; Grimes Golden, \$1.75@2; Jonathans, \$2.25@2.75; unclassified, 75c@1.25.

The wise farmers will refuse to sell sound apples at any such ridiculous figures as these. If he has proper storage space it will certainly pay him to hang onto 'em for awhile.

HAY

Increased movement of hay to market was noted last week and as a result the market is easier. Prices have not changed only at very few points. The reduction of freight

NEW LAMP BURNS

94% AIR

BEATS ELECTRICITY OR GAS

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94 per cent air and 6 per cent common kerosene (coal-oil.)

The inventor, A. R. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency and without experience or money, make \$250 to \$500 per month. (Adv.)

DECREASE IN EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FROM HOLLAND

Practically all exports of dairy products from Holland to the United States have been cut off as a result of an increase in price of these products and the fluctuations in exchange. The price increase is the result of a decrease in the output of milk caused by drought throughout the summer and a consequent increase in cost of production because of the necessity of importing cattle feed.

rates will no doubt cause an increased movement of hay as western growers will be able to compete in eastern markets which will cause prices to decline at least for a short time; in fact we do not expect to see higher prices before the first of 1922. At Detroit Standard timothy remains at \$19@20 per ton with the best grade \$1 higher. No. 1 clover is \$14@15 per ton and No. 1 clover mixed \$15@16 per ton. Markets outside the state are from \$1 to \$7 higher and are steady with supplies increasing in size.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Very little that would appeal to the live stock producer is in sight at this writing. The beginning of real winter is drawing nearer, every day and live stock growers are rushing their stock to market to get in ahead of the big receipts which always show up when the snow begins to blow in the air. Last week's cattle trade was a disappointment in all markets, prices easing off, gradually, during the period from Monday morning until Saturday night. Eastern dressed beef markets were dull and slow, all the week and Chicago marked them lower all along the line. Chicago got a record run of cattle, last week but the average quality sale was very low. Yearlings again sold for \$12 on Wednesday but they soon lost their bloom and it took high-grade cattle to bring \$10.50 on Saturday's close. The heaviest shrinkage in values was noticeable among the steers selling from \$6.50 to \$7.50, not bad lookers but only half done; many of the last mentioned variety went over unsold in Chicago nearly every day last week. Stockers and feeders advanced sharply, early, last week but the bulge did not last long and the week's close was no better than that of the week before on any kind; common feeding cattle, odd colors and of plain breeding, were dull and 10 to 20 cents per cwt. lower than on the close of the week before.

All of the live stock markets of the country were "sheepy" last week. Chicago receiving 23,000 head more than for the week before. A rotten break in prices struck the market in the middle of the week but a part of this was regained before the close on Saturday. Mature sheep were dull and lower, in the middle of the week but reacted later closing steady with the week before. Yearlings and fat lambs took a dizzy drop, showing a loss of nearly \$1 per cwt. at one time but, later, rounding to and closing with a net loss in price of about 50 cents per cwt. from last week's closing trade. The season is practically over for breeding ewes. An oversupply of feeding lambs caused a break of 25 cents per cwt. in this department.

Live hogs had a bad time in Chicago, last week but the close was considerably better than the lowest time. The best kinds were salable for \$8.40 on Saturday last but on Monday prices again eased off. The only influence that should be given credit for saving the hog market from a slump was the strong demand from shippers. More than 34,000 hogs were sent out during last week, the largest number for any week since early in August. Some very good hogs showed up in Chicago receipts but the large number of underweights, distributed through arrivals, put the week's average weight at 232 or 6 pounds lighter than on the week before. The average hog price for the week, at Chicago, was only 15 cents below that of the week before but the top prices fell off fully 25 cents.

WOOL

Western wool markets are in a good, healthy condition, but no firmer. Prices are reported to be unchanged, being for the most part firmly maintained. Demand continues good and movement of a healthy nature. Eastern markets are in about the same condition. The Commercial Bulletin of Boston says: "Foreign markets are strong, and Australia and New Zealand advanced at the resumption of sales last week, more in line with the rise in prices in London where prices have been firmly maintained." Prices are given as follows:

Domestic—Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine unwashed, 34@35c; fine unwashed, 28@29c; 1-2 blood combing, 29@30c; 3-8 blood combing, 26@27c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine, unwashed, 31@33c; fine unwashed 26@27; 1-2 blood unwashed, 28@29c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 26c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 23 1-2@24c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—1-2 blood, 23@24c; 3-8 blood, 23@24c; 1-4 blood, 22@23c. Kentucky, West Virginia and similar—3-8 blood unwashed, 27@28c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 25c. Scoured basis—Texas, fine 12 months, 65@75c; fine 8 months, 50@55c. California—Northern, 70@75c; middle county, 65@68c; southern, 50@55c. Oregon—Eastern No. 1, staple, 78@80c; fine and fine medium combing, 70@74c; eastern clothing, 60@65c. Territory—Fine staple, choice, 80@85c; 1-2 blood combing, 68@72c; 3-8 blood combing, 50@55c; 1-4 blood combing, 38@42c; fine and fine medium clothing, 60@65c; fine and fine medium French combing, 65@70c. Pulled—Delaine, 80@85c; AA, 75@80c; A supers, 60@70c. Mohairs—Best combing, 25@30c; best carding, 22@25c.

Miscellaneous Market Quotations Detroit, October 25th

Butter—Best creamery, in tubs, 37@39c per lb. Eggs—Fresh, candled and graded, 42@50c; storage, 32@35c per dozen. Pears—Bartletts, \$4@4.50 per bu.; Kieffer, \$2@2.25 per bu. Apples—Greenings, \$2.50@2.75; Baldwin, \$2.25@2.50; Spy, \$2.50@3; Jonathan, \$3.25@3.50; Snow, \$3.50@4 per bu. Western, boxes, \$3.25@3.75. Cabbage—50@70c per bu. Celery—Michigan, 30@40c per doz.; \$1@1.25 per box. Onions—Eastern, \$5.50@6; Indiana, \$5.50@6 per 100 lbs. Dressed Hogs—Small to medium, 11@13c; heavy, 9@10c per lb. Dressed Calves—Choice, 14@15c; medium, 11@13c; large coarse, 5@10c per pound. Live Poultry—Best spring chickens, 20c; Leghorn, springs, 17@18c; large fat hens, 24@25c; medium hens, 22c; small hens, 14@15c; old roosters, 14@15c; ducks, 24c; geese, 20@21c; turkeys 30c per pound. Seeds—Prime red clover, \$12.50; December, \$12.60; alsike, \$10.75; timothy, \$2.35. FEED—Bran, \$20@20.50; standard middlings, \$22; fine middlings, \$26; cracked corn, \$26@26.50; coarse cornmeal, \$24; chop, \$20 per ton in 100-lb. sacks. Flour—Fancy spring wheat patents, \$8.75@9.25; fancy winter wheat patents \$8.50@9.25; second winter wheat patents, \$7.50@7.75; winter wheat straights \$7.25@7.50; Kansas patents, \$7.50 per bbl.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAM

(By U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates)

Washington, D. C., for the week ending, October 22, 1921.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter market has been easy with an unsettled undertone. Several cars of Canadian butter and a moderate supply of Danish arrived on eastern markets during the week. Another shipment of Danish reported on way. Storage butter moving well for season. Closing prices 92 score; New York 47 1-2; Chicago 44 1-2; Philadelphia 47c; Boston 46 1-2 cents. Cheese markets firm following advances on Wisconsin cheese board October 17th.

FRUITS and VEGETABLES—Potato markets generally steady to strong during the week, Chicago lower. New York sacked round whites firm in eastern cities at \$2.35@2.45 per 100 pounds steady at shipping points at \$2. Northern stock down 35c in Chicago at \$1.75@1.90. Slightly weaker at shipping points at \$1.70@1.90. Demand for cabbage moderate, markets slightly weaker. Danish stock ranging \$35@35 per ton bulk in city markets stronger at shipping points at \$30@35. Onion prices continue to advance. Shippers at Mass. points asking \$5@5.50 per 100 pounds sacked for yellow Globes. Western yellow stock firm in city markets at \$5.25@5.50. Middlewestern stock up 75c in New York at \$5.50@5.75, up 25c in Chicago at \$4@4.50, up \$1 in Cincinnati at \$5.50@6. Apple markets steady for barreled stock, New York Baldwins, at 2 1-2, unchanged in city market at \$7@7.50 per barrel, \$6.25@6.50 at shipping point. Northwestern extra fancy Jonathans weaker and selling at auction in New York and Chicago at \$2.25@3 per box.

FEED—Cooler weather in many sections and expected railroad strike causing better disposition to buy. Prices are firmer but not quotable higher. Linseed meal easier and in good supply. Cottonseed meal strong, inquiry considered good.



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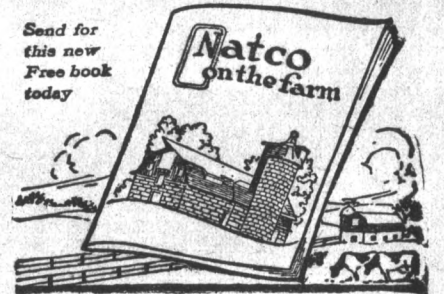
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910 So. Michigan Ave. (Indiana) Chicago, Illinois

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Aerne	P. H.	Lightfoot, 16-9	P. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12	P. H.	Little Boss, 15-30	P. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 18-30	P. H.	Little Giant	P. H.
All Work	P. E. H.		
Antigo	P. M. H.	Merry Garden Cultivator	P. H.
Appleton	P. H.	Midwest	P. E. H.
Aulson	P. E. H.	Minneapolis	P. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 18-30	P. H.	Mogul	S. T. O.
Aultman-Taylor, 22-45	P. E. H.	Moline Universal	P. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 30-60	P. E. H.		
Austin, 15-30	P. H.	Neverslip	P. H.
Austin, 20-40	P. E. H.	New Britain No. 1	P. M. H.
Automotive	P. H.	New Hart Parr	P. E. H.
Avery Motor Cultivator	P. H.	Nichols Shepard	P. H.
Avery, 5-10	P. H.	Nilson	P. H.
Avery, 8-16	P. E. H.	Parrett, 12-25	P. E. H.
Avery, 12-20	P. E. H.	Parrett Motor Cultivator	P. H.
Avery, 18-36	P. E. H.	Peoria	P. E. H.
Avery, 25-50	P. E. H.	Pioneer, 30	P. E. H.
Bailor Cultivator	P. H.	Pioneer Special	P. E. H.
Bates All-Steel	S. T. O.	Plow Boy	P. H.
Bates Steel Mule	P. H.	Plow-Man	P. E. H.
Beeman Garden Tractor	P. M. H.	Port Huron	P. H.
Best Tractor, 40	P. E. H.	Prairie Dog	P. H.
Best Tractor, 75	P. E. H.	Princess Pat	P. M. H.
Big Boss (Russell)	P. E. H.		
Big Four (E B)	P. E. H.	Reeves, 40-65	P. E. H.
Bolte	P. E. H.	Runley Oil-Pull, 12-20	P. E. H.
Boring	P. H.	Runley Oil-Pull, 16-30	P. E. H.
Buffalo Pitts	P. E. H.	Runley Oil-Pull, 20-40	P. E. H.
Bull	P. H.	Runley Oil-Pull, 30-60	P. E. H.
Case Cultivator	P. H.	Russell, 12-24	P. H.
Case A	P. H.		
Case B	P. H.	Samson Iron Horse	P. M. H.
Case, 12-25	P. E. H.	Samson Model M	P. M. H.
Case, 15-27	P. H.	Shawnee	P. H.
Case, 22-40	P. E. H.	Sinson	S. T. O.
Cletrac	P. H.	Strait	P. H.
C. O. D.	S. T. O.		
Coleman	P. E. H.	Tank Tread	P. H.
Common Sense	S. T. O.	Therobred	P. H.
Creeping Grip	P. H.	Tillermobile	P. E. H.
Dakota	P. H.	Tioga	P. H.
Dark Blue "J"	P. E. H.	Titan	S. T. O.
Earle	P. E. H.	Topp-Stewart	P. H.
E. B., 8-11	P. H.	Tore Cultivator	P. H.
E. B., 12-20	P. H.	Townsend	P. E. H.
E. B. Motor Cultivator	P. H.	Traylor Cultivator	P. H.
Elgin	P. H.	Truman	S. T. O.
		Turner Simplicity	P. E. H.
Farm Horse	P. E. H.	Twin City, 12-20	P. H.
Farquhar, 15-25	P. H.	Twin City, 20-30	P. H.
Farquhar, 18-35	S. T. O.	Twin City, 25-45	P. E. H.
Flour City Junior	S. T. O.	Twin City, 40-65	P. E. H.
Fordson	P. H.	Twin City, 60-90	P. E. H.
Four Wheel Drive Fitch	P. E. H.	Universal Cultivator	P. H.
General Ordnance	P. H.	Utilitor	P. H.
Gile	S. T. O.		
Gile (Steamers)	S. T. O.	Vello	P. H.
Grain Belt	P. H.	Vim	P. H.
Gray	P. H.		
Hackney	P. E. H.	Wallis	P. H.
Hieder	P. H.	Wallis Cub	P. H.
Holt Caterpillar 5 ton	P. H.	Waterloo Boy	P. H.
Holt Caterpillar 10 Ton	P. E. H.	Wetmore	P. H.
Holt Caterpillar 16 Ton	P. E. H.	Wheat	P. E. H.
Huber Light Four	S. T. O.	Wisconsin	P. E. H.
		World Auto Tiller	P. H.
Illinois Super Drive	P. E. H.	W-S-Morgan	P. E. H.
Indiana, 6-10	P. H.	Yuba Ball-Tread	P. H.
International, 8-16	P. M. L.		
International Cultivator	P. H.		
J-T	S. T. O.		
Kardell-Utility, 6-16	P. H.		
Kinnard	S. T. O.		
La Crosse	P. H.		
Lauson	P. H.		
Leader B, 12-18	P. H.		
Leader C, 18-26	P. E. H.		
Leonard 4-Wheel Drive	P. H.		

KEY

P. M. L. — Polarine Medium Light.
P. H. — Polarine Heavy.
P. M. H. — Polarine Medium Heavy.
P. E. H. — Polarine Extra Heavy.
S. T. O. — Stanolind Tractor Oil.