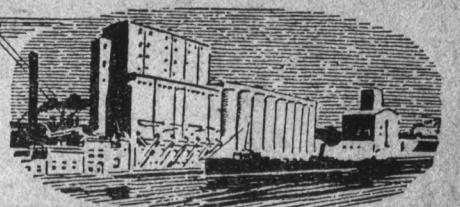


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American Red Cross
“In the service of those who suffer”

Fifth Annual Red Cross Roll Call, November 11th to 24th



Current Agricultural News



WOOL POOL GROWS

DISBURSEMENTS of the State Farm Bureau's 1920 wool pool checks in final settlement to 18,000 Michigan wool growers on the returns from that pool had reached a total of about \$125,000. October 26, the Farm Bureau said at the close of last week. Checks continue to go out at an average rate of 400 a day, the Farm Bureau said.

Since the close of the local pooling and grading campaign September 1, the 1921 pool has increased its size by approximately 250,000 pounds of wool. Calls have been numerous for graders to make additional trips to localities where wool was graded last summer. Several of these late gradings have brought several thousand pounds of wool each into the pool, said the Farm Bureau. At one point the grader found 30,000 pounds awaiting him.

Wool growers continue to ship smaller lots into the central grading warehouse at Lansing where the wool is graded and the grower receives the same fifty per cent cash advance on the value of his graded wool that was a feature of the summer grading campaign.

Last week the wool department took a slice off the remaining half of the 1921 pool when 100,000 pounds of short wool was sold to a Michigan mill at what was said to be a very satisfactory price.

ELEVATOR EXCHANGE REPORTS PROGRESS

ATTAINMENT of a position of recognized standing in the grain trade, expansion from 75 to 97 elevators, assurance of powerful credit resources from the banks and changing the dumping of goods by locals into direct sales to wholesalers, millers and exporters on 97 per cent of its entire business were features of the Michigan Elevator Exchange's report of progress for the past six months, delivered to the board of directors at their quarterly meeting, held at State Farm Bureau headquarters in Lansing, October 25.

Resignation of Jacon Landis of Free Soil as a member of the Elevator Exchange board of directors was accepted and L. C. Kamaloski of Washington was named to succeed him. Mr. Landis said that he expects to spend the winter in the south and preferred to be represented by an active director.

Delegates from member elevators interested in beans and members of the state board of directors who are also interested in beans will meet at Saginaw, November 7 to discuss methods for handling picking stock.

ALFALFA SEED AND POTATO SEED

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, is to become an important place to Michigan farmers who grow Grimm alfalfa says the State Farm Bureau seed department in announcing distributing connections with the Idaho Grimm Growers' Association, which will give Michigan farmers a direct line on the tiny spot which produces most of the world's supply of genuine Grimm Alfalfa seed.

The connection, says the Farm Bureau, practically assures Michigan farmers of a constant supply of adapted genuine Grimm alfalfa. Most of Michigan's Grimm alfalfa seed comes from the northwest.

A patch of Idaho about five miles long and 25 miles wide embraces the Idaho Grimm Growers' Association and is the section where the great volume of the world's supply of genuine Grimm is grown, it is said. R. V. Tanner, of East Lansing, Mich., is representing the Association east of the Mississippi, with headquarters at the State Farm Bureau offices in Lansing.

Michigan certified seed potatoes are in demand in Ohio, according to C. W. Waid, vegetable marketing specialist for the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, who was a visitor at State Farm Bureau headquarters recently. Petoskey Golden Russet seems to fit Ohio conditions best. The

State Farm Bureau seed department is now assisting members of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association who grow certified seed potatoes in disposing of their stocks in and out of the state.

Pennsylvania farmers are also partial to Michigan certified seed potatoes it is claimed. Experiment station work there is declared to have shown that Michigan certified seed potatoes of certain varieties are right for Pennsylvania and are superior to New York, Maine and western seed stock.

Michigan Crop Improvement Association growers of Hubam clover seed at their meeting at the Michigan Agricultural College, October 18, voted to dispose of their 1921 crop through the State Farm Bureau seed department and the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

HUBAM CLOVER GROWERS MEET

A MEETING of 150 growers of Hubam sweet clover was held at the Michigan Agricultural College on Tuesday, October 25, for the purpose of discussing the best methods for selling their seed produced this year. Hubam is the wonderful annual sweet clover developed by the Farm Crops Department at M. A. C. This year much interest has been shown in it and considerable has been grown for seed. The growers have not been organized to handle their seed and the meeting was held to decide on the best methods for disposing of the seed.—C. E. Johnson, M. A. C. Correspondent.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK MARKETING REPORT

ORGANIZATION of a great national livestock producers association built around an efficient livestock marketing will be one of the measures that the Farmers' Livestock Committee of 15 will recommend to the national livestock producers ratification conference on the committee's marketing plan. The Ratification Conference is called to meet in the LaSalle Hotel, Chicago, November 10.

The Committee of 15 completed its report on the livestock industry, October 22, at the end of its seventh session, which lasted five days. The

committee was appointed by President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

In addition to the organization of the great livestock producers association, the committee urged: The establishment at terminals of producers livestock commission association with allied stocker and feeder companies; the strengthening of the local co-operative livestock shipping association movement; the working out of an orderly marketing program by the board of directors of the national livestock producers association; the establishment by the same agency of a transportation department to co-operate with the American Farm Bureau Federation and the state farm bureaus; the interpretation of livestock statistics, and co-operation with the American Farm Bureau Federation in extending the market for meat.

ASKS MORE MONEY FOR TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

THE FEDERAL allotment of the appropriation made for cattle tuberculosis eradication this year already is exhausted in Illinois, Iowa, New York, North Carolina, Maryland, Texas, Vermont and Virginia and bids fair to be gone in Michigan in another few months. The state federations in these states together with the American Farm Bureau Federation, are seeking to have congress appropriate more money for the continuation of the work. The Bureau of Animal Industry estimates that \$900,000 will be necessary to conduct the work during the remainder of the current fiscal year. The federal money is allocated among the states on the basis of \$1 to each \$3 spent by the states. The total federal appropriation for indemnities for the year was \$1,000,000. The Bureau of Animal Industry reports that there are more than 15,000 herds of cattle waiting to be tested, and the list would be much greater had the veterinarians not discouraged dairymen from making applications too far in advance. The total number of herds tested and declared free from tuberculosis and registered as accredited herds is 9,963, representing 230,000 cattle. The total number of herds tested once is 72,000, representing 848,000 head.

Farmers Want Higher Tariff on Peas

AT THE instance of Mr. Edw. E. Evans of West Branch, Michigan, who is said to be one of the largest producers of seed peas in the United States, the Business Farmer has been instrumental in arousing the interest of both Michigan senators in an effort to secure a higher tariff than provided in the original tariff bill. Mr. Evans complains that the bean growers, through organized effort, were able to secure a tariff of \$1.75 per cwt., while that on peas was put at 75 cents. Mr. Evans claims, and investigation bears out his statements, that the pea growers are in need of as high a tariff as the bean growers, alleging that the competition of the Orient has raised havoc with the domestic market and price.

The following communications from our Senators indicate that they will try to secure a higher tariff:

"I have your courteous favor of the third and as I had received several communications on this subject the matter had been referred to the Committee on Finance of the Senate with request that it be given due consideration. I am, however, knowing your extreme interest in the matter, again going to bring it personally to the attention of the chairman of this committee and ask that it be looked into carefully, telling him that it is one of the subjects that Michigan is intensely interested in and that I desire that it be not overlooked in their consideration of this important bill."—Chas. E. Townsend.

"I have your letter in which you suggest that in the new tariff bill the pea growers of the United States be given more ample protection than is now proposed in that measure. As you are probably aware, the Finance Committee of the Senate is withholding further action on the Tariff Bill until the Rev-

enue Bill is disposed of, but you may rest assured that I shall bring your suggestions to the attention of the Committee, with the request that they be given every consideration, and I sincerely hope my efforts may be helpful in the direction indicated by you."—Truman H. Newberry.

Later both Senators sent copies of letters received from Sen. Penrose, chairman of the finance committee, in which assurances were given that the matter would be called to the attention of his committee, and suggesting that someone appear before the committee and present the case of the pea growers. In forwarding this letter Sen. Townsend said:

"I trust that you will make immediate request of the senator to present the matter in which you are so deeply and properly interested. I shall be very glad to assist you in presenting the case as strongly as possible. I do not think that the tariff bill will be seriously considered at this special session for the reason that the tax bill will take a long time and there seems to be a general disposition throughout the country to have a better understanding in reference to the proposed tariff legislation before action is taken upon it. I may be mistaken as to the time when the bill will be taken up but am giving you my present opinion in reference to it. As soon as the present tax bill is disposed of I wish you would write me again in order that I may facilitate your hearing if you desire one."—Chas. E. Townsend.

The Business Farmer has addressed Senator Penrose upon the subject reminding him of the importance of the Michigan pea industry and asking him to acquaint himself with the facts of Oriental competition. Here is an opportunity for the pea growers to send a representative to Washington to present their case with excellent chances of securing a higher tariff.

PLANNING FOR "HORT" CONVENTION

PLANS ARE practically completed for the annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society in Grand Rapids, December 6, 7, and 8. Secretary T. A. Farland, of East Lansing, predicts that the seating capacity of the Press Building, which holds over 900, will be crowded to capacity. In his traveling around the state he notes a decided interest in the fruit production and marketing problems. Many new men have signified their intention to attend the meeting in the Furniture City.

The program for the meetings is complete and is designed to take in all the important problems of production and marketing which confront the fruit growers today. Topics to be discussed are orchard and small fruits fertilization; pre-cooling and cold storage, spraying and dusting, and the control of insect pests and diseases.

The officers of the society recommend that a few standard varieties be selected for planting and the rest of the growers standardize on these few varieties.

A reduction in rates for those attending the meeting will probably be granted by the railroads.—C. E. Johnson, M. A. C. Correspondent.

MICHIGAN POTATO SEED EXCELS

MICHIGAN potatoes have again demonstrated their superiority as yielders in a co-operative test carried on by a group of farmers in Pulaski county, Indiana. Michigan grown potato seed and selected home-grown seed were planted by eleven representative farmers under the direction of County Agent I. J. Matthews. The weights of the tubers produced from a hundred hills were compared and yield per acre computed from these figures. The Michigan seed was secured by H. C. Moore, extension specialist and secretary of the Michigan Potato Growers' Association.

Michigan grown seed produced from 8 to 174 bushels more per acre than the Indiana seed, the average of the plantings being 68.8 bushels more per acre in favor of the Michigan potatoes.

In writing to Mr. Moore, County Agent Matthews says: "Two things have been proven to my satisfaction. One of them is that Michigan growers are producing superior seed stock, and the other is that our folks can increase their yield from 65 to 70 bushels per acre by the simple expedient of buying better seed."—C. E. Johnson, M. A. C. Correspondent.

FARM BUREAU NOTES

WOMEN delegates from farm bureau states are to decide at the American Farm Bureau Federation convention how the organization of country women is to be effected, according to the Woman's Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which held its first meeting at Chicago, October 21. Mrs. John C. Ketcham of Hastings, Michigan is a member of the woman's committee. Each farm bureau state is to be asked to send a representative woman delegate to Atlanta. There on one of the three afternoons of the convention the regular program will be set aside to permit the visiting women to meet with the Woman's Committee and to adopt, modify or reject the Committee's plan for affiliating women with the American Farm Bureau Federation. The method finally accepted will be presented to the convention for its approval.

Michigan livestock shippers are to be relieved of paying the 2,000 pounds extra minimum weight which heretofore has been levied on cars 40 feet 6 inches long, according to supplement No. 8, Kelly's exception to the official classification, effective October 15, says the State Farm Bureau traffic department. Here-

(Continued on page 9)

Friday Says Interest Rates Are Due for Fall

Economist Reviews Causes of High and Low Interest Rates and Predicts Decline in Near Future

DAVID FRIDAY, professor of economics at the U. of M. and President elect of the Michigan Agricultural College, in a recent article discusses "the probable trend of interest rates" and predicts that we are soon to witness a decline in them.

In arriving at this conclusion Dr. Friday enters extensively into the field of financial economics, gives a brief history of industrial development and its effects upon interest rates, and discusses in detail the forces "which operate on the capital market" and thereby create interest rates.

Interest But a Price

Dr Friday shows that interest is but the price which people pay for the use of money. And as the price of one commodity sooner or later affects the price of another, so are the prices charged for money affected by the fluctuations in other prices. Supply and demand regulate the prices of all commodities, hence, "in order to forecast the probable trend of interest rates, we must forecast the probable course of the demand for capital and the probable supply of capital at different rates of interest."

While an ample supply of money tends for a time to depress interest rates it does not necessarily insure a long period of low interest. Example: When in 1915 and 1916 Europe sent America almost one billion dollars in gold, which was added to the bank reserves of the country. This increase kept the bank rate low for a period of two years despite the greater demand for loans. "But", continues the author,

"The world has never had half the money and credit before that it has now; and has not for a half decade seen such high interest rates. The reason why an increase in the quantity of money cannot long keep interest rates low is that it is always accompanied by an increase in the level of prices. Since the borrowers desire not money, but goods, they must borrow a larger quantity of money funds than before in order to buy the same amount of capital goods. As soon, therefore, as the increase in money has effected an increase in price, the demand for money funds increases as rapidly as the supply, and interest rates are fully as high as before."

The author then reviews the period of low demand for money and interest rates on same during the decade ending 1900 when the choicest investments yielded less than 3 per cent and when four per cent was the

highest goal of the investor. There was little industrial development during this period. There were no wars, except at the very last of the period, to devour accumulated savings. Money was ample for all legitimate purposes, demand was moderate, and interest rates consequently low. But the next ten years saw a veritable revolution in the staid money markets. We began to feel the effects of the Spanish-American war. Then came the costly Balkan wars, the Russo-Japanese war, the Boer war and minor struggles, all of which cost the combatants enormous sums of money and put a big dent in the world's supply of capital. In the same period came an astounding industrial development in this country. Billions were spent in extending railway lines, telephone and telegraph lines, to say nothing of the new industries which sprang up, among them the automobile and petroleum industries which soon reached a development hitherto undreamed of. And then, the great war which absorbed "practically the entire excess of production over consumption while it was going on", and in the case of European nations, also "encroached upon the previously created capital as well". "All of these forces working together to increase the demand for capital", says Dr. Friday, "had raised the rate of interest by almost one-half between 1904 and 1914."

What of the Future?

"What is the outlook for the immediate future? To the extent that the rate of interest

means the bank rate for short-time loans, it has fallen even now and seems due to fall further in the near future. Here the demand is for money, and the banker's lending power is determined primarily by the state of banking reserves. One year ago the ratio of the reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks to the deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities was 42.8 per cent. In such a situation the additional lending power of the member banks was rapidly approaching extinction. On June 29, 1921, the reserve ratio stood at 60.8. It bids fair to rise more in the immediate future. In part, this increase in reserve ratio has been brought about by a decrease in loans of member banks followed by a decrease in deposits, which in turn led to reduced reserve requirements with the Federal Reserve Banks, and to a decrease of approximately twenty per cent in the volume of Federal Reserve notes outstanding since the high point of last December."

It is the belief of the author that the demand for capital to be used in the promotion of new business enterprises will be comparatively light during the next two years. He also warns us that we must distinguish between the desire for capital and the effective demand. For,

"The hungry boy outside the candy shop has an enormous desire for the shopkeeper's product, but his wants do not constitute effective demand. So there will be many promoters of business ventures who desire the capital of the investing public, who will not be able to present an argument attractive enough to convert their want into an effective demand."

Europe is another case of the small boy. Europe will need a great deal of capital but there is a question of her ability to satisfy the American investor as to the value of her security. Building and bonds will demand a certain amount of capital as previously, but this demand will be nothing but a drop in the bucket to the six or eight billion dollars which the American people save nearly every annum. Therefore,

"Taking the situation as a whole the outlook is for a demand, both for bank loans and for long time investment capital, much below that which we have witnessed during the last five years."

"Upon the whole, it is most likely that the supply of capital for well-seasoned securities will equal the demand by a rate of interest decidedly lower than that which now prevails. We will not return for a long time to the low interest rates of twenty years ago, but it seems entirely likely that we will work well down to the level of 1913. Liberty bonds, unless some unforeseen event arises, should be at par within three years, and all high-grade investment securities of long maturities should rise accordingly."

Michigan Traffic League Seeks Rate Adjustments

THE ORDER of the Interstate Commerce Commission reducing western freight rates has given Michigan shippers heart to demand rate adjustments in this state. The Michigan Traffic League, it is said, has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Michigan Public Utilities Commission charging that rates in this state are out of line with those in other states, that they are too high and that zoning system is unfair. The Traffic league is backed by the Michigan State Farm Bureau in its petition for lower rates, and will have its representatives present with a great mass of testimony when hearings on the petition are opened.

State Conservation Commission to Import Reindeer from Norway

MICHIGAN is to have a new source of meat supply. The Michigan Conservation Commission has purchased 60 head of reindeer (50 does and 10 bucks) at 175 bucks a head. They will arrive here some time in February direct from Norway in charge of three native Laplanders who will nurse the animals along until they are accustomed to our summers and our fodder and can be turned out to shift for themselves.

The commission was no doubt influenced in incurring this expenditure of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars by the great shortage of meat and the profiteering prices which farmers are charging for their live-stock. Whether or not the Commission expects the reindeer to take the place of the bovine as the principle meat animal of the nation has not yet been stated.

The following account of the proposed venture is discussed by Albert Stoll, Jr., in a recent issue of the Detroit News:

"It is difficult to predict what the future holds

for these creatures. Michigan swamps and woods have an abundant supply of the kind of food they thrive on; they will have plenty of care and attention, shelter and protection. The most serious menace to their well-being will be the hot summers.

"When the idea of securing reindeer for Michigan was first advanced, an attempt was made to secure a small herd from Alaska. This, however, did not succeed. Not only are the federal authorities anxious to keep every reindeer belonging to the immense herd of the north confined to Alaska, but such animals as they could spare were offered at the prohibitive price of \$600 each, and then it would have been necessary to take an equal number of does and bucks.

"In commenting on this new venture, James H. McGillivray of Oscoda, says:

"Besides the lower purchase price, the Norwegian animals is acclimated and will eat hay and grains like our domestic horse; while exports to Colorado and other western states from Alaska mostly died when their supply of tundra moss gave out and they were put on hay and grass. In this connection, it may be well to remember that the semi-wild cayuse (horse) of the mountain foothills of Washington and Oregon can be

killed with a peck of oats after he has been brought to the corral with a lariat. My opinion is that this animal will flourish here as it has in Norway, where it is used as domestic beef, a beast of burden, speeder, etc., as well as being a game animal to the woods. It should be quite a food help in time."

Predicts Failure for Venture

"Directly contradictory to Mr. McGillivray's opinion is that received in a letter from E. W. Nelson, chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, which has charge of the reindeer service in Alaska. Mr. Nelson says:

"In summer reindeer feed on a great variety of grasses and herbage, including willow browse. In the winter, in the north, they feed mainly on lichen, commonly known as reindeer moss, with a certain amount of willows and other available plants. The conditions in Michigan are so very different from those in which the reindeer lives in Scandinavia that I am inclined to doubt their thriving here. Michigan is not well adapted to these animals. Formerly there were caribou in northern Maine and northern Minnesota but they have been killed off until they are nearly or quite extinct."

The United Farmers of Alberta in Politics

Thirty-Nine of Forty-Four Farmer Candidates Won Out in July Provincial Election



HERBERT GREENFIELD
Alberta's Farmer Premier

THE organized farmers of Alberta won a sweeping victory in the provincial election last July when 39 of their 44 candidates were elected. There are 61 constituencies in the province. The farmers have a working majority, and Alberta today has a farmers' government.

The contest brought out two significant facts—the loyalty of the farmers and confidence of the electors in the U. F. A.; and the splendid organization of the association.

In order to understand the political organization, a brief history of the parent association—the United Farmers of Alberta—is desirable.

In 1909 two farmers' associations were in existence in the province; one known as the Alberta Farmers' Association, the other as the Canadian Society of Equity. Their aims and objects were similar. Both were working to improve rural life. Many problems faced the associations. Questions of markets, transportation problems, roads, and more branch railways. All these matters and many more were taken up with varying results. The two associations often overlapped in their efforts, and misunderstanding and friction resulted. It was soon apparent that much more could be accomplished if they united. After much discussion and many meetings the two associations amalgamated and became the United Farmers of Alberta, taking "Equity" as their motto. This was in 1909.

Self-Governing Locals

The plan of organization is to have a number of locals scattered throughout the rural districts and a central executive. Each local is self-governing. It consists of ten or more farmers who agree to meet together at least once every month to discuss ways and means to overcome rural problems. Any farmer can join a local. The local becomes the community center of the district. Once a year, in the month of January, a convention is called at a central place in the province. Each local is entitled to send one delegate for every ten members. This convention elects a central executive, and agrees on the constitution and work of the association. The locals deal with local affairs, the Annual Convention with more

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

far reaching problems. The locals pass resolutions on matters which they want discussed at the convention. The convention lasts five days and has become known as the Farmers' Parliament.

The U. F. A. has made such rapid progress that today it consists of over eight hundred locals having a membership of more than thirty thousand.

As the U. F. A. grew, its influence became a power in the land. In pursuing its policy of making the farm a better place on which to live, the association found itself lined up against the railways, the banks, the elevator companies, and many other fortified institutions. Delegates were sent to Edmonton and Ottawa asking for legislation to give the farmers their alleged rights. These delegations were usually politely received. A banquet was given in their honor and the delegates sent home with gushing promises that rarely materialized.

Farmers Decide to Enter Politics

It was soon realized that if permanent reforms were to be made the farmers would have to enter the political field.

The history of all farmers' associations show that whenever the farmers entered politics their organization fell to pieces. It was therefore decided to take no risks. Politics would be kept separate from business. The U. F. A. Political Association should be a separate organization from the parent U. F. A., made as democratic as possible.

This was the plan that was followed. When twenty per cent of the locals in a constituency petitioned the central office, a convention was called of representatives of all the locals in that particular constituency. Representation was allowed at the rate of one delegate for every ten members. This political convention made up entirely of the dele-

gates decided whether it would enter into political action or not. If it was decided in the affirmative a platform was drawn up, an executive appointed, and a candidate nominated to contest the election. The conventions acted entirely on their own initiative. They financed and organized their own campaign. Therefore, in the recent election, where forty-four U. F. A. candidates were placed in the field, there would be forty-four separate U. F. A. Political Associations supporting them—offspring of the parent U. F. A. The big point here is that the candidates were nominated by the farmers at farmers' conventions instead of the old autocratic party conventions controlled by a political boss.

Farmers Outwit Political Enemies

An announcement appeared in the press that the election would not take place until the fall. A few days later the proclamation was issued calling the election on July 18th. The farmers were taken by surprise. Hasty meetings were called. The plow was left in the furrow to prepare for the contest.

We will take the St. Paul de Metis constituency as an example to show how the election was fought. As soon as the proclamation appeared the farmers called a convention at Bonnyville. One local received notice of the convention late on Saturday night. Sunday morning saw the farmers of the district breaking the Sabbath by holding a meeting to appoint the delegate. In the afternoon the appointed delegate saddled a horse and started on a sixty-mile ride to be at the convention the following day. Fifteen locals were represented at this meeting. Laudas Joly was nominated to contest the election as U. F. A. Candidate. Mr. Joly gave his written resignation to the meeting as evidence of good faith. His campaign fund consisted of a cheque for one hundred dollars, being his month's salary as secretary-treasurer to the rural municipality. His opponent, a member of the late Liberal Government was said to have a fund of over thirty-five thousand dollars. When Mr. Joly finished his tour of the constituency he still had the hundred dollar cheque uncashed. Why? Because the farmers would take nothing for their work. He was their candidate and they considered it to be their privilege and duty to work for, board and transport Mr. Joly wherever he wished to wage the conflict.

The Liberals put up a hard fight against the farmers' candidate. They used every tactic known to them. Road gangs were set at work all over the constituency; polling divisions were overlapped; the names of electors appearing on two or more voters' lists and camouflaged polls were advertised to be held in bush regions far from settlers.

But the day of reckoning came, the day when the people cast their votes which resulted in a sweeping (Continued on page 17)

The United Farmers of Alberta

WHAT IS the U. F. A? Farmers' organization solving farmers' problems and battles; 800 locals; self governing; annual convention; Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Objects: Moral, intellectual and financial improvement of rural life.

How Attained: Entertainments, concerts, socials, picnics, lectures, etc.; developing local talent; studying and preparing legislation; making the schoolhouse the community center; libraries, short papers, debates; developing public spirit and power of expression.

Financial: Co-operative trading, buying and selling.

Which means better farmers, better business men, better citizens.

Another Fight Pending on Bill to Legalize Co-operative Marketing

SOME FARMERS think they have the legal right to market their products co-operatively, but they haven't. True, they are doing it right along in some states, but if some pin-headed politician or disgruntled middleman wanted to make a complain he could stir up all kinds of trouble. Witness the persecution of milk producers in Chicago and elsewhere. They sought to defend a right which they believed they enjoyed under the Constitution, but which they soon discovered after they had been haled into jail and before picayunish judges that this right was denied to them by the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

As Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, pointed out in a recent statement, the authors of the Sherman Anti-Trust law probably did not have the farmers in mind when that law was drafted. It was devised to restrict gi-

gantic corporations in their efforts to secure monopoly and restrain trade. But the lawyers tell us that its provisions reach out and touch the farmers and that farmers must be careful about "getting together" to get a living price for the things they raise.

To overcome this situation the Volstead-Capper bill was written. It clearly defines the right of farmers to engage in co-operative marketing. At the last session of Congress the House passed the bill, but its usefulness was destroyed by Senate committee amendments. The bill was re-introduced at the present session, again passed the House and is again in the hands of an unfriendly Senate committee which insists on pulling its teeth.

In defense of the bill and in favor of its adoption Gray Silver makes the following statement:

"To say that the farmers will be able under this or any other law to form monopolies is to

make a statement which shows ignorance of conditions surrounding production, of co-operation, and the economists of marketing including the almost infallible law of demand and supply. If the farmers should endeavor to form a monopoly of any particular product there would immediately arise competition from production in that section or some other part of the country or some foreign country, for that matter. An equally as strong factor is the wide fluctuation of yields due to the vagaries of weather. For instance the acreage of potatoes one year and another only varies two to three per cent, but the yield varies as much as 17 per cent, and almost all of this fluctuation of yield can be attributed to weather or the ravage of insect or disease.

"Co-operative marketing organizations now are almost a legion in this country, particularly in the states where the laws are favorable, and credit is due to many of them for reducing the cost to the consumer and at the same time returning more money to the producer yet the shadow of the jail is constantly menacing them. This right to market (Continued on page 9)

Hillsdale County Wars on Bovine Tuberculosis

Twenty-Eight Federal Veterinarians Sweep County to Wipe Out Last Vestige of Dread Disease

WHAT IS declared to be the most intensive drive against bovine tuberculosis ever attempted in this country is being carried on in Hillsdale county by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, in co-operation with the state and county authorities. The work is being done by twenty-eight federal veterinarians who have been called in from other states, under the joint direction of Dr. J. A. Kiernan, chief of the division of tuberculosis eradication of the U. S. Bureau, Dr. T. S. Rich, federal inspector in charge of this work in Michigan, and Dr. B. J. Killham, state veterinarian.

The question may be asked, "Why pick on Hillsdale? Is it because Hillsdale has more tuberculosis cattle than other counties?" On the contrary the percentage of tuberculosis in this county is lower than the average county of the country. The real secret is a progressive live stock breeders' association, a live county agent, Mr. J. M. Sims, and a broad-minded board of supervisors. Last spring the Hillsdale County Breeders' Ass'n joined hands with the Farm Bureau and declared for a county clean-up. The Board of Supervisors was favorable and appropriated \$3,500 to hire a veterinarian who could give his entire attention to the work of eradication. Since then practically all the dairy and breeding cattle in four townships have been tested. But rapidly as the work was done,

it wasn't fast enough to suit some of the farmers on the "waiting list". Accordingly, it was proposed that the federal government be asked to send in enough veterinarians to do the job up within a couple of weeks, and that is what has been done.

When the twenty-eight veterinarians finish their work the last of this week or the first of next Hillsdale county will have the proud distinction of being the only county in the United

for the week, the balance of the week being spent in examining the cattle. Previous tests in this county show only 2 per cent reactors which is considered very low.

Under the law the appraisal limit on grade cattle is placed at \$70 and on pure-breds, at \$200. The state pays 50 per cent of the appraised value, and the federal government pays one-third of the difference between the appraised and the salvage value, but not in

excess of \$50 per animal. The owner also gets all of whatever the carcass will salvage for.

The results of the drive in Hillsdale county are being watched with interest by dairy and sanitary authorities all over the country. It is generally believed that whatever the cost has been to the county or to individual farmers it

will be more than made up by a better demand for cattle and by the higher prices which tuberculosis-free cattle should bring. If the results in the Hillsdale clean-up come up to expectations, similar methods may be followed elsewhere. It would be a fine thing, now that the wedge has been so effectively entered in this state, if all the other counties could band together and secure a state-wide clean-up. Michigan would then hold a position unique among all the states of the Union, and buyers would come from the four corners of the country to buy her breeding cattle.



Groups of Federal Veterinarians, their chiefs, and live stock men who are wiping out the last vestige of Bovine Tuberculosis in Hillsdale County.

States which can say to purchasers of breeding cattle: "Come here. Visit any herd you like. Buy any cattle you fancy. You take no chances for our herds are free of tuberculosis". And the same assurance can be given to those who drink the milk of Hillsdale's dairy herds.

Two Per Cent Reactors

The work of testing was begun promptly on Monday morning of last week, and by night 2,500 cattle had been injected with the tuberculin. Tuesday 3,000 cattle were treated. Wednesday completed the work of injection

Howard, Farm Bureau President, Opposes Tariff Valuation Plan

CHARGES have come from some quarters that the attack which has been made by Chambers of Commerce and Republican newspapers upon the American valuation principle embodied in the Fordney tariff bill, is in reality a veiled thrust at the schedules on farm products. This, however, is vigorously denied by those who are seeking to destroy this feature of the bill and substitute the former method of basing the tariff.

The aim of all previous tariff bills has been to devise a tariff which would equalize the cost of production abroad with the cost of production in the United States. Under the American valuation plan, however, the tariff is not placed upon the cost of producing the article, but upon the domestic selling price of other articles of like nature the day the imported article arrives in this country. In other words, the higher the price of the domestic article, the higher will be the tariff and consequent selling price of the imported article. It is claimed that this feature of the bill wipes out competition and leaves the American consumer at the mercy of domestic manufacturers who are at liberty to put their prices where they please without fearing foreign competition. It is asserted that this will destroy our commerce with other nations, by making it impossible for them to either sell to us or buy from us.

The motives of importing firms who are opposing this plan have been brought into question. Probably, these men are fighting this bill for their own selfish interests and not because they care a straw what happens to the farmer, but the arguments they raise seem sound. So long as the farmer produces a surplus he must have an export outlet, and he cannot have this outlet unless those who would buy of him can also sell to him. This

is an axiom of commerce which the Forney bill cannot abrogate.

J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has been asked to express his views upon the subject, which he has done in the following letter to W. G. Campbell, executive secretary of the Agricultural Publishers' Ass'n:

"I have your letter this morning inquiring regarding the attitude of the American Farm Bureau on the American valuation feature of the Fordney tariff bill.

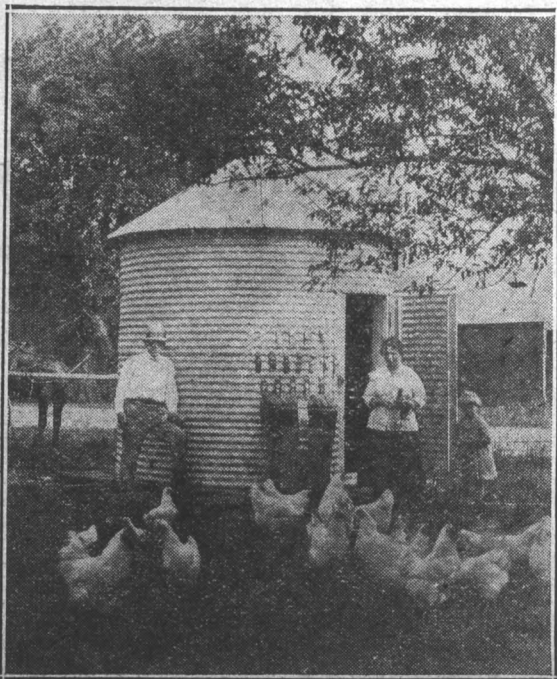
"As you know this American Valuation plan was new to most of us when it was sprung out of the House Committee. We have had, however,

for some weeks a corps of four to five specialists at Washington working for us on this tariff bill, and last week I went over with them very carefully the American Valuation features. The general feeling of these men was that it would be very detrimental to the agricultural interests of the country. Our danger, as farmers, is in getting duties so high as to much more than offset any possible advantages we may get from any agricultural schedules, by making us pay higher for the things which we buy. Thus, while we are insisting on agricultural schedules, we are forcing objections to any features of the bill which will not create a balance between agricultural industry and producer and consumer.

"The American Valuation clause would bring about an uncertainty on the part of the importer, in that prices might materially change between his purchase of his commodity in Europe or elsewhere and its delivery here. He would have to buy or sell on a sufficient margin to guarantee him protection. It is somewhat comparable to the claims which business men make regarding the excess profits tax, that not knowing how much their tax would be they put their price inordinately high in order to make sure it was covered. Understand, I said this is what they claimed they did rather than what I actually believe they did do.

"I pointed out yesterday to Arthur M. Evans, of the Tribune that we must have at this time a free exchange of commodities; that the farm market is the large market; that the farmer must have building materials, lumber, food and clothing if he produces, and his ability to buy those depends upon his market.

"The American Valuation feature will make tariff walls higher under the same schedule than they would be under the old valuation plans, and the higher the tariff, the less the farmer will be able to buy of the commodity. Imports will be limited because of it, and if imports are too much restricted, the market, on our surpluses of our agricultural products is badly hampered; for Europe, while needing our agricultural surpluses, can only pay for them in goods, and we must help make a market for those goods in order that world readjustments may be brought about."—American Farm Bureau Federation, J. R. Howard, President.



Metal Cribs Save Grain
(See story on page 21)

Harding will Get Farmers' Disarmament Views

American Farm Bureau Federation Seeks Petitions from Two Million Farmers

THE FARMERS are to be given a chance to express their views upon disarmament and permanent peace, according to the American Farm Bureau Federation which is seeking the signatures of 2,000,000 farmers to a petition upon the subject. Each state farm bureau and farm paper in the country has been asked to co-operate in securing the signatures.

Representatives of the four leading foreign nations are coming together at Washington to discuss with representatives of the United States government this universal problem of war. It is the hope of the world that this conference will be able to agree upon a practical program of disarmament.

Never before has such a thing been attempted. Heretofore nations have looked

This is Where the Money Goes

A digest of national expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, the latest available reveals the following situation: Expenditures arising from recent and previous

wars	\$3,855,482,570.60
War and Navy Depts. . .	1,424,138,676.57
Primary government functions, executive, legislative, judicial, etc.	181,087,222.41
Public Works	186,203,557.46
Research, educational and development	57,093,660.93

upon huge armaments as necessary insurance against war. They have finally discovered after countless centuries that preparedness

does not guarantee peace but actually incites war.

So they are going to try another plan to prevent war. Many military authorities say that it is impossible; that disarmament is a dream. Others say that it can be done.

We are interested in the views of our diplomats and our men of war. But we are infinitely more interested in the views of the people who fight the battles and pay the costs of war.

Diplomats the world over have shown that they know how to make war, but they are bunglers when it comes to making and insuring peace. This is to be a "peace" conference. It is necessary to delegate the authority to negotiate to a few men in whom we have confidence. But it is not necessary to delegate to them the privilege of doing our thinking.

What do the farmers think about disarmament?

What do the fathers and the mothers whose first and second and third-born lay in soldiers' graves think about it?

What do the young men of war age in the nation think about it?

It is the opinion of THESE in our own and every other country which should direct the conference.

Already there comes from Washington the word, "do not expect too much from this conference". Is that to prepare us for the failure which is doomed to follow any disarmament program except that which actually disarms?

If it be the WILL of the people of the United States and of their representatives that this conference be a disarmament conference in fact as well as in name the decision will be for actual disarmament. Nations will cease spending their billions on dreadnaughts and the maintenance of huge standing armies.

Whatever is the WILL of the conference to do, that it will do.

And it will be the WILL of the conference to draft a real disarmament program if the people of the United States so order.

All eyes are turned to Washington. Men are praying that the conference may be successful in ridding the earth of the fearful burdens of armament and the terrible consequences that follow. It is well to look toward Washington and it is well to pray, but the most powerful influence that the American people can bring to bear upon that conference is the influence of their spoken convictions and their written orders.

It is for this reason, that you are asked, dear reader, to make your wishes known, in the following manner:

(Note: The reader is requested to do one of two things. The first is get up a petition of his own on foolscap paper, using the form printed below and secure the signatures of his neighbors. If he has not the time to do this, it is hoped that he will at least have the coupon filled out. Both coupon and petition should be mailed at the earliest possible moment to the Business Farmer. The petitions will be presented to Pres. Harding on Nov. 11th, so do not delay. DO IT NOW.)

Clip This Coupon FOR DISARMAMENT

The President,
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. President:

We, the undersigned farmers and citizens of (state) approve your action in calling the world disarmament conference. The representatives appointed by you have our full confidence and support.

We request our own nation thru its representatives to take the lead in disarmament that permanent world-wide peace may be established.

Name

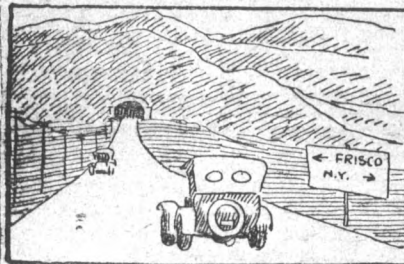
Address

Name

Address

WHAT THE MONEY SPENT ON ONE WAR WOULD DO IF APPLIED TO PEACEFUL PURPOSES

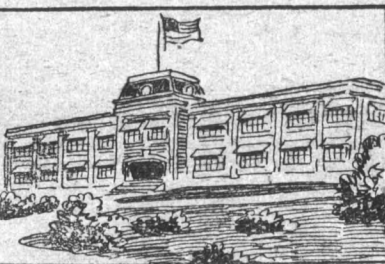
[Copyright: 1921: By The Chicago Tribune.]



It would criss-cross the continent with boulevards.



It would irrigate and reclaim all our arid spaces.



It would supply free education of the highest and most modern type.



It would re-forest all the denuded timber lands.



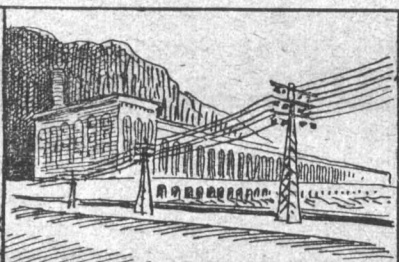
It would build ship canals from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence.



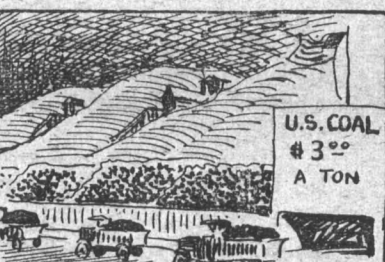
It would electrify all railroads and give them the speed of the modern interurban systems.



It would supply every farmer with a tractor which will plow 50 acres a day.



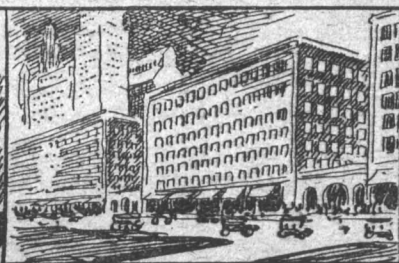
It would build hydro-electric plants capable of supplying the nation with power.



It would buy all the coal mines of the country and have them owned by the government.



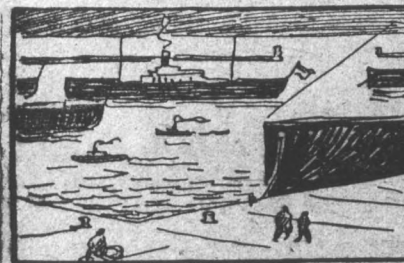
It would give us a self-supporting merchant marine, without which we cannot be independent.



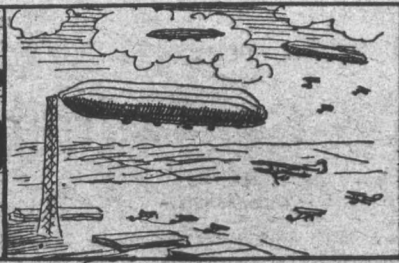
It would eliminate the slums and afford wholesome housing for everybody.



It would supply the poor of the nation with the best of hospitals and promote anti-disease research.



It would provide every seaport with a deep and well protected harbor.



It would build landing fields and mooring piers for a system of trans-continental air routes.



It would provide old age insurance, which would rob the creeping years of their terrors.



Panoramic view of Bergen, Norway, which lies in same altitude as southern Alaska

To the Land of the Hardy Norse

Forty-Eight Hours of Pitching and Tossing in the Midst of the North Sea

(Being the 6th of a series of articles on the Editor's European Travels).

FROM THE day I learned in my history book of the heroic exploit of Eric the Red, who set forth from the shores of Norway in the year 985 and in the course of his daring journey across unknown waters discovered Greenland, the outlying post of the western hemisphere, I have had an unbounded admiration for these Vikings of the North and a determination to some day visit them in their native haunts. That was one of the reasons why I turned my back against the pleasures of London in the month of June last and my face north and eastward to the land of the "midnight sun."

I had traveled 3,000 miles across the Atlantic without the slightest feeling of seasickness. By the time I reached Edinburgh I prided myself that I was a seasoned traveller. Nothing could daunt my spirit. I was prepared to go wherever the footsteps of man had trod or upon whatever waters he had set his bark. It was, therefore, with a feeling of the utmost assurance that I arrived at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday afternoon, June 18th, to embark upon the steamer Irma for Bergen, Norway. I sauntered down to the dock about an hour before sailing date. There were two boats at the dock, the size of which made me think of the old nursery jingle, "rub-a-dub-dub, three men in a tub." I concluded that the Irma hadn't come in yet, so I impatiently paced up and down the dock hoping she wouldn't delay too long as I was anxious to reach Bergen the following night. But no boat came in, and as passengers began to board one of the little boats at the dock I got suspicious and walked over and took a squint at her bow. My heart sank. "I-r-m-a" was the word painted there. Was it possible that this tiny vessel, which was not more than one-fifteenth the size of the boat I had rode upon in such comfort across the Atlantic, could weather a five hundred mile journey across the most turbulent ocean in the world? I made inquiry. My worst fears were justified. It was the boat upon which I had engaged passage and she would leave in one hour. I may as well confess that my courage suffered a shock right then. I wasn't quite so sure as I had been a few moments earlier that I was a reckless globe-trotter who could go through any experience without flicking an eye-lash.

I went aboard. The steward lugged my bags to a corner of the dining saloon. "But where's my state-room?" I asked. "This it," he said in broken English. "Do you mean to say I am to sleep here in the dining room? I bought first class passage on this boat and I want a state-room." "State-rooms all gone," he said. "You sleep here." I was furious. It was bad enough to risk one's life in a tub at sea without being obliged to make one's toilet between courses in the dining saloon. But there was no help for it. I either had to take the quarters given me or remain in Newcastle until the following morning. I had already smelled of Newcastle, so I chose the

dining saloon. But how I envied my fellow passengers the smug privacy and convenience of their state-rooms. I did not realize until some hours later that the trick fate had played me was a kind one after all. For that night nine out of ten passengers who were confined to six by

eight state-rooms were taken sick and were unable to come to meals the following day. But I, whose slumbers were refreshed all night long by the invigorating atmosphere of the roomy dining saloon, arose the next morning as chipper as a bird and tripped heartlessly to the bathroom to dress, passing on my way many state-rooms in which I visioned pained persons rolling in the agony of seasickness.

I neglected to state that the instant we left the mouth of the River Tyne that little boat set up a motion exactly like that of a rocking horse in the hands of a seven-year-old boy. At times I thought it was going to keel over backwards like a rocking horse some times does. One second it stood on its nose and the next it reared up on its tail. It never stood still or even deviated from that motion during the nearly forty-eight hour journey from the Tyne to the mouth of the Bergen fiord.

But to return to the bath-room. I had put on some of my more intimate garments and was about to pull on one of my shoes when suddenly I felt a feeling in the region of my stomach which was a total stranger to me. I can't describe it. It was something like that strange uneasiness which follows a boy's first smoke. Then it slowly began to rise. I was dumfounded. Was it possible that after all I was to finally suc-

cumb to the dreaded nausea called seasickness. I couldn't believe it and fumbled again with my shoe. But it was no use. That feeling kept tickling at the base of my throat and although I swallowed desperately hard it refused to go down. I took no more chances. Like John, I "beat it" back to my dining saloon, with "one shoe off and one shoe on," clothes dangling from every part of my person. By this time my chamber was in the hands of some buxom Norwegian lasses who were busily engaged in setting the breakfast tables. But I cared not. I fell onto my narrow couch where I had spent such a peaceful night, stretched myself out at full length and felt better.

In the course of time I succeeded in quieting the disturbance in my gastric regions, finished my dressing, shaved and sat down to breakfast. Some of my old pride and assurance came back to me when I observed that I was one of only eight passengers out of about eighty who ate breakfast that morning. The others consisted of six Norwegians who had probably spent the major part of their lives on rocking horses, and two Englishmen who had been around the world several times. After breakfast I went up on deck, wrapped myself in a rug and spent most of the day examining the cold grey clouds which scurried incess-

(Continued on page 20)

Implement Prices Down

OUR 1922 reduced prices on farm machines have just been issued and are effective immediately. They apply on practically our entire line of International Harvester grain, hay, and corn harvesting machines, plows, tillage implements, seeding machines, etc.

In determining these prices, the Company has made a careful study of market and labor conditions and has based the price reductions on the lowest possible raw material and production costs that can, under most favorable conditions, be forecast for the season of 1922.

At the new prices, a grain binder can be bought for \$50 to \$60 less than the price of Jan. 1st, 1921; and other reductions are in proportion.

At these prices no farmer can afford to postpone the purchase of needed machines, especially if his present equipment will not stand up under the work of another planting and harvest.

An old corn planter may crack enough kernels and miss enough hills to make its use mighty expensive. A new planter will save much of its cost the first season. The same is true of a drill. Your old binder may lose grain enough in one

harvest to make a substantial payment on a new machine. The new machine will go on for many years, saving a large amount for you each year.

Economy consists not in getting along with worn-out machines but in farming with efficient machines.

You will of course continue with that part of your present equipment which is in good order and satisfactory. But it is good judgment now as always to abandon those machines which are really worn-out. Where repairs have been made again and again, beyond the point of serviceability, waste and loss are pretty sure to follow. Present prices will enable you to replace the old with efficient, modern machines. As Mr. J. R. Howard, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has said, "The farmer who needs additional machinery and equipment pays for it whether he buys it or not."

If you are at present interested in learning some of the new prices, or in looking over any individual machine, the International Dealer in your vicinity is at your service.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)

U S A

92 Branch Houses and 15,000 Dealers in the United States



Farmers Service Bureau



NAMES MUST BE SIGNED

BEFORE ME lies an inquiry from a farmer asking advice in a controversy he has had over a crop of beans raised on shares. He wants an immediate reply by mail, and signs his name "reader." We have all the information he needs ready to send to him, but though we have rapped on wood as hard as we could in hopes the spirits would reveal his identity to us, his name remains as much of a secret as ever. He is worrying because he hasn't heard from us, and we are worrying because we know he is worrying. And all because he failed to sign his name. All communications to the Business Farmer, no matter what department intended for should be signed by the writer's full name and address. Otherwise, we cannot render them the prompt and efficient service we would like to. Readers' requests not to print full name and address are always respected. So sign your name and spare both yourselves and us needless worry.—Editor.

OVERSEER NEED NOT GIVE RECEIPT

I would like to know if I have a lawful right to do my road work on the highway in front of my farm, and if I do this work will the overseer be obliged to give me a receipt for the same?

This refers only to the amount of labor which each farmer has the privilege of working out upon the road.—C. S., Remus, Michigan.

The law provides that the overseer of highways is liable in case of neglect or refusal to keep the road in reasonable repair. It would logically follow therefore that the highway commissioner and overseers would have authority to designate the place where the labor was to be performed, in fact under section 18 of chapter 25 of the General Highway law it specifically provides that it shall be the duty of the overseer to give notice to all persons who work on the highways in his district of the time and the place where they are to appear for that purpose and with what implements they shall appear for the purpose of working on the highway.

You are therefore advised that it would not be compulsory upon an overseer of highways to give a receipt for labor performed or an order for pay for the same where the taxpayer did not follow the instructions of the overseer or commissioner.—State Highway Commissioner.

DESTROYED WILL

Mother makes a will to her children, to be paid after youngest child is 21. Will made out by justice of the peace and signed by father and two other witnesses. Father did not record it. Mother died two weeks after will was made. Father said he destroyed the will. We can get the witnesses any time. The youngest child is now 21. Can we collect it, and what must we do?—C. E. F., New Port, Michigan.

If you can prove the contents of the will by competent witnesses and the will was lawfully drawn you can establish it as a lost will. The father had no business to destroy it without authority of the mother. The children inherit their mother's property and can have the estate probated. The administrator can then search out the property. Apply to the Judge of Probate of your county.—Legal Editor.

CRACKING OFF OF CEMENT PLASTER

I have a cement porch, wall and floor. The wall I plastered inside and out with cement plaster, cement sand and water, 2 and 3. They say the plaster will crack and fall off under winter freezing. Is there anything I can do to prevent the plaster from falling? I am planning to give it a coat of pure cement wash.—O. W. D., Lawrence, Michigan.

If the plaster on a concrete surface is properly applied there is no reason why it should not prove a permanent job and little difficulty of cracking or peeling off encountered. At the outset it should be stated that cement plaster adheres best, of course, to fresh clean concrete. If the plaster has been applied to an old surface, the old surface should be properly prepared by thorough washing with a wash con-

sisting of one part of muriatic acid and nine part of water after which the surface is again washed with pure water. This will remove all the surface accumulations of dust and dirt which prevent a bond between the plaster and concrete.

Before the plaster is put on the wall should be thoroughly wet and kept wet for some time so that the moisture will not be taken out of the cement plaster as it is applied. The suction of the capillary action of a wall which is thoroughly dry is such as to take up water rapidly and this property should be satisfied before a new coat of plaster is applied. If the plaster has already been applied it is, of course, difficult to say whether this trouble may be encountered. If reasonable care has been taken it is unlikely that trouble will occur. Probably no better treatment can be given than to coat the wall with a pure cement wash made up of cement and water mixed to about the consistency of cream. A waterproof paint over the surface could be applied but would, of course add to the expense. A pure asphaltum paint which is black would also assist but probably not be desired on a porch floor. It seems that the cement wash is about the only thing which can be used to safeguard against a large amount of moisture getting into the concrete and causing difficulty by cracking.—H. H. Musselman, Professor of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

PUBLIC MAY USE SCHOOL HOUSE

Can a school board prevent taxpayers from using the school house for socials and entertainments providing no damage is done?—A. B., Wilson, Mich.

No. 318 of the Public Acts of 1917 provides that the school board of any school district upon the written application of any responsible organization located in said district or a group of at least seven citizens of said school district, grant the use of all schoolhouses as community or recreation centers for the entertainment and education of the people, for the discussion of all topics

tending to the development of personal character and of civic welfare. Such occupation, however, shall not seriously infringe upon the original and necessary uses of such properties. The school board shall prescribe such rules and regulations as will secure a fair, reasonable, and impartial use of the building. The organization or group of citizens shall be responsible for any damages done over and above ordinary wear, and shall, if required pay the actual expense incurred for janitor service, light and heat.—G. N. Otwell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lansing, Mich.

DRAIN OVERFLOWS AND DAMAGES CROPS

Across the back of my place runs a watercourse that was dredged out some ten or fifteen years ago. Five years ago they commenced dredging two miles west of me and that has never overflowed since, but across my place and a mile and a half east has overflowed at every high water time. Now they are digging a ditch that brings water here and never came this way. The ditch is to cost \$15,000, and is being dug this fall. I farm clear up to the creek. I don't care how much water runs through here if they will take care of it. I want to know if they have any right to put that water across my land if it will do me damage, without taking care of it.—Subscriber, St. Johns, Michigan.

They would have no right to bring water from another course and in unusual quantities and allow to flow unto you to your damage. It will be a hard matter to determine whether it will overflow you or not until it has been tried.—Legal Editor.

TAX TITLES

I live in the village and would like two or three more lots, and there are some lots near me that there is a tax title against. I would like to know the law about tax titles, so as to know and not make a mistake.—J. E., Ewart, Michigan.

The law of tax title is too complicated for even good lawyers to always understand without a thorough review of the facts and examination of the records. Do not trust yourself but consult your attorney.—Legal Editor.

The Collection Box

FOR THE 'STEENTH TIME

EVERY WEEK or so a complaint bobs up against the Chicago Portrait Company. Here is the latest:

"Three men representing the Chicago Portrait Company came to my house and offered to give away free an enlarged picture. We were asked to draw a coupon. One of the men raised his hand and swore that no other picture would be enlarged and no charges would be made. He handed me what he called a receipt and asked me to sign my name, then he took it and made it out for \$15, holding it in his hands all the time. When he got ready to go, he handed it to me and fled, and come to find out it was a contract. I sent it to the company the next day but they failed to do anything about it, and today another agent came and brought two enlarged pictures for which he wanted \$15. I told him I had given no such order. Have I got to pay it? The agent said he would force me to. Can they? Can't you put a stop to this kind of work?—Reader, Kawkawlin, Michigan.

Dear reader, why do you not follow the columns of the Business Farmer more closely? Had you been a regular reader of this department you have been warned against this concern and when its agents came to your door you would have kicked them out. If the facts are exactly as you have stated, if the order was obtained through misrepresentation, don't take the pictures and don't pay the agent a cent. He is playing a pure fraud and my prediction is he does not dare take his case into the courts. If they make any trouble for you let us know. We have been aching for a long time to go to the mat with these people and we would like nothing better than to put the courts and the postoffice department on their trail. In fact, I have a letter from the Chicago postoffice inspector ask-

ing for copies of contracts, correspondence, etc., bearing this firm's name. Will all readers who have been stung by this company send in the facts, together with all correspondence?—Editor.

INFORMATION WANTED

THE FRANKLIN Tire & Rubber Company of Chicago are sending out circular letters all over the country marked "personal," in which wonderful bargains in automobile tires are offered. One of these letters has been sent to us by a subscriber who wants to know if the firm is "all right." It is not. We don't have to know anything about the men behind it. We don't have to examine one of the tires. We don't have to put one on our car and run it 15,000 miles to know that the firm is deliberately misrepresenting its goods and that it cannot manufacture a tire for \$9.95 which it can guarantee to give 12,000 miles service. Their "personal" letter is a fraud and deception from start to finish.

But these people are going to fool hundreds of farmers by their plausible letters, and we can't stop them. But Uncle Sam can. So we want every reader who has bought any tires from this concern to tell us about them. How much did they cost? How far have they run? Have they given good service? Did the company put a mileage guarantee on them? If this information shows that the company has used the United States mail for the dissemination of false and misleading statements we will put the postal authorities on their trail. Help us win!

FORFEITS FEDERAL AID

I would like to be put right on this tubercular stuff. You claim the state will examine your herd or furnish the tuberculin. It will not do either. Last winter I fattened a cow for beef, killed it, and it was full of tubercle. I buried it and went to the state veterinary department with my story, and a slip cut from the Business Farmer, how the state would take care of same. They gave me to understand there was nothing to it. I would have to get the local veterinary to take care of same, and he wants \$21 a head for from one to ten head.—Subscriber, Merle Beach, Mich.

The state does conduct tests of herds and furnishes tuberculin thru the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry under certain conditions. There are eight counties in the state at the present time, in which co-operative testing is being done. The expense of such testing is borne by the federal government, the state and the counties in which the work is being conducted.

There are also a large number of pure-bred herds in the state, which are accredited or undergoing the process of accreditation. The tests upon these herds have been conducted by federal and state veterinarians. Any owner of a pure bred herd can have his name placed on the waiting list for such work by making application to the federal inspector in charge.

The federal bureau is furnishing all the tuberculin used in the co-operative testing work in the state, and is also willing to furnish tuberculin, in so far as the supply permits, for tests made to cover interstate shipments of cattle, or tests conducted upon herds which are supplying milk to cities having milk ordinances.

The reason you received no indemnity from the state for the tubercular animal which you killed and buried, was because the requirements of the law were not met. The law requires that before any state indemnity can be paid for a tubercular animal, a representative of this department shall be present to examine and appraise the animal at the time of slaughter. If you are the owner of a grade herd and not in one of the counties in which co-operative work is being conducted as the result of appropriations having been made by the board of supervisors, it will be necessary for you to employ a local veterinarian to conduct a test.

The price you mention for a subcutaneous test is not unreasonable, when we consider the fact that such a test requires at least twenty-two hours for completion.

We hope in a very short time to be in a position to permit qualified local veterinarians to use the intradermic test. With this test the cost will be lower, for it requires only a fraction of the time that is necessary with the subcutaneous test, and is not nearly so expensive to conduct.—B. J. Killham, Chief Veterinarian, State Department of Agriculture.

CAN'T TAKE DOWN OWN WIRE

Would like to know the law about fences. I rented a farm for a year and asked the owner if I could move a hog house on it and put up a fence, and he said I could. Now I have moved the hog house and want to take down the fence, and they have stopped me from taking it down. It was my own wire that I put up. If there is such a law, please explain as soon as you can.—G. M., Covert, Michigan.

The fence and hog house that belonged to you when you moved them on the place are still yours if you have not agreed in some lawful way that they should belong to the owner. You may remove them at will if you do so before your time expires.—Legal Editor.

SIGNATURES NEEDED ON REPLEVIN

A man replevined some hay of mine. The replevin was not signed by the man who took the hay or by the judge that issued it, but the one they got is signed, "A true copy." Is it legal?—A Subscriber, Brown City, Michigan.

It may be that the writ is void but an attorney should examine the same and you should state all the facts to him.—Legal Editor.

Current Agricultural News

FARM BUREAU NOTES

(Continued from page 2)

before the same minimum weights for livestock have prevailed on cars 37 feet 6 inches up to and including 40 feet and 3 inches, but the 40 feet 6 inch car has taken a higher minimum weight. This extra minimum weight made it necessary for the shipper to pay for 2,000 extra pounds for three inches added to the length of his car. The exception noted includes the 40 feet 6 inch car in the general minimum weight classification. One Michigan railroad has 629 such overlength livestock cars, said the Farm Bureau in pointing out the savings which are possible to Michigan shippers.

LOANS TO LIVE STOCK COMPANIES

A NEW LIVE stock loan company was formed last week, with \$500,000 subscribed capital, \$250,000 to be immediately paid in, at a meeting of live stock interests, bankers and other business men in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This company will receive advances from the War Finance Corporation, and is expected to be helpful to the livestock industry in the New Mexico territory.

Robert E. Goree of Houston, Texas, has presented to the Board of Directors of the War Finance Corporation a proposition to farm a new live stock loan company with a capital of not less than \$500,000 to assist in taking care of the financing of the live stock industry in Texas. The War Finance Corporation agreed to make advances to this company as soon as its organization is completed, which will be carried out promptly.

The total amount of new banking capital for live stock financing is being rapidly increased, especially in co-operation with the War Finance Corporation.

PURE-BRED SWINE ON FARMS

ON January 1st, 1921, there were 2,049,900 pure-bred hogs in the United States, according to Department of Commerce. The several breeds among which this number was distributed are as follows: Duroc Jersey, 810,117; Poland China, 726,503; Chester White, 191,207; Hampshire, 106,960; Berkshire, 86,676; Spotted Poland China, 47,512; Yorkshire, 6,170; Tamworth, 5,503; Essex, 3,313; and all other breeds, including animals reported as pure-bred with breed not specified, 56,939. On the above given date there were 33,527 pure-bred hogs in Michigan. Classified according to breeds they were: Berkshire, 1,618; Chester White, 7,869; Duroc Jersey, 12,842; Hampshire, 1,023; Poland China, 8,739; Spotted Poland China, 249; Tamworth, 135; Yorkshire, 376; all other breeds, 676.

PLANNING FOR MICHIGAN'S BIGGEST DAIRY SHOW

GLENN OVERTON, president of the Michigan Allied Dairy Association, will confer with Washington officials with a view to securing for the annual dairy show and convention in Saginaw the coming February, the wonderful exhibit which was staged by the Department of Agriculture at the National Dairy Show. The cost of this exhibit, as in excess of \$25,000. If it can be secured for Michigan it will easily be one of the most instructive dairy exhibits ever shown in the state. In addition, exhibits will be shown by the State Department of Agriculture, the M. A. C. and manufacturers of various dairy machinery and supplies. It was voted to undertake a program to speed up dairy production and marketing economics, and the executive committee was instructed to submit a program for such work. Easy on the production peddle, gentlemen! Just now we have more milk than we know what to do with.

H. D. Wendt, until recently in charge of the bureau of dairying of the State Department of Agriculture, has consented to continue on a full-time basis with the Association as

its general secretary, and will be in active charge of the management of the convention and show.

MICHIGAN COPS PRIZES IN BIG POTATO SHOW

NORTHERN Michigan potato growers took lion's share of prizes at international potato exposition at Duluth, Minn., according to D. L. Hagerman, Agr'l Agent of the Penn. railroad. The prize for the best international display was taken by Michigan men who exhibited Petoskey and Golden Russet potatoes, and the \$250 in cash and the cup is now held by the Wolverine Co-operative Marketing Association of Cheboygan. Lee E. Sneathen of Charlevoix; J. Fred Brudy, of Wolverine and E. Sutton of Central Lake took first, second and third prizes respectively for exhibits of Petoskey Golden Russets. Sneathen's exhibit also took the sweepstakes honor in this class.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

Reports come from Canada showing that shippers are expecting increasing business with, and large shipments of grain and flour to the Orient in the near future. China and Japan are asking for cargo space for these commodities, while good inquiry from India is reported.

The offerings at wool auction sales held in London, England, on October 25th, amounted to 10,871 bales. Attendance was large and competition of a keen nature on all grades. Prices recently established held up well.

President Harding turned a deaf ear to the petitions of nearly every farmers' organization in Washington and nominated "the husband of Mrs. Geo. W. Upton" to fill the expired

term of Commissioner Pollard of Virginia on the Federal Trade Commission instead of Milo D. Campbell of Coldwater. Up to the very day of the appointment it was believed by farm organization representatives that Mr. Campbell would be named.

The wheat crop of India for the 1920-21 season totaled about 6,800,000 tons, including the estimated production of those areas from which specific reports were not obtained, according to the final general wheat memorandum of the Department of Statistics, India, for this period. The corresponding total production of the 1919-20 wheat crop was 10,200,000 tons, and of the 1918-19 crop about 7,600,000 tons.

Northern Michigan potato fields are yielding much better than expected. Many fields which were practically given up earlier in the season are, it is said, returning as fine a crop of spuds as they ever produced.

England sugar refiners which have been out of the market for some time have recently placed an order for 20,000 tons of Cuban sugar. This is believed to be the forerunner of a considerable purchase of Cuban sugars, and is also taken as an indication that the English believe sugar prices have about reached their lowest levels. Japan, it is said, is also anxious to buy Cuban sugar.

Exports of wool from Argentina during the first seven months of 1921 reached 189,209 bales of 925 pounds each, according to figures published by the Review of the River Plate. During the same period of 1920 the wool exports totaled 151,599 bales. The United States furnished the chief market, having taken 63,869 bales. Germany took 54,216 bales and the United Kingdom 33,146 bales.

ANOTHER FIGHT PENDING ON BILL TO LEGALIZE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

(Continued from page 4)

co-operatively is granted by many other countries, and outside of a few members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I know of very few people who are adverse to recognizing the value of co-operative marketing and the passage of the proper laws.

"When we get down to bedrock arguments there is very little, if any, difference between a corporation with its hundred and thousands of stockholder members, and the co-operative marketing association with its members. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law recognizes the corporation but according to certain interpretations of the Clayton amendment does not recognize co-operative marketing associations, give them the legal standing which is necessary for them to have if they are not to be haled into the courts and pay for expensive and tedious proceedings whenever they cross the path of other business.

"If the purpose of this bill are not again to be defeated its language should be restored to the same as was used by the House when it passed the bill. A word to your Senator may do wonders in helping the cause of co-operative marketing."

This clearly defines the exact truth of the situation. Farmers who believe in the principle of co-operative marketing ought to help get this bill through. Why not write a little letter to Senators Townsend and Newberry, saying: "I am in favor of the Capper-Volstead bill. Will you please do what you can to secure its passage." A few thousand letters of that sort might do wonders.

I think your paper is the best farm paper in the State of Michigan. My hat is off to the man who dares print facts, and not fancies and phrasology to suit the middlemen. May your paper forever flourish.—C. H. Irwin, Tuscola County, Michigan.

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WE GUARANTEE LILY WHITE "the flour the best cooks use" because we know it will give the home baker the most satisfactory results she ever obtained with any flour.

WE GUARANTEE LILY WHITE because we know that bread made of it will be light, of rare texture, tender, wholesome and appetizing; because biscuits and rolls will be fluffy and digestible, beautiful in appearance and delightful to the taste; because it makes, also, delicious pastry, tender and flaky.

WE GUARANTEE LILY WHITE because it has been milled under the most scrupulously sanitary methods known to modern millers; because only the rich, nutritious food values of the wheat kernels are milled, and because of the unsurpassed color, texture, balance, flavor, and uniform granulation.

WE GUARANTEE LILY WHITE to you, and our sixty years of milling experience stands behind the guarantee.

Ask for it at your grocer's and be convinced.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"

Look for the
ROWENA
trade-mark
on the sack

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

DON'T GIT SCARED

WHAT AN awful howlin', ravin' an' roarin' the grain an' produce dealers are puttin' up nowadays about the Farm Bureau an' what it's doin' fer the farmers. Not only are they shoutin' themselves hoarse, individually an' collectively, but they're buyin' space in newspapers to tell what an awful thing the Farm Bureau is. An' they're willin' to pay good prices fer space too, 'cause the Farm Bureau, through its sellin' an' buyin' departments, is cuttin' into these fellers business somethin' scand'lus—the farmers are gittin' some of the profits that have been comin' into their hands an' jest natcherly they don't like it.

You know if you've got a nice big corn on your toe an' somebody steps on it, you're quite apt to holler right out so's folks'll know you are hurt. Well, the Farm Bureau is the corn that's hurtin' the produce dealers an' it's gittin' so it hurts real bad, too.

Where any business can't live on honest competition—when the business has to go to the newspapers an' pay for the space it takes to tell the people how honest an' fair that business is, there's somethin' wrong with the methods—there's a good big nigger in the woodpile somewhere 'cause when any business is conducted on the square, people know it an' the newspapers don't charge fer space to tell about it—they're glad to print such stuff as an interestin' piece of news.

The grain an' produce dealers have raised a fund of over a quarter million dollars to pay fer space in newspapers to spread propaganda that is intended to put the Farm Bureau out of business. Where did this quarter of a million dollars come from an' why are these fellers tryin' to kill the Farm Bureau?

Well, the quarter million is a small part of the money that has been squeezed an' pilfered from the farmers. Remember that under the very benevolent manipulations of the grain an' produce dealers, 35 cents out of each dollar the consumer pays fer farm products, is handed back to the farmer that produced it. Jest think of it! Thirty-five cents in real money comes to you an' the poor down-trodden commission men an' the retailers get only sixty-five cents fer sellin' the stuff you raise. Of course every body should ort to know that it costs a good deal more to sell the stuff than it does to raise it—why, farmers, you have all summer an' sometimes all the year, to raise your stuff an' all you have to do is work an' furnish the land an' seed an' everything an' plenty of time to do it in.

The poor commission men have to git up at nine o'clock in the mornin' an' hustle 'round till nearly three o'clock in the afternoon an' answer teephone calls an' chat with their stenographers an' smoke good cigars an' dress nice an' book orders at big profits for the stuff you work only 16 hours a day to raise, an' they only git sixty-five cents out of each dollar your stuff brings.

An' now the Farm Bureau proposes to do their own sellin' an' buyin' an' relieve these fellers of some of the burdens they've been carryin' so long, an' the unreasonable guys don't seem to take kindly to the scheme—they see their easy money slippin' away from 'em an' goin' into the farmers' pockets—where it rightfully belongs an' this is the reason they're willin' to spend a quarter of a million of your dollars to kill the thing that is hurtin' their business.

They will tell you all kinds of things in the able an' masterly articles that will be printed in all the leadin' papers for you to read. These articles will be written by highly paid writers of that sort of stuff. They will tell you of the big salaries that are bein' paid to agents an' workers of the Farm Bureau—they

won't mention the big profits they have been makin' nor the prices they will pay the newspapers fer space nor what they pay the writers of the stuff that will be printed. It is not a part of their plan to give any insight into their methods of graft nor large profits, but they will set themselves up as philanthropists whose only aim is to aid the farmer.

Wise farmers will take no stock in the piffle that is bein' printed 'cause they know beforehand why an' by whom this stuff is printed. The Farm Bureau may make some mistakes—it would be very unreasonable to suppose it would not—but the Farm Bureau is workin' for the farmer an' is a good thing an' no matter how much it hurts the fellers that have been fattenin' off'n the farmers fer many years, its the thing fer the farmers to stand by an' work fer until they get the sellin' an' the buyin' part of the farmers business, where the farmers themselves will have somethin' to say about the price of the stuff they raise or have to buy.

Remembr this, paid propaganda that you read in the newspapers, is printed an' circulated in the interests of those who pay fer the space. It is put out as a money maker for them, else it wouldn't be printed. Nobody pays for space in newspapers unless they expect to gain by it. Its expensive business but brings big returns an' if these fellers can kill your Farm Bureau, which is now their greatest menace, a quarter of a million dollars will be a small amount to pay fer the service an' its your money that's payin' fer it anyway. Cordially yours.

Fur Department

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

Questions Invited.

THE TRAPPING INDUSTRY

MICHIGAN HAS long been known as one of the best fur producing states both as to quality and quantity. Furs or trading posts were established in various parts of the state nearly two centuries ago and in most instances are the sites of flourishing cities today. The fur trade, however, did not pass with the growth of cities and the cutting of the forests. True, beaver, otter, bear, fisher, marten and wolverine are found in limited numbers compared with the early day. It is the skins of muskrat, mink, coon, skunk and fox that bring in most of the money for these animals are much more numerous and have been for years, than those first named. More than three-fourths of the value of Michigan's fur catch is now included in the five articles named above.

Suppose the average catch for a number of years is only worth \$20 a season for each square mile, the total would be \$1,100,000. This estimate is made on 55,000 square miles as 2,430 is deducted for Detroit, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City, Muskegon, Lansing, Flint, Cadillac, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Jackson, Mount Clemens and a few other of the larger places. Neither is the 1,485 square miles of water included where tens of thousands of muskrat and hundreds of mink are caught. This estimate is probably much too low.

When fairly good coon pelts bring \$4.50, mink \$7, skunk \$2.75, muskrat \$1.75, red fox \$8 it does not take many furs to bring \$20. In fact there were many catches made last season where the trapper realized \$50 to \$100 and even more for each square mile. Of course there are various localities, even outside cities, where there are very few fur animals. Again there are localities where the catch of muskrat, mink or skunk is worth \$20 to each hundred acres.

(To be Continued)



Democracy

"—of the people, by the people, for the people"

People of every walk of life, in every state in the Union, are represented in the ownership of the Bell Telephone System. People from every class of telephone users, members of every trade, profession and business, as well as thousands of trust funds, are partners in this greatest investment democracy which is made up of the more than 175,000 stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

If this great body of people clasped hands they would form a line more than 150 miles long. Marching by your door, it would take more than 48 hours of ceaseless tramping for the line to pass.

This democracy of Bell telephone owners is greater in number than the entire population of one of our states; and more than half of its owners are women.

There is one Bell telephone shareholder for every 34 telephone subscribers. No other great industry has so democratic a distribution of its shares; no other industry is so completely owned by the people it serves. In the truest sense, the Bell System is an organization "of the people, by the people, for the people."

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An Honorable Cushion Shoe—Utmost Comfort.

Ask your Dealer

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LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered, or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Sole Leather; your calfskins into Shoe Leather; colors Gun Metal, Mahogany Russet or lighter shade. Your goods will cost you less than to buy them and be worth more.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hide, calf and other skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc.

Our Fashion Book, which heretofore has been a separate affair, has been incorporated in and made a part of our regular catalogue. It has fashion plates of muffs, neckwear and other fine fur garments; also remodeling and repairing, together with prices and estimates. In ordering catalog, write name and address plain.

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Food in Storage

VISIBLE supply of any product, we are told, has an important bearing on the market. A large visible supply means, as a rule, a depressed market; a small visible supply an active market. If this be true, and to a certain extent it sounds logical, it might pay the farmers well to keep themselves informed as to the changes which take place from time to time in this supply. Visible supply is that supply which is stored in country elevators, warehouses, terminal elevators, warehouses, terminal elevators, cold storage plants, etc., upon which an account is periodically rendered to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Visible supplies of grain are reported almost daily by many newspapers. But little is said and consequently little is known by large numbers of farmers of the visible supply of other products such as frozen meats, poultry, lard, apples, butter, cheese, eggs, etc. Yet, undoubtedly the size of these holdings has a material effect upon the market, particularly if they are very much out of line with the normal holdings.

At present the visible supply of all kinds of frozen meats is less than it has been for some years. On Oct. 1st the supply of frozen and cured beef, was the smallest ever recorded. On the same date stocks of frozen lamb and mutton were the smallest of any corresponding date since 1918, stocks of dry salt pork were the smallest since 1917, and of pickled pork were under the five-year average. The decrease of lard stocks during the September was the largest ever recorded in any single month. Stocks of creamery butter, cheese and poultry all show a substantial following off both from last year and the five-year average.

There is food for thought in this situation and the only conclusion that can be drawn from it is that more active markets and better prices are to result from the inroads that have been made upon our reserve food stocks.

Save the Eyes

TWO IRISHMEN had partaken a little too freely of Scotch whiskey and were debating with each other whether they were drunk or sober. Pat proposed that he should walk ahead and Mike should report if he failed to walk straight. So Pat started off and called back to Mike, "Be I walkin' shtraight?" "Yez are," said Mike, "but who's the guy wit you?"

Intoxicated people are not the only ones who do not see straight. A large percentage of sober people, including both children and adults, see crooked all the time and don't know it. Astigmatism is common among children in the public schools. Very often it is neglected and as the children grow to ma-

turity their eyes become permanently crippled and they are obliged to wear glasses the rest of their lives. Where is there an adult who wouldn't give half he possesses to be rid forever of troublesome glasses? Defective eyes in children can often be corrected without the use of glasses. So, fathers and mothers, look to your children's eyes, have them tested occasionally by someone you know is competent and spare them the headaches and the spectacle nuisance of later years.

"It Can't Be Done, But He Did It"

WHEN HENRY Ford introduced industrial democracy into his plant, his enemies cried, "It can't be done". When he announced that he would smelt his own ore and make his own steel, the steel magnates said, "It can't be done". When he spurned Wall Street's offer of a seventy-five million dollar loan at a ruinous interest rate and told the financiers that he would work out his own salvation, they said, "It can't be done". His offer to buy Muscle Shoals and develop it was met with incredulity. But the crowning evidence of his impracticality was his purchase of a railroad, and when he announced that he would increase wages and still make money, the railway magnates shook their heads and said, "It can't be done".

But what couldn't be done, he did it. Everything of a business nature to which he has set his hand has succeeded, and many and amusing have been the excuses of those who said, "it couldn't be done". The reason Henry Ford succeeds where other's fail is because he totally disregards business traditions and follows the most obvious course. He has no strikes and no loafing on the job because he treats his men in a way to make them want to work for him. Because he is a child when it comes to questionable financing he has no such worries as do many concerns of having to earn dividends on watered stock. He employs no staff of high-salaried attorneys to keep him out of the courts because he does nothing that would take him into the courts. His creed is simple. "Our faith is that service will pay", he says. "Finance does not come first. Work comes first".

A good many people have reached the point where they believe Henry Ford will accomplish any job he tackles. If there's some big job in this period of readjustment which can't be done, give it to Henry Ford. He'll do it.

Live Stock Loans

IT IS a wonder that some live banker, farmer or farm organization in this state doesn't get busy and organize a live stock loan company to help use some of the funds of the War Finance Corporation. There is scarcely an important western live stock state in which one or more live stock loan companies with a capital of from a half to a million dollars has not been formed. The War Finance Corporation encourages the formation of such companies and has millions of dollars to loan through them to feeders and breeders of live stock. We are not informed as to whether our livestock farmers are meeting with any unusual difficulty in securing loans but it would be most surprising if they are not. The War Finance Corporation offers an easy method of financing this class of loans. Why not take advantage of it?

"The Truth About the Railroads"

"READ THIS", says the railroad magazine. "It is the truth about the railroads". "Read this", says the labor official, "it is the truth about the railroads". You read. The statements don't jibe. Somebody has lied. The public has learned that it can place no credence in the claims of either the railroad employer or his employee. And it is useless to go to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The principal truth about the railroads is, and we don't have to go to anyone to get the information, they are in a bad shape and if somebody don't do something about it pretty soon we'll have a national calamity on our hands.

The Extension Worker

"UNLESS I am mistaken in reading the signs of the times," Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Pugsley told Ohio extension workers recently, "we are entering a new era of extension work". The secretary then explained how he thought the extension work which is now conducted in many counties by three distinct leaders working among the men, the women, and the boys and girls respectively would eventually be done under a single head.

The Secretary is right. A change is coming soon in the extension policy, but it will probably not be confined to the lines suggested by Mr. Pugsley. We look for a radical change in the duties of the county agent and the method of paying him. We need the county agent, but we need him less as a production expert and more as a marketing expert. The farmer can when necessary secure all the information he needs on production from the agricultural colleges and the department of agriculture, but no government bulletin or long-distance advice can point him the way to economic freedom. This requires sympathetic and intelligent leadership by men who know the A B C of economics and are willing to consecrate themselves to serving the farmers. These men should be paid by farmers and the farmers can afford to pay them. They will take no orders from Washington or the seats of the agricultural colleges. They will be entirely representative of and responsive to the wishes of the farmers who employ them. When they meet together in county, state or national assembly they will represent the composite views of the farmers and no one else. And if they are as bright and keen and eager to do as the average county agent of today they will find the key to the complex problems of agriculture.

Harding and the Black Race

IT MUST have taken some powerful convictions and a heap of courage for President Harding to stand before a southern audience as he did recently and declare for racial equality. Few people of the north who have little if any prejudice against the colored race have any conception of the deep-seated antagonisms of the white south against the enfranchised negro. It is no wonder that as the President spoke two-thirds of his audience "sat in silence". What the President urged was not social equality. He recognizes that the blood of the two people must never mix and that there can be no common social bond between them. Forever and inexorably must the two races be kept apart in these respects. But hatreds must be softened and destroyed, and the black man, brought to these shores by the ancestors of the people who even now would consign him to eternal bondage, must be extended the same political and economic opportunities as the white people enjoy. Lincoln freed the black man from physical bondage but he is still oppressed by the prejudices of the south. We know of no finer thing that President Harding has done than to utter this second "proclamation" upon the rights of the colored race.

A Lot of Money

IN TWO years the state highway department has spent over twenty million of the state's fifty million dollar bond issue. In addition to this huge sum it has also expended in large part the money derived from automobile licenses, and the various townships and counties have spent many millions more. And still it seems that we are as far as ever from realizing our dream of a complete highway system. Most of the trunk line roads are still uncompleted; and it seems that very little has been done on the great majority of "farm-to-market" roads. This is no criticism of the highway department. It has probably spent the money as wisely and well as could be done. But it does give rise to grave doubts as to the wisdom of our entire road building policy. How are we going to build the rest of our roads, maintain those we now have or rebuild them when they are worn out?



What the Neighbors Say



A WORD TO THE POTATO GROWER

WE HAVE watched the potato situation ever since planting time and although the crop has improved some with the September rains in some instances the hot weather or the leaf hoppers have caused thousands of acres to wither and die in early September. We also know that many low ground fields have lost 80 per cent of their crop by rot during the past six weeks and although the October report showed a gain we believe that when the potatoes are all harvested and the November report comes in it will not show any gain over October, but rather a considerable falling off.

It is true that Maine has fed the market too heavily and caused a falling off in prices owing to certain localities of that section being obliged to sell early on account of poor storage facilities but the remaining ones are sitting tight for a price that will be fair to the producer. Michigan also has dumped a large amount of green stuff from their low grounds onto the market to keep from losing them by rotting thus helping to put the price to the present low mark but those who have none of these conditions to worry about are also holding firm for a fair price and it is our belief that it will be only a matter of a short time until the potato market shall be readjusted and the remaining spuds will bring a price of which no one will need be ashamed.—Dan Richards, Osceola County, Michigan.

Agree with you, Dan. Do not look for any increase over October estimate. Think prices too low now, and expect higher levels soon.—Editor.

EDUCATION FOR FARMING

MY LETTER published in the Michigan Business Farmer of October 1st was too concise to be clear. This postscript is respectfully submitted.

If the high school were in the country, remote from the city, the city would not be content with this provision for high school education. Few city boys and girls could leave home for four years to have the advantages of the school. The city would not use the school.

No boy from my neighborhood is in high school. Consequently no boy will be prepared even to begin the typical course in agriculture maintained by the state. Observation of almost any farm neighborhood will indicate that typically American farming is done by men without higher schooling and that change in this condition for the next generation is not in sight. Farming and our standardized higher education do not connect.

Building high schools in the country will not remedy the situation. At best, their remoteness from most farms will preclude attendance. If a standard high school could be maintained near every farm, connection with farming would still not be made; for typically our high schools lead toward the white collar class.

The war revealed to us that a fourth of the young men of America can not read. The Bureau of Education says that the city child's chance to enter a high school is six times the chance of the country child. If farmers accept poverty and ignorance as their lot, they become a peasantry, a serfdom. The Farm Bureau and other organizations are trying to keep farming from leading inevitably toward poverty. Our compatriots of cities give us the good counsel that farmers must solve their own problems. If our educational system is for the city and leads toward the city, farmers have here also a problem.

The New Republic says that "The greatest problem of education today is that of bringing the outside world into the class room, of tying up the theory of books with the reality of actual events." In the country at least, the outside world can not be brought into the class room. What can be done is to bring the class

into the outside world; on the farm, the theory of books may be tied up with the reality of actual events.

When John Smith's father buys a tractor a competent tractor man comes out to the Smith farm and shows John how to run the tractor. It takes a day or two. It is not necessary to build and equip an expensive building for the process, to pay anything for examining John Smith or his teacher, or to pay anything for keeping John Smith orderly and at work. There are many tractors in my region; all are run by men who began in some such way. They do not learn everything in a day or two. The field supplies "actual events" that could never be brought into a class room. John Smith gets experience. He studies his book of instructions and other books. He is getting some education, but no

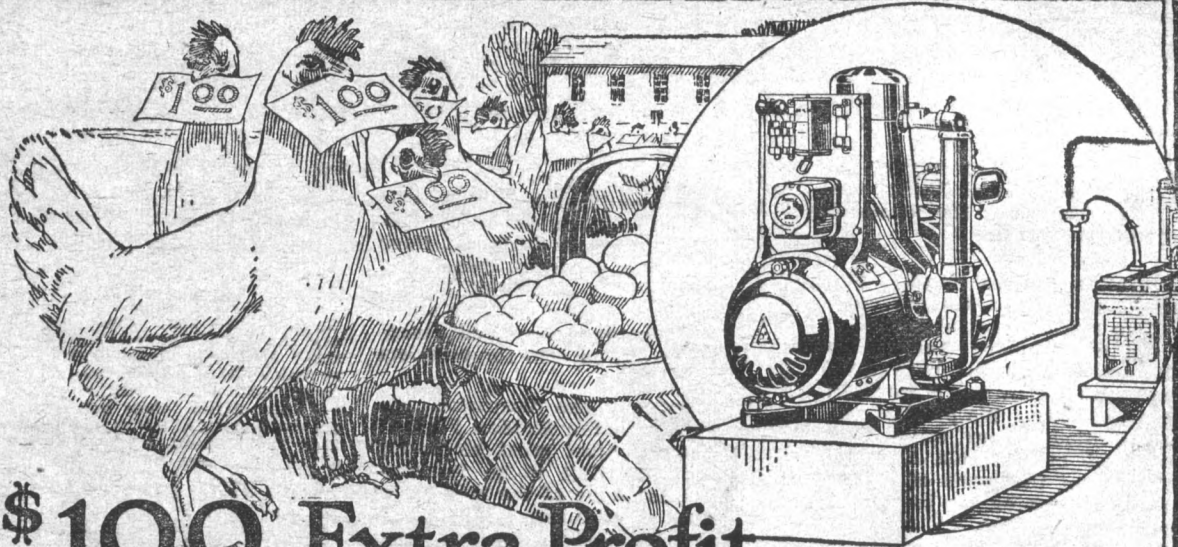
school is giving him any help whatever. He would like to have help from a school, but the school is too far away.

If the school could send a man here for a fortnight, John Smith and a few like him could work with a dozen tractors on a dozen farms. The boys would enjoy it, they would learn, and their learning would go straight on afterward through life. Judged by ability to run and repair tractors, John Smith and his classmates would not be inferior to those who had studied tractors in class rooms. Boys who wish to learn steam engineering for farm purposes can learn in the same way, where steam engines are running threshing machines, silo fillers, and portable sawmills. Boys' clubs and girls' clubs have proved sufficiently that the way works, that education

and farming may be connected by building the education not on standardized high schools but on the foundation of farm life.

Tractors and steam engines are practical, sordid things. Those who like country life are not seeking escape from what is practical and sordid; that is one reason why country life is wholesome for bodies and souls. But if the practical and sordid is to be all of country life, American farming will be done solely by those who can not leave it. When good bulletins on landscape gardening have been published, they have found response. This indicates that farm folk seek spiritual things as other people do. We ought to make our countryside the most beautiful in the world. It is where we live; what it expresses is our life. Farm

(Continued on page 19)



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"Delco-Light has increased my egg yield to such an extent that it will pay for itself this season—that is, in six months' time."—Chas. W. Sculles, Coburn, Ontario.

"Nov. and Dec. — we received 24,215 eggs—an increase in profit of over \$850.00, which left quite a balance above the cost of Delco-Light installation."—E. M. Van Inwagen, Oak Corners, N. Y.

"Here are our results: 1920 (no lights), Feb., 34 dozen; March, 46 dozen; 1921 (with lights), Feb., 51 dozen; March, 112 dozen. I am putting 200 laying hens under Delco-Light this winter."—E. A. Jones, Waukeet, Iowa

ONE dollar extra per hen per year, is the record of poultrymen who keep hens under electric light a few hours in the winter mornings and evenings.

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Think of the extra profit Delco-Light will earn. More eggs in the winter when prices are high! And this same Delco-Light plant will furnish light for the house, the barn, and the farm yard. It will furnish the power to do the chores and pay for itself in a short time.

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WE have prepared a booklet on the lighting of poultry houses. It is called "The Miracle of More Eggs." It contains the reports of experiments of Cornell University, Washington State Agricultural College, and some of the largest poultry raisers in the country. It explains in detail how and when the hen houses should be lighted to secure the best results.

A copy of this booklet will be mailed to you without cost or obligation. Simply sign and mail the coupon.

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WISE AND OTHERWISE

WHEREAS, the population of St. Petersburg before the war was 1,000,000 people, today it has but 790,000.

War, murder, suicide and death brought about by lack of common comforts are responsible. So much for Bolshevism.

An advertisement for a patent medicine, none other than Lydia Pinkham's, peace to her ashes, shows a middle-aged woman of forty-five years, sitting in an arm chair, feet on a foot stool, shawl on her shoulders, amusing herself by doing a pink poppy on a white doily.

As the man said who saw a six-legged calf at a fair, "There ain't no such animal." The woman of forty-five today is forty-five years young, not old, and bears a substantial load of responsibility on her shoulders, instead of a shawl and for amusement drives a car or addresses a meeting. They need a new artist. Once in a while we hear in the distance a long, low rumble of foreboding that woman's right to vote and interest in the activities of the day, otherwise than mending and cooking, is going to disrupt home life and rob the children of a mother. I have been watching with interest the women I know personally and through our department and read about and I have yet to change my opinion that we are still just modern Eve's. Liking most of all to make some one man happy, rejoicing in our homes and finding the voices of our children the sweetest music in the world.

A shoe advertisement reads, "The new trend of fashion toward comfort." The strange part of it is that it has not always been true. We for a time journeyed far away from the Greek idea which was a free and untrammelled body. We pinched our feet and girdled in our waist lines until to feel comfortable and act natural was not the mark of a lady and as far as owning up to having two legs! Impossible. I well remember when to use the word leg in polite conversation was considered very coarse. These are false standards and there is nothing so false as false modesty. Above all let us be natural and comfortable.

SOME NEW IDEAS

TURN WITH much interest each week to "Our Department," and only wish we might have two entire pages, literally crammed with letters and helps from the many readers. If our editor was deluged with mail each week, perhaps extra space would be provided us.

Have been watching for letters on "Eliminating Drudgery from Housework" but from the small number of letters decided that, like myself, not many have succeeded.

It seems to me, one must be able to have all the labor-saving devices and conveniences possible or leave many things undone, not being able to have the former. I choose the latter, deciding a little dust in one's house, might be preferable to cobwebs in one's brain.

I have no washing machine but use a washing powder, which I have found a wonderful help. I never rub my white clothes only the loose dirt in the men's underwear and the towels they use. I always boil my clothes and usually have my washing on the line by 9:30 in the warm weather. I am able to do this by putting the white clothes to soak, and having my boiler filled with water on the back of the range the night before.

In the morning I wring out my first boiler of clothes and get them on before breakfast. It is not difficult to plan your work this way, after getting accustomed to it.

When my clothes are dry, I fold the sheets, towels, underwear (gauze and everything I possibly can) off the line, and lay them away.

I bake very little pastry in summer or any other time for that matter. We have strawberries and red raspberries for our own use; when they are gone a melon patch is liberal in furnishing dessert.

Cornstarch, tapioca and gelatin furnish a foundation for many tasteful dishes, which may be prepared



Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

DEAR FRIENDS: This is letter week on Our Page. I believe you will enjoy hearing from each other, so the page is yours with an exception or two and I will take time to answer the many personal inquiries that lie upon my desk.

First you will find the letter of S. O. S. not a danger call either as might be judged from the initials, but a letter from a reader not only of Our Page, but of many pages. She reads as she works and thus furnishes food for her mind which is as necessary as nourishment for our bodies.

Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to discuss the new books. I wonder what S. O. S. thinks of Main Street? How many of you have read it? Many of us live upon it. You know life should not consist only of cleaning, clothing and cooking.—Editor.

some time before serving. A pie-shell made beforehand may be easily filled if unexpected guests arrive.

Date tapioca is delicious. Make a plain pearl tapioca pudding, cooking in the double boiler or removing from the fire, let partly cool. Add a cup of chopped dates, turn into a baking dish, cover with a meringue made from the whites of two eggs, sweetened slightly, brown in a hot oven. Has anyone ever tried a chocolate pie, making the filling without eggs? Then cover the top with marshmallows cut in halves, sprinkle with cocoanut and set in oven until marshmallows puff up and are slightly browned.

I for one should greatly enjoy articles on home decoration by our editor and others. My bedroom floor being without a covering, this spring I finished it with a coat of ground color and a coat of dark oak stain. It is certainly the easiest and cheapest way possible to care for bedroom floors.

Have enjoyed the discussion on "The Bird with the Broken Pinion" but as that subject must be nearly exhausted, wouldn't it be interesting to discuss some of the late books concerning small town and country life and people—for instance, how many have read "Main Street," by Sinclair Lewis; "Alice Adams," by Booth Tarkington or "The Brimming Cup" by Dorothy Cansfield? Or is this going too far from the real purpose of our department? My reading and housework are intermingled. I could not live without books. I enjoy so much the poem published each week. Will close with some favorite verses of mine. I wonder if the editor knows them—they are by Kingsley:

See, how the autumn leaves float by decaying,
Down the wild swirls of the rain-swollen stream.

So fleet the works of men, back to their earth again
Ancient and holy things, fade like a dream.

Nay See the spring blossoms steal forth a-Maying,
Clothing with tender hues, orchard and glen;

So, the old forms pass by, ne'er shall their spirits die,
Look! England's bare boughs show green leaf again.—S. O. S.

CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

Keeping House Plants in Winter

We have been readers of the M. B. F. for a long time and it is the only farm paper I really enjoy, especially our page. I have never written before, but since I have had so much help from it, I feel like giving a little, too.

If a lady from Hesperia could come in my kitchen she would think herself in her own, as I have used so many of her plans in helping me in my work. I never used to seem to get through with my work and after I took her method I have lots of time for my babies and hubby.

A young girl wrote in a recent issue about keeping house plants. Well, I would say to just keep them in a warm room if you have stoves, and in any room

if you have a furnace, as they must not chill. If they are to be re-potted go to the woods and get some nice leaf mold for the pots, as ground like that has plenty of fibre and they do better in it. If you haven't that take barnyard manure, well rotted, and put just a little in the bottom of each pot and some good ground on top, and with plenty of water, rainwater is best, you will have fine luck. Most plants with the exception of ferns, do best in a sunny window on the south or west side. Ferns do not need much sunlight, and do not chill as easily either. We only have heaters but I have never had a plant chill yet, and I have a great many plants, and of all kinds. I have painted benches the length of each window. I have some plants on brackets and I have so many blossoms people tell me they are equal to hot house plants and my babies have never bothered them any. Then I have two lovely canaries, and a big Edson, and I never mind the blizzards coming or cars put away.

Well, my letter is getting long. I will just send in a raised doughnut recipe as I have never seen one printed.

First, take two compressed yeast cakes and soak them in a cup of warm milk with a tablespoon of sugar, let raise to top and then take 1 qt. warm milk, 1-2 cup shortening, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt. Then add yeast and flour enough to make stiff. When it rises work to soft dough and not as stiff as bread dough. Let rise again, then roll out thin and cut with cutter, let rise again till light, then fry in deep, hot fat, roll in sugar, and I think you will agree with me that they are fine. I have other things that I make out of same dough. If anyone cares to know I will tell them. And how much is your pattern catalog, Mrs. Jenney? I love the styles. They are just what we busy women need—simple and lovely.

"Mother of Mine," I made your soft molasses cookies. They are fine. I always like to try new things.—Mrs. F. A. W.

We certainly enjoy the M. B. F., its cleanliness, generosity regarding others opinions, reliability and variety of up-to-date subject matter. I have read and re-read your editorial, "The Natural and the Spiritual," and I mean to secure the books you mention. Thank you for writing it. I love it all except I do not like to think of my soul as really enclosed in mortal body. It does not seem clean enough. You see I am floundering—like many others. Well! We will all know some time, and won't it be wonderful? About the "Drudgery in Work," isn't it quite largely our state of mind and body? As a public health nurse I have seen mothers under conditions which to me would be unbearable; seemingly unconscious of any heroism and with a courage and cheerfulness I could revere. I have also seen the reverse side, or what seemed like it.—Mrs. F. K. P.

The "Old Trusty" incubator is highly recommended but great care should be taken in selecting the eggs. It is far better not to save any eggs until after the hens have been out on grass about 3 or 4 weeks. A brooder should be provided for the chicks and be sure you do not overcrowd chicks.—A Reader.

I am always glad when the M. B. F. comes for I like the woman's page. I tried the soft molasses cookie recipe and thought they were fine and also the sanitation cake receipts and it was good also.

Chocolate Cake

1 cup of sugar, 1-2 cup of butter, 1-2 cup of sweet milk, 2 eggs, 2 cups of flour 2½ teaspoons of baking powder, vanilla. Cook the following and add to the above while hot 1-2 cup of sugar, 1-2 cup of grated chocolate, 1-2 cup of milk, yolk of egg. Bake in layers.

Double Fudge

2 cups of granulated sugar, 1-2 cup

of cream, 2 tablespoons of chocolate, 1 tablespoon of butter. Boil seven minutes, then beat. Spread in buttered tins to cool. 2 cups of brown sugar, 1-2 cup of cream, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, 1 cup of walnut meats cut fine, butter the size of a walnut. Boil ten minutes, then beat and pour on top of fudge already in the pan. When cool cut in squares.—Mrs. H. C.

Will you ask some reader to send to "Our Page" a recipe for Spanish Rice also Chop Suey? I will give two cake recipes, they are both very good and inexpensive.

Plain White Cake

Break 1 egg in cup, beat with egg beater and add 2 tablespoons melted butter, fill cup with sweet milk and pour over, 1 1-2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup sugar, sifted all together. Mix well, add seasoning and a little salt, bake slowly.

Spice Cake

Chop together 1 cup sugar, about 2-3 cup raisins, 1-4 cup shortening, 1 egg yolk, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, cloves and other spices if liked, 1 cup buttermilk, soda, about 1 teaspoon according to sourness of milk, 1 2-3 cups flour.

Icing

1-2 cup sugar, pinch cream of tartar, water to cover. Boil until it spins a thread.

Pour over white of eggs beaten until dry. Will send Mrs. R. H. W. the address of the "Old Trusty" incubator below. I never have used one but my sister, also my husband's cousin, both neighbors, have had very good success. Don't know as they are the very best but are not as expensive as some. They are covered outside with metal and the temperature of room seems to effect temperature of incubator. Neither one ever run it in cellar. They might find the temperature would keep more even if in cellar, but from experience, I know it is very much more work. I cannot resist telling of my hatch last spring. Set 140 eggs (white Leghorns) tested out 9 and hatched 121. I killed one and the last one out died. I only lost three, beside those of course the hawks have gotten.

We enjoy the M. B. F. throughout. I always look first for your page. Some how you do not seem like a stranger. I feel I know you a little. Address is: M. Johnson Co., Mfrs. of Incubators and Brooders, Clay Center, Nebraska.—Mrs. L. A. B.

Mrs. C. I. S.: A canton crepe dress can be made very simply and be in excellent style. The skirt should have a tunic of some sort. Platings are often used on hips or back and front but require some care to keep them from becoming mussed. The lines of the coat dresses in the issue of Oct. 15th are good but if used stop the waist at belt line and use a soft, broad, low girdle with long ends which may form part of the skirt trimming. Designs 3498, 3255, 3536 and 3489 in catalog would also be good. Long fringes are the most popular trimming for dressy gowns and may be put on waist sleeves or skirt.

Black lace has come back again and is used extensively on waists and for entire waists with tunics that fall over the skirt which must then be of soft silky crepe or satin. If you have a black lace scarf of your grandmother's, cherish it.

Mrs. John Weber of Minden City, R. F. D. 2 would like to have a picture of yokes and camisoles done in filet as she wishes to purchase some. Will some reader who makes these articles write to her?

Does Not Like "Old Trusty"

In your last paper I see some lady asks about the "Old Trusty" incubator. I have two of the 165-egg variety. Have used them 2 years and don't like them. Neither do any of my neighbors. No body has much success here. I consider their ventilation very bad and that the moisture conserved by them drowns the chicks in the shell.

I have another 65-egg size of the name of Triumph, manufactured by Neubert of Mankato, Minn., which hatches as well again as the "Old Trusty" with eggs from the same lot.

Little Brown Hen and Cyphers are favorites here. My experience with "Old Trusty" averages about as follows: Set 165 eggs, test out from 15 to 30, hatched from 65 to 75, of which from 15 to 20 die in 2 or 3 days in spite of everything I can do.—Mrs. B. E.

RECIPES FROM OUR READERS

I enjoy this page very much and wish we might have more space for suggestions and recipes. I will enclose a few recipes and hope the housekeepers will like them.

Dutch Cabbage

Cut cabbage rather fine and cook until tender. Add salt, pepper, a little butter and a cup of cream. 1-2 cup vinegar and a large spoonful of flour. If sour cream is used it improves the flavor.

Mock Sauer Kraut

1 head of cabbage, cut fine. Into a spider put 2 tablespoons of lard or drippings and 1 large onion, cut fine. Add cabbage and let fry, being careful it doesn't scorch. Let fry a little while and add 1-2 cup vinegar and 1 cup of water. Let cook until tender. This should not be too sour, just tart. It will look pink when done.

Salmon Loaf

1 can salmon, 2 eggs, 1-2 cup milk, 1 tablespoon melted butter. Season to taste. Mix all together and bake 1-2 hour or until brown.

Jelly Roll

1 cup flour sifted 3 times with 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 2 eggs beaten lightly, 1 cup sugar beaten into the eggs,

Widow Bedott to Elder Sniffles

O, REVEREND Sir, I do declare
It drives me most to frenzy,
To think of you a lyin' there
Down sick with influenzy.

A body'd thought it was enough
To mourn your wife's departure,
Without sick trouble as this 'ere
To come a follerin' arter.

But sickness and affliction
Are sent by a wise creation,
And always should be underwent
By patience and resignation.

O' could I to your bedside fly,
And wipe your weepin' eyes,
And do my best to cheer you up—
It wouldn't cause surprise.

It's a world of trouble we tarry in,
But, Elder don't despair;
That you may soon be movin' again
Is constantly my prayer.

Both sick and well you may depend
You'll never be forgot,
By your faithful and affectionate friend,
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1-3 cup hot milk. Put into a pan no less than 12 x 18 inches. When baked turn out onto damp cloth. Spread quickly with jelly and roll.

Raisin Cake

1 cup each of raisins, sugar and coffee, 1 tablespoon each of cocoa and cinnamon 1-2 cup shortening 1-2 teaspoon of salt. Bring to a boil and cool, then add 2 cups flour, sifted with 1 teaspoon each of baking powder and soda, 1 teaspoon of vanilla.

Lemon Pudding

Into your pudding pan put the following ingredients: Grated rind and juice of 1 lemon, 2-3 cup sugar, 2 eggs well beaten, 1-3 cup butter, 3 cups hot water. This will make a thin pudding sauce. Into this sauce pour a batter which has been stirred up in a separate dish as follows: 1 well beaten egg, 1-2 cup water, 4 tablespoons of sugar, 2 teaspoons of baking powder and flour to make as thick as cake dough. This makes 6 or 8 portions.

Chinese Dumplings

1 egg, 1 1-2 cups milk, 3 cups flour, 3 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 pound sausage, 1 can tomatoes, 3 onions. Cook tomatoes and onions and mix the other ingredients and put in.

Sour Cream Frosting

1 cup sugar, 2-3 cup sour cream. Cook about 8 minutes. Nut meats may be added.

Sugar Cookies

2 cups sugar (1 brown, 1 white), 1 cup shortening, 2 eggs, 1-2 cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda, flavoring and flour.

These are all tested recipes that I have good luck with. Won't some one send in recipes for making things for school lunches? I am sure others will like to see them too.—Mrs. R.

Green Tomato Mince Meat

One peck of green tomatoes, chopped fine; drain off through strainer, then scald three times and drain off. Three pounds of white sugar, 2 tablespoons of salt, 2 lbs. raisins, 2 tablespoons cinnamon, 1 1-2 tablespoons cloves, 1 tablespoon nutmeg, 3 cups chopped apples, 10c worth of mixed peel, 1-2 lb. suet. Boil one hour.

When making bread grease your bread pan. It will help save time.

A teaspoonful of soda added to cream before churning will help to bring the butter quicker. Try it, I have.

Aids to Good Dressing

for
Comfort, Appearance and Economy

"In clothes clean and fresh there is a kind of youth with which age should surround itself."

A Smart Business Costume

Combining Waist 3395, and skirt 3759. Plaid suiting was used for the skirt. Crepe de chine for the waist. Serge, satin, taffeta, twill, tricotine, and heather mixtures are good also, for the skirt, and linen, madras, and crepe, satin or flannel for the waist.

The skirt is cut in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. The waist in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The waist requires 3 yards of 27 inch material. The skirt requires 2 1-2 yards of 54 inch material. It is a little more than 2 3-4 yards wide at the foot with plaits extended. This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 12c FOR EACH pattern in silver on stamps.



A Comfortable Work Dress

Patterns 3750 is here portrayed. It is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 6 yards of 36 inch material.

Repp, linen, calico, lawn, gingham, flannel, poplin and gabardine may be used for this style. Width of skirt at the lower edge is 2 yards.

Patterns 12c in coin or stamps.

Address all orders to Pattern Dept., The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.



RECORDS LEAD THE SINGING

New interest in music has become community wide in many sections of the country. The entering wedge for this development usually has been the community singing held in the living room of some home. If a family has a piano, an organ, a talking machine or a player piano,

the accompaniment is provided easily.

Some of the talking machine companies have prepared special records of standard community songs arranged in medium keys for group singing, with a band providing the accompaniment. The player piano makers also have certain piano rolls that are suitable for accompanying community singing. A guitar, banjo or ukelele may suffice as accompaniment for a small group.

These parlor songs held in rotation throught the community with the different families taking turn in acting as host provide pleasant and profitable amusement for everyone, young and old. From such smaller groups the singing idea will soon spread. That will mean shelter for larger crowds, and the opening of the neighborhood church or school for the community center.

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BURNS 94 % AIR

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.)



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BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalogue and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

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With this new one man 4 H.P. Saw Rig. Easily moved and operated by one man. Now selling at New Lower Prices. Cash or Easy Terms. 30 Day Trial—Guaranteed. Send for full particulars. H. C. OVERMAN, Dept. 649 OTTAWA, KANS.

ALWAYS ADDRESS ALL LETTERS

UNCLE NED,
MT. CLEMENS,
MICHIGAN

Care of
Michigan Business Farmer

DEAR CHILDREN: Did you know that the sparrow, with the exception of the English breed, is a beneficial bird instead of a pest? The U. S. Department of Agriculture declares it is. The Department finds that while the sparrow consumes considerable quantities of your father's seed, it more than pays for the seed by the amount of harmful insects it eats. It eats injurious beetles, weevils and grasshoppers. There are over 40 different kinds of sparrows in the United States but the most common breed is the tree sparrow. The greater portion of the food consumed by the sparrows is insects and weed seed with a small amount of oat seed, so you see these birds are not such pests as many people believe. Would you like to know more about birds that are useful to the farmer?

More and more letters come to me telling that their writers are trying to win some of the money offered in our "S" picture puzzle contest. I am glad to know so many of you are interested in it and I hope some of you will win the largest prizes. If any more of you are thinking about trying do not forget that your list must reach the contest manager of M. B. F. not later than November 19th.

I am publishing a letter on our page this week from Orville Trueblood of Pewamo. I wish all of you that can would write to him as he is a poor, lonesome, invalid boy and your letters will give him considerable pleasure. Remember how the letters sent by some of my nieces and nephews to little Levi Gugel brought happiness to him when he was ill.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned and Cousins—Knock! Knock! Knock! Excuse me for walking in but there was so much excitement going on this week I thought I wouldn't disturb you! I thought maybe you had heard news of the Doo Dads being back this week. Well, school is going quite fast and we are all trying our best to get through our grades. I am in the seventh grade this year. I would like to go to Ferris Institute when I am thru the eighth grade, but don't know if I can or not. It won't be long until Christmas is here and I am planning on getting both my mother and father a present. This Christmas will be a whole lot different than last Christmas because last Christmas I went to Wisconsin for my two-weeks vacation. I went to Iron River, Michigan and then the mail carrier took us 18 miles out to Nelma, Wisconsin, in his car. I enjoyed myself very much when I was not homesick. It was the first time I had been away from home for such a long time, and so far away. New Year's day we started home and reached here about four o'clock in the afternoon. At Channey we waited for the freight train a very long time. When we got on the freight train it seemed as if it stopped at every pile of ties. About the first thing I saw out of the window when the train was coming into Sidnaw was a bunch of girls and boys sking down the hill called Mount Pricket. When I saw them I then knew we were pulling into Sidnaw, believe me, I was some tickled girl.—Alma Powell, Sidnaw, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I saw a letter from one of my friends in the paper. I am 14 years old and in the eighth grade. I am in the same room as my friend Alma Powell. I like the Doo Dads and will be very glad when they appear in the paper again. I never did read the letters very much but now I think I will see how many times letters from my friend, Alma Powell, are in. One Sunday 8 of us went out on a picnic. We went on a motor car about 7 or 8 miles. We took a tent along as if it should rain we could go inside. The ice cream we took was all melted by the time we got there. And then we girls would try to lay down with their sweaters or coats for pillows and the boys would pull them out from under our heads and once they put them almost to the top of a high poplar tree and we had a hard time getting them. I will end by saying goodbye to all and hoping some of my cousins will write to me.—Myrtle Prodell, Box 17, Sidnaw, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I seldom see any letters in from girls of my age, but I thought I would join the circle of boys and girls that write so many letters. I am 15 years old. My birthday is on June 8th. Have I a twin anywhere that takes the M. B. F. I just read the riddle "What has four eyes but can't see?" The answer is a button. The two brothers names



The Children's Hour

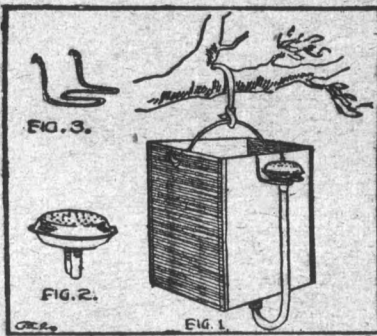
How to Make a Shower Bath

—By Edward Thatcher—

FIND A five-gallon automobile engine oil can or some other can which will hold at least three gallons. Cut off the entire top inside the rim by using a can opener. If the can has contained oil, fill it with hot water and add a cupful of washing soda or lye. Allow this mixture to stand in the can for about an hour and then wash the can with more warm water and soap.

Punch a hole in each side of the can about an inch below the rim, and then use a strong wire to make a handle, as shown in Fig. 1.

Cut a strip of tin about two inches wide and roll it around a lead pencil to make a tube, then, solder it together. Punch a hole in the bottom of the pail just large enough to admit the end of this tin tube and solder the tube to the pail. Be sure you hold the soldering iron to the



point to be soldered enough to heat bottom of can. Find a shoe paste box, wash, remove the cover, lay this on a board and use a sharply pointed nail to punch a series of small holes to make a spray nozzle.

Roll up another tin tube like the first, punch a hole in the bottom of the shoe paste box, place one end in the tube and solder in place. Press back the lid in place and there is your spray nozzle. (Fig. 2.)

Buy about four feet of rubber hose with an inside diameter of 3-8 inch. Fit one end of this hose over the

tube attached to the pail and secure the other end over the tube attached to the spray nozzle.

Bend a stout piece of wire into the hook shape as shown in Figure 3 so that the spray may be hooked in it when not in use. Your shower bath is now complete and is ready to be painted.

are Anza and Henry. I have a brother 6 years old and one 1 year old and one sister who is 19. My father works on a 880 acre farm. I wish Old Doc Sawbones and Old Man Grouch would stop punishing Roly and Poly and come back pretty soon. I am in the B-10th grade. I, and I think the rest of the cousins, feel sorry that Bernice M. Klein will have to miss her school this year. I have been trying to find words that begin with the letter S and have 120 now and still haven't all of them.—Helen R. Dick, Ionia, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have written before and I promised to send in my picture to print in the M. B. F. so all the cousins who wrote me may get one. I hope it doesn't scare you, Uncle Ned, so you won't put it in. We just came back from a long trip and I look it too. This was taken beside our house in some of my flowers and bushes. You also will get a glimpse of a chicken. I didn't know he was there so you have two live objects anyway. My pencil lead has broken so I must stop.—Gladys Miller, Shepherd, R4, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—Here is another farmer girl that would like to join your merry circle. I am 12 years of age and am in the 8th grade at school. Regarding that riddle Ina Anderson put in: "What has four eyes and cannot see?" I think the answer is Mississippi. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. The Doo Dads are funny little people, aren't they? I like to read the Children's Hour. I will close with some riddles: What goes up when the rain comes down? Ans.: Umbrella. When was beef the highest? Ans.: When the cow jumped over the moon.—Ella Well-er, R 1, Essexville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am 10 years old and take up 5th and 6th grade studies. For pets I have a dog named Bennie and a little cat named Buster. Also other farm pets like doves and chickens. I live on a 160-acre farm. We have lots of stock and a large orchard. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the letters and the Doo Dads when I have time. I can play anything I wish to play on an organ.—Viola Johnson, Hersey, Michigan.

The First Month of Winter

THERE was a time when November was the ninth and not the eleventh month of the year, and then it was that it was given its name by the Romans. November comes from the latin word which means "nine." "Windmonath" or wind month is the name that the old Saxons gave to it, for the wintry winds first begin to show their strength during the November days. The topaz is November's birthstone and it stands for friendship and faithfulness. An old verse about it says:

"Who first comes to this world below

With dread November's fog and snow

Should prize the topaz's amber hue;

Emblem of friends and lovers true."

Is your birthday in November? During what part of the month does it come? There are some old superstitions and tell us that if your birthday falls between the first and the twenty-second of the month you will be thrifty, always careful to save, and have very high ambitions. Have you? You should also have great strength of purpose and powers of endurance. Long walks in the country will not tire you, and the coldest winds will leave you unchilled and as vigorous as you could ever hope to be. You should be a leader among your classmates, and know how to show them all the way, when playing games or undertaking any new work.

Should your birthday come after the twenty-second of November, the belief is that you should be earnest, without fear and ready to help a

friend or fellow in distress. You should share alike, sorrow and joys that come to your friends and you should be ever ready to give of your love and sympathy. You should be fair in all your dealings and honest in thought and deed. Sometimes you may act quickly and repent later, your temper may flare up easily and you may not carefully guard your words, but after reflection you will be sorry for hasty speech and you will be openminded enough to ask forgiveness when you know yourself to be in the wrong. You should be able to make up your mind quickly. You will enjoy a good joke and you will be able to say as well as do clever things. Every one will be glad to talk with you, for your conversation should be sparkling and bright.

Are these things true in your case? The flower for the month is the chrysanthemum and the different colors stand for different things. The white flower stands for truth; love is symbolized by the red or pink, and the yellow blossom denotes dejection.

November is a month of famous deeds and illustrious births. The day most universally known in the month is Thanksgiving Day, which is usually set aside by the President of the United States in his Thanksgiving Proclamation. The last Thursday of the month has become the day devoted by the nation to prayers of thanksgiving, family gatherings and turkey dinners. When you gather about your Thanksgiving dinner table this year, add to your prayers of thanks, a prayer for the continuance of peace and added prosperity during the year to come.

Dear Uncle Ned—I just read the M. B. F. this morning and thought I would write to the children's page. I like it very well, especially the Doo Dads. I think they are such funny people. I live on an 80-acre farm. We have 28 head of cattle. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. For pets I have 1 kitten, an old cat and a dog. I have 3 sisters and 2 brothers. I wish some of the girls would write to me. If they would I would gladly answer. I will close with a riddle. What turns without moving? Answer: Milk.—Miss Margaret Packer, R 3, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am an invalid boy 15 years of age. My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it fine. My birthday is November 9th, and I'd just like to have a postcard shower to see how many cards I would receive. I can not say how many will be answered, so I will say thank you in advance. I guess the answer to Ina Anderson's riddle is Mississippi. Roly and Poly's grandpa's name is Greenback. Poly's must be Lot. But I am not sure what Roly's is. Well, I guess I'd better close so as to leave room for other letters.—Orville H. Trueblood, R 1, Pewamo, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I join your merry circle? I am a girl ten years of age. I go to school. My mother is my teacher. I go to Sunday school. I am in the fifth grade at school. I live on a 150-acre farm. We take the M. B. F. and think it is very nice. I am trying to win some money in the S puzzle contest. For pets I have 2 rabbits, one kitten, one cat and a dog. I have no sisters or brothers. I think the one who wrote that letter was Frances. The boys names are Henry and Arza.—Joy Cuoles, R 3, Sand Lake, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 13 years old and in the eighth grade at school. I like to go to school very much. Friday night we are going to have a box social and some Halloween exercises. Don't you think that will be fun? We live on an eighty-acre farm. We have 4 horses, 10 cows, 100 chickens, 12 pigs, a white Collie dog and three cats. Our dog's name is Bonnie and every night when she sees us coming down the road she comes to meet us.—Charlotte M. Cook, Homer, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—May another farmer girl enter your merry circle? We take the M. B. F. and like it fine. I go to school every day I can. I am in the 8th grade. My birthday is the 8th of October. If any of the cousin's birthday is on the same day, write me a letter and tell me, will you please? I have 5 brothers and 2 sisters. Wish Uncle Ned and the cousins all success.—Emma Ross, R 1, Fountain, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 11 years of age. I am in the 6th grade at school. I am in the Sunshine class at Sunday school. I live on an 80-acre farm. My folks take the M. B. F. and like it real well. For pets I have one cat and about 12 rabbits. I have four sisters and one brother. I will close with a riddle: What are all the people in Paris doing today? Answer: Growing older.—Violet Marie Olin, Stanwood, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade. I live very close to the school house so I come home every noon and get a hot dinner. I have a bird with a broken leg. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I am trying to see how many objects I can get that start with S. I have four brothers and no sisters.—Alice Dowling, Box 89, Durand, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I join your merry circle? I am a girl 8 years old. I am in the 4th grade. I have one sister and two brothers. We live on a 120-acre farm. We have 11 head of cattle. For pets I have 4 cats. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much.—Neva Webster, R 3, Charlevoix, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—Well, how are all my cousins and my Uncle Ned? I am thirteen years old and in the eighth grade at school. I also go to Sunday school. I have four brothers and five sisters. Wishing Uncle Ned, all my cousins and the readers good luck.—Louisa A. Marwede.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I join your merry circle? I am fourteen the 19th of February. I am the twin of "Bob of Michigan." I guess it must be a girl. I wish I had her address so I could write to her.—Adrieth Rivers, R 1, Burt, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 13 years old and in the 8th grade at school. I live on a 120-acre farm, 2 miles from the city limits. Will close with the answer to the riddle which Ina Anderson, Rosebush wrote. I think it is Mississippi.—Helen M. Smith, R 4, Bay City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I join your merry circle? I am 14 years of age and am in the eighth grade. I have two brothers and two sisters and a father. I have no special pet although we have a horse that is a great pet. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.—Bessie M. Wurster, Box 14, Turner, Michigan.

OTHER LETTERS RECEIVED

Wilma Smith, Durand; Louis Gishbury, Abbottsford; Deloris Stine, R 3; Cass City; Maxine McGowan, Climax; James McIntyre, Kawkawlin; Elsie Peterson, Scottsville, R 4; Viola Bird, Grand Ledge, R 4; Hazel Peterson, Stanwood; Gertrude Schuneman, Imlay City, R 3; Selma, Pretzer, Merrill, R 3; Ellen Nowland, R 1, Boyne City; Grace Fredinburg, Woodville; Pauline, Wooley, Nashville; Edritt Miller, Abbottsville; Ethel Merritt, Harrison; Cecelia Jelene, Suttons Bay.

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA IN POLITICS

(Continued from page 4)

victory for the farmers. The following taken from the Western Farmer of Calgary gives an inspiring account of the spirit that prevailed on that great day of judgment—July 18, 1921:

To illustrate the spirit that pervaded the district, there was one old farmer, Grandpa George Whitlock, 85 years of age, who for years had been crippled with rheumatism and of late had hardly been able to hobble from his chair to the table. It was hardly thought possible for him to be got out, so crippled and feeble was he.

But it would please the old man to have them ask him, so off went a car over the bumpy fresh graded roads.

Arriving there the old man was asked if he would go to vote. "Gosh, boys," the old man said, "I'd like to do something to get our man in, I may never vote again. Can you drive easy, boys?" "Sure we will grandad." "Well, then I'll go. Lift me in the car, easy." And so the stalwart boys gently lifted the rheumy old man and placed him in the car, and easy did they drive over the bumpy roads with their burden.

At the school house where the poll was they again carefully lifted out the frail old man to poll his vote.

Up the steps they went with him slowly through the porch, and at last presented him before the D. R. O. (Deputy Returning Officer) for the ballot. No one asked his name; no one challenged his vote.

"Even the ranks of Tuscany

Could scarce forbear to cheer."

And cheer they all would have done had there not been a slight lump in some of their throats at the sight.

The old man got his ballot, but he said to the D. R. O., "I can't get to the curtain alone nor stand up alone to vote." And so the same two, each putting an arm under the old man's shoulder, helped him to get behind the curtain, and there steadied the feeble frame while the trembling fingers marked what might be his last ballot. Carried home with the same care and tenderness, he said "he was glad he had done what he could."

This is the spirit that won the election, a spirit against which nothing could prevail.

After the election the U. F. A. members held a meeting to select their leader. President Woods of the U. F. A. was offered the premiership but declined the honor. Herbert Greenfield was finally selected. The following is the personnel of Premier Greenfield's cabinet:

Herbert Greenfield, premier and acting treasurer; J. E. Brownlee, attorney general; Perrin Baker, minister of education; George Hoadley, minister of agriculture; F. G. Reid, minister of municipal affairs, and health; Vernon W. Smith, minister of railways and telephones; Alex Ross, acting minister of public works; Mrs. Irene Paolby, minister without portfolio.

Mrs. Paolby has the honor to be the first woman who has been a cabinet minister in Alberta. She has been president of the women's section of the U. F. A. for many years.

The Dominion federal election is forecasted to take place in November. The organized farmers are pre-

paring to win greater glory and many believe Canada's next federal government will be of the farmers headed by a farmer premier.



POULTRY

DRY MASH FOR HENS DURING WINTER

Please tell me proper ingredients for dry mash for hens during winter for egg production. We have corn, millet and oats.—H. A. S., Capac, Mich.

Use the following formula for dry mash to feed Leghorn pullets during the winter. Mash should be kept before the birds at all times: 200 lbs. corn meal, 100 lbs. ground oats, 100 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. middlings, 100 lbs. meat scraps.

In the case of larger breeds of fowls where there is a tendency for them to become overfat I would put just 100 pounds of corn meal together with the above mentioned ingredients to form a dry mash.—W. E. Newton, Acting Head of Poultry Husbandry Dep't., M. A. C.

HIGHER PRICES FOR EGGS

To all appearances eggs are going to be very scarce and high this coming winter. Right now it is almost impossible in some sections of the country to secure fresh eggs at any price. Detroit market authorities are warning the consumer that he may expect to see eggs reach the dollar-a-dozen mark before spring. It is doubtful if even the retail price of eggs can go that high, but it is almost certain that prices are going to be much higher than they were last year. It, therefore, behooves every poultry breeder to use extraordinary care this year in feeding, housing and caring for his egg producers. For there will be a good market for every egg which he can produce.

THE YELLOW SHANKS

The poultryman who has a breed that naturally has yellow shanks has an excellent guide as to the previous egg-laying record of his hens. It is generally safe to say that the absence of this yellow color in the legs of the yellow-legged varieties indicates that the hen has been a good layer. On the other hand, if this color is prominent it indicates that the hen has not been laying for a number of weeks immediately previously.

This yellow color is due to a coloring matter in the fat. When a hen lays, this coloring matter tends to move into the blood circulation and as a result is taken up and deposited with the fat in the yolk of the egg. Consequently the shanks fade. The more eggs laid the greater will be the fading.—Washington Farmer.



Off Summer Pastures

Your animals are coming off summer pastures and going on dry feed. It's a big change. Out in the succulent pastures, Nature supplies the tonics and laxatives to keep animals in condition.

—But unless you supply these tonics and laxatives to your stock on dry feed, you are not going to get full returns from your hay, grain and fodder. Besides, your animals are apt to get "off feed" and out of fix.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Supplies the Tonics—Laxatives—Diuretics

It keeps animals free from worms.

It keeps their bowels open and regular.

It keeps the appetite and digestion good.

It conditions cows for calving.

It helps to keep up the milk flow.

It keeps feeding cattle right up on their appetite.

It keeps hogs healthy, thrifty, free from worms.

It means health and thrift for all animals.

Always buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Tell your dealer how many animals you have. He has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

PRICES REDUCED—25 lb. pail now \$3.25; 100 lb. Drum now \$8.00; 60c package now 50c; \$1.25 package now \$1.00. Except in the Far West, South and Canada.

WHY PAY THE PEDDLER TWICE MY PRICE?

DR. HESS & CLARK

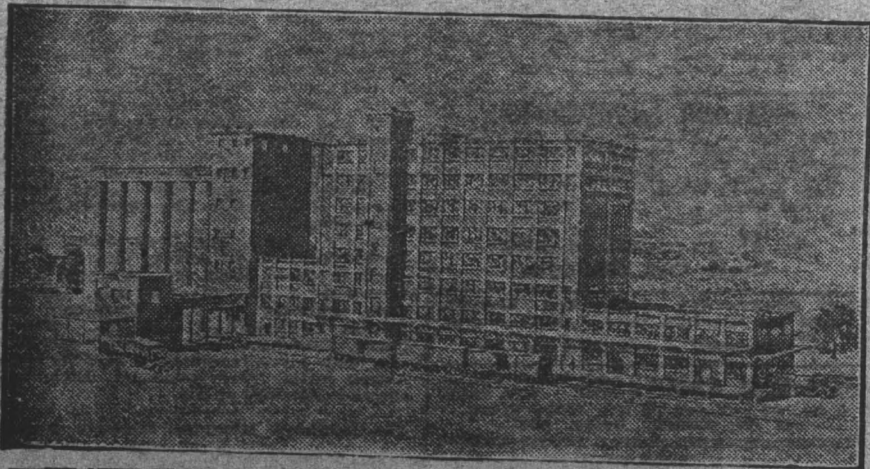
Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-cos will start your mottled hens laying.

New Valley City Elevator and Flour Mill



THE NEW PLANT of the Valley City Milling Co., will be constructed entirely of concrete, steel and glass. Twelve concrete tanks, together with the head house, will provide storage for between 450,000 to 12,000,000 bushels of wheat; facilities for loading and unloading are thoroughly modern in every way, and it will be possible to handle 5,000 bushels of wheat per hour. The mill proper will have a capacity of approximately 2,000 barrels of flour per day; will be modern in every way; equipped with the best and most efficient machinery on the market.

"I believe Grand Rapids enjoys a strategic location from a milling standpoint," an officer of the company told the Business Farmer. "The company will be able

to handle Kansas hard wheat, Minnesota spring wheat, as well as the soft winter wheats of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Very naturally a large proportion of the wheat that the company grinds will be drawn right from the Grand River Valley, which is producing, and has produced a number of years one of the choicest quality soft winter wheat grown."

The Valley City Milling Company was organized as a partnership in 1884. It was incorporated in 1894, with William N. Rowe at the head, following his death in 1905, the management was taken over by his two sons, William S. and Fred N. Rowe. The officers at this time are William S. Rowe, president; Fred N. Rowe, secretary; F. E. Martin, treasurer; L. H. Smith, vice-president.

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Light running, easy cleaning. EASY TO CLEAN. NEW BUTTERFLY Jr. guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their own weight and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2260 Marshall St., Chicago

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

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RAW FURS

Shipped to us will net you more, because of correct grading and prompt payment. A good outlet for all kinds of raw furs enable us to quote fair prices and our fifty-three years' successful business experience prompts us to treat you right. Write to-day for price list by return mail. JOE HOWE'S TRADING POST, Established 1868 Richwood, Ohio.

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

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.

Read the Classified Ads —IN— M. B. F.'s Business Farmers' Exchange



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 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. 9—Poland Chinas. William Reinsdell, Hanover, Mich.
Nov. 9—Angus—Mr. E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Mich.
Nov. 10—Poland Chinas. Young Bros., Niles, Mich.
Nov. 16—Poland Chinas. Howley Bros., Merrill, Mich.
Nov. 19—Holsteins. Southern Michigan Breeders' Ass'n, Fair Grounds, Jackson, Mich.
Jan. 13—Horses—Mich. Horse Breeders' Ass'n, M. A. C., East Lansing, Mich.
Feb. 2—Hampshire Swine, Lenawee County Hampshire Swine Breeders' Ass'n, Adrian, Mich.

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Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
Porter 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. L. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
O. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
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CATTLE

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SHOW BULL

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

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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.

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Breeders of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

SOME GOOD YOUNG REGISTERED 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 Hengerfeld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

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

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Emblaggard Lillith Champion 108073
His sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, world's first 35 lb. cow, and world's first 1,200 lb. cow. The only cow that ever held all the world's records from one day to one year, and the world's yearly milk record at the same time. His dam Lillith, Piebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 20,599.4 pounds of milk in a year. World's 2nd highest milk record when made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only one Michigan cow with higher milk record today. His two nearest dams average:
Butter, one year 1,199.22
Milk 28,515.9
Champ's son's 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 \$500.

BRANDONHILL FARM

Ortonville, Michigan
JOHN P. HEHL

1205 Griswold St., Detroit, Michigan

A BLUE RIBBON WINNER YOUNG BULL

On the 1921 Show Circuit. For sale at a low price. Out of an A R O granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke.
Sired by our SENIOR SHOW BULL Model King Segis Glist 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.

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.

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. SORACE, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

BULL CALVES Sired BY SEGIS FLINT Hengerfeld 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.

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.

ONE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 2 YRS. 10 months old.
WM. V. GUEST, Vassar, Mich., R. 2, Box 19

SHORTHORN

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
Gladwin, Mich. O. E. ATWATER, Secretary

SHORTHORNS

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

S. H. PANGBORN & SON

3 Miles East. Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS and Duroc Jersey spring pigs, either sex; two red bulls, one 11 months and one 6 months old. Several heifers from 6 months to 2 years old. Scotch 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. C. 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., R. 4, 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 Colony 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.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS 2 CHOICE HEIFER calves \$250. A choice bull calf very cheap.
J. M. WILLIAMS
No. Adams, Mich.

MACK'S NOTES

The Howell Holstein Sale

THE HOWELL Sales Company, of Livingston county, held its eighth annual consignment sale of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle on Friday, October 21, in the sale pavilion at the Howell fair grounds. There were 90 head in the offering, all except three being females. The auctioneer was Col. J. E. Mack, Fort Atkinson, Wis., and S. T. Wood, Liverpool, Ohio, was in the box. The cattle were nearly all from well-known producing families and, for the most part, good individuals; some of them were in fairly good condition but many were thin, some almost to the point of emaciation and, because of this poor condition, did not sell for nearly as much as they were intrinsically worth. The highest priced cow in the sale was consigned by W. L. Meyer, Fowlerville and was purchased by J. R. Monroe, Owosso, for \$365. Burr Allen, Fowlerville, furnished the second highest priced cow which was purchased by W. L. Hoffman, Superintendent of the School for the Deaf at Flint, for \$330.

Besides those mentioned above, the following breeders consigned cattle to the sale: George Barnes, Tracy Crandall, Henry Gehringer, W. I. Griffin, McPherson Farms Co., R. B. McPherson, W. H. Miller, Albin Pfau, Alfred Pfau, Van Keuren & Durfee, Chas. H. White and S. M. Yerkes of Howell; Guy Wakefield and Malachy Roche, Fowlerville; W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney; Fred Fleiss, Brighton and Musolf Brothers, South Lyons.

Those who purchased cattle at the sale are as follows: E. B. Ramsey, Lansing; Alfred Pfau, Howell; Raymond Allen, Fowlerville; A. S. Cobb, Stockbridge; J. R. Monroe, Owosso; J. W. Perkins, Manchester; O. B. Elliott, Fowlerville; Lisle Smith, Williamston; Arthur Bullis, Pinckney; W. L. Hoffman, Flint; Frank Renshaw, Pontiac; Frank Wellings, Howell; John W. Werthington, Howell; R. B. Waltrous, Chelsea; W. J. & F. Sexton, Durand; Earl Mead, Webberville; A. M. Glover, Fowlerville; John A. Rinke, Warren; A. L. Smith, Howell; H. E. Spaulding, Chelsea; A. R. Eastman, Howell; C. W. Raddatz, Fowlerville; A. L. Spillane & Son, Clio; M. H. Piper, Flint; Allen Fletcher, Howell; J. L. Roche & Son, Pinckney; A. L. Glover, Livingston County Infirmary; L. D. Wheeler, Fowlerville; Mrs. M. W. Dix, Laingsburg; R. B. McPherson, Howell; E. M. Starkweather, Northville; A. W. Copland, Birmingham; Milton Hartman, Northville; R. J. Robb, Fowlerville; Peter Lawson, Howell; Robert McCrory & Son, South Lyons; E. P. Kinney, Okemos; Wm. Geller & Son, Rushton; Baldwin & Nowlin, Bennington; George Griffin, Howell; Walker Gordon Farms, Plainsboro, N. J.

One of the most commendable features of the sale and one that all cattle sales organizations can well afford to copy was the comfortable dining room and the splendid dinner served for those who attended the sale; for many years, the dining room service at the Howell sales, has been furnished by Mr. and Mrs. John W. Worthington, of Howell. The attendance was estimated at about 400 people, many of them ladies.

Fine Exhibit at Macomb County Fair The Macomb County Fair, which was held at Armada, the second week in October, was, from the standpoint of its live stock exhibits, one of the best county fairs held in this part of the state. The weather was cold and a biting wind kept the attendance down. The show of fancy work and manufactured articles, tools and farm equipment was not large but it made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. All of the classes in live stock were judged by Prof. Edwards with the Animal Husbandry Department, M. A. C.

The competition was strong in the Shorthorn, Duroc and Shropshire departments; in all of these classes the exhibits were of a quality that would have done credit to a state or district fair. The Shorthorn exhibitors were W. A. Jeffrey & Son, Armada; C. H. Parkhurst, Armada; W. A. Kaiser and Hebblewhite Bros., Armada. L. C. Kelly & Son, Plymouth, showed Polled Shorthorns, Southdown, Cheviot, Horned-Dorset, Hampshire and Shropshire sheep and several breeds of poultry. F. E. Simpson, Ypsilanti, showed Oxford, Lincoln and Tunis sheep. Mark Richardson, Pontiac, showed Ramboulette and fine woolled sheep. Harvey Hebblewhite also showed Shropshire sheep.

In the Duroc hog department, three herds competed for prizes; they were Inwood Brothers, Rush Brothers and H. E. Livermore & Son all of Romeo. Horses were exhibited by John Townsend and Harlan Townsend of Armada. Frank Perry, Davidson, was without competition with his splendid herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Frank Goodar, Richmond showed Holstein cattle.

The Southern Michigan Holstein Breeders' First Sale

The first sale of the Southern Michigan Holstein Breeders will be held at Jackson, Michigan on Friday, Nov. 12, 1921. In this sale will be offered a class of cattle that anyone wishing to buy is always looking for. All of them from herds under federal supervision, the most of them fully accredited and sold with a 60-90 day retest privilege and guaranteed breeders as well, the management has full established the element of safety for the buyer at the outset.

The kind of cattle as regards breeding and records are indicated by the fact that a select consignment of six head is coming down from the Traverse City herd. The Ardale farm consignment from F. S. Jenkins and son contains a 29 lb.

The Southern Michigan Breeders Sale

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, JACKSON, MICH.

Friday, Nov. 18, 1921, at 12:00 o'clock

50 head of Registered and A.R.O. HOLSTEIN CATTLE

This sales includes a carefully selected lot of cattle from some of the best breeders and they are selling them with all possible guarantees, such as 60-90 day retest, guaranteed breeders, and besides this they are giving a year's time to responsible parties.

The females include twenty nine pound cows, 25 lb. cow, a 25 lb. three year old, a 22 lb. 3 yr. old daughter of a 28 lb. cow and many others with good records and bred to good bulls. They are the money-making kind all through.

The bulls are all fit to go out and head good herds. There are two with 30 and 31 lb. dams, one with a 25 lb. three year old dam and all with the best of sires such as sons of 33 lb. cows.

Be sure to attend this sale.

Col. D. L. Perry, Auctioneer

Albert E. Jenkins, in the Box
For Catalog Address

The Michigan Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, Sale Mgrs.

Old State Block, Lansing, Mich.

cow, two daughters and a granddaughter, a daughter of a 23 lb. three year old and many other choice offerings. Bazley Stock Farm sells a 30 lb. bull and a well bred lot of A. R. O. females, while R. J. Bird from the same place offers a 31 lb. bull and several choice females. J. A. Campbell & Son have listed 5 daughters of King Segis Pontiac Polkadot 20th from their fully accredited herd. R. D. Smith puts in a son of a 25 lb. three year old, and a daughter of the same cow as well as another 25 lb. three year old herself together with other choice matrons. Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Rhead have included three A. R. O. and semi-official cows in their lot.

In this sale you have the range from a second to none herd sire to cows that will improve the A. R. O. standing of any herd as well as cows as yet undeveloped, and if good dependable cattle from federally tested herds with absolute guarantees and last but not least a credit of 12 months to responsible purchasers, will promote buying interests then this First Southern Michigan Breeders' sale should be a success.

Sales of L. T. Poland Chinas

The two St. Louis sales in the Central Michigan Auction Sale Circuit were held on October 26th and 27th. The first sale was held at the farmers' feed barn at St. Louis; there was 44 head in this offering and the average was a trifle under \$30 each. The highest priced animal was a little gilt called Checker's Lady which sold for \$71 at 4 months old; the buyer was E. R. Leonard, St. Louis. Besides Mr. Leonard, the following farmers and breeders purchased hogs: Cleo Wertz, Breckenridge; Frank McClain, St. Louis; Mack Fenby, St. Louis; John Eastman, Merrill; Arthur Iles, Ithaca; Frank Obertz, Breckenridge; Fred Martin, St. Louis; M. Williams, Shepherd; Fred McClean, Breckenridge; W. H. Wescott, St. Louis; B. F. Jackson, St. Louis; W. N. Ward, Breckenridge; S. A. Berry, St. Louis; L. M. Williams, St. Louis; Bert Barnes, North Star; Susan Berry, St. Louis; J. Colby, St. Louis; Elmer Wertz, Wheeler; Henry Suell, Wheeler. Hogs were consigned to this sale by T. T. Hart, Ray Fulcher and Geo. W. Cline.

The Leonard auction sale was held on Thursday, Oct. 27th, on the farm not far from St. Louis; there were 50 animals in the sale and the average was a trifle over \$30. About 300 men attended this sale, among them many of the leading lights of L. T. P. C. breeding circles. William Feldkamp, William Livingston, N. F. Bonor, the Brewbaker Bros., Arthur Gregory, W. B. Ramsdell, Clyde Fisher were on hand to boost for their favorite breed of pork-producers.

The highest price, \$80, was paid by Rollin Cline, Alma, for Queen of Walnut Brook, a tried sow. W. B. Ramsdell paid \$75 for Lady Prospect, a tried sow bred by William Livingston, Parma. Arthur Gregory, Ionia, bought two beautiful gilts out of Lady Prospect and Albert Feldkamp's famous P's Clansman, for \$60 each. Besides those mentioned above, the following breeders bought hogs at the Leonard sale: Doris Hoyer, Akron; E. A. Stahl, St. Louis; Geo. W. Cline, Alma; Charles Wetzel, Ithaca; R. W. Vroman, Ithaca; Floyd Street, Ithaca; John Hoffman, Hudson; Fred Tripp, Alma; Fred Gay, St. Louis; E. Fenby, Shepherd; J. E. Helman, Ithaca; W. S. Fordyce, Shepherd; William Travis, St. Louis; T. M. Pelhtel, St. Louis; Carl DeWitt, Wheeler; O. L. Burdick, Shepherd; Leo Ott, Parma; John McNeir, Merrill; George Acker, St. Louis; J. B. Wright, Shepherd; James Dexter, Shepherd; Archie Ward, Breckenridge; Eldred Clark, St. Louis; George Culver, Shepherd. The Leonard offering averaged a trifle over \$30. Wm. Waffle of Coldwater and John Hoffman of Hudson were the auctioneers at both sales.

Breeders desiring to purchase registered animals to be used as the foundation for a herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle or Large Type Poland-China hogs will find it to their interest to be present at the auction sale to be held on the farm of Eldred A. Clark located one mile west and five miles north of St. Louis, Mich. Mr. Clark furnished the grand champion Angus female at this year's Jackson fair. He also won first on junior yearling bull, senior and junior bull calf. Mr. Clark won second prize on junior bull calf at the Michigan State Fair, 1921.

Leo Ott, Parma, Mich., has just become the owner of the famous herd boar L's Long Prospect which has proved himself a wonderful producer in the herd of William Livingston of Parma. Mr. Ott has eleven fine brood sows which will be mated with this wonderful sire, a fact which foreshadows the early advent of another herd of prize-winners in the Parma district.

Probably the one man who did more than anyone except the auctioneers to make last week's hog auctions go was W. B. Ramsdell, of Hanover. No man knows better "who's who" among Poland Chinas in Michigan and when an especially well-bred one came into the ring everybody right away found it out. On Nov. 9, Mr. Ramsdell will have a hog sale on his Farewell Farm, near Hanover and if the men he helped last week come over on that day and lift as hard for him as he did for them last week, his sale should be a great success.

EDUCATION FOR FARMING

(Continued from page 13)

boys and girls would learn from a teacher of landscape gardening as readily as from a teacher of swine husbandry. In general, they have not yet seen any teacher of either subject.

Education outside class rooms is not necessarily inferior. Trains and steamships can not be trusted to engineers who do not learn at the engines. The farm is the best place to learn farming, the best and the cheapest place to educate for country life. Froebel, one of the greatest of educators, long ago said that the school is an imperfect substitute for the home. Possibly we may yet have some schooling at home. The most of us never will go away for it. The educator who builds farm education on farm life will not lack response, support, or results.

A school is not a building. Socrates, Plato and Jesus the greatest teachers the world has known, had no buildings and were not expensive teachers. They were not standardized, and they could not have done their work with standardized pupils in standardized schools. Without examinations, diplomas or any other distractions, Denmark gives higher education to farmers. The Piney Woods County Life School at Braxton, Mississippi, shows that unstandardized education can make negroes an asset to our country; standardized schools are not doing it. Boys' clubs and girls' clubs prove that the farm itself is no bad class room and laboratory. More use must be made of it, for no other class room or laboratory is accessible to American farm boys and girls. Farm education for farming does not fail of contact with its problems. When it reaches every farm home effectively, the best country families will no longer move to the city to educate their children. Farm life has obvious relations with many arts and sciences. Schooling is none the worse for including and utilizing farm life. The parables of Jesus show how it has been done.—Farmer, Michigan.

The days of the itinerant preacher are past, whether for the better or worse we cannot say. Is it possible that we are coming to the era of the itinerant schoolmaster who will drift from farm to farm instructing boys and girls and men and women in the homely tasks of the day? When the rudiments of the three "R's" are learned the fundamentals of an education are laid. Upon these as the foundation an education, complete, so far as all practical purposes are concerned, can be built.—Editor.

**Delay Doesn't Pay
Break That Cold Today**

**HILL'S
CASCARA QUININE
BROMIDE**

CHECKS Colds in 24 hours—La Grippe in 3 days. Quickly relieves Headaches. Tablets form. Standard remedy world over. Demand red box bearing Mr. Hill's portrait and signature.

At All Druggists—30 Cents
W. H. HILL COMPANY, DETROIT
(200)

FAREWELL LAKE FARM

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA HOGS SALE—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, Hanover, Mich.

This offering will consist of twenty sows; three tried sows, and seventeen spring gilts.

Twenty head of spring boars.

Everything double treated and certificate with each and every hog. I will transfer and record at my expense.

W. B. RAMSDELL, Hanover, Michigan

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.

JERSEYS

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

ONE OF OUR MAJESTY BULLS WOULD IMPROVE YOUR HERD.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

REG. JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD.
By Majesty's Oxford Shyluck 156,692 also young bulls sired by Prolie's Master Pogs 177,683, a grandson of Pogs 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, 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 Tormentor.
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

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

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS & DUROCS

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—KING REPEATER 713941, and Beau Perfection 327899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, bred or opened, bred to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.
Tony S. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehholz, Herdsman, MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

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

ANGUS

The Home of

Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny Probably The World's 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.

Public Auction Sale Wed., Nov. 9, 1921

of Aberdeen Angus cattle and Poland Chinas, 4 bulls, 12 females. Some prize winners and champions this year, included in the sale. 1 herd boar, 3 spring boars, 3 sows, 7 gilts, 6 Aug. pigs. Come and look them over. The L. A. S. will serve dinner at noon, 1 mile west, 5 miles north of St. Louis, Mich.

W. H. Zimmerman, Auctioneer

E. A. CLARK, Prop.

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, Otsego, Mich.

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

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

PREMIUM BEEF PRODUCERS

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

AYRSHIRES

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

RED POLLED

25 RED POLLED CATTLE

Registered. All ages.
E. S. CARR, Homer, Mich.

BROWN SWISS

FOR SALE REGISTERED BROWN SWISS Yearling Bull of famous breeding. Great grand-dam World's Champion; grand dam 14,647.2 milk, 616.45 fat; dam 12,132 milk, 538.8 fat at four years (Cow Testing Ass'n.)
HERMAN HALE, Caledonia, Mich.

GALLOWAY

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. The beef, cream and robe breed. Stock of all ages for sale.
JAMES FRANTZ & SONS, Bluffton, Ohio

SWINE

POLAND-CHINA

FOR SALE, LARGE TYPE

POLAND CHINA

boar pigs. Sired by F's Clansman 391211, Michigan's 1920 Gr. Champion boar, and by Smooth Buster 395823, Michigan's 1920 1st Jr. Yearling Boar. Immune by double treatment. Priced to sell. Write or see them. Free livery to visitors.
A. A. FELDKAMP
Manchester, R. R. No. 2, Mich.

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.

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 Ledge, Mich.

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

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX from large growing dams and sired by choice herd boars. Come and see our stock, price 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 OURS.** 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 327,628 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 Butler'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.

L TYPE P. C. TWO SPRING BOARS, ONE SOW \$25.00 each. Registered if sold this month.
PLEASANT HILL FARM
Evart, Mich., Route 2, Box 89.

HIGH CLASS POLAND CHINAS Anything you want. Choice spring gilts and boars. Auction Sale Nov. 18.
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 Mecosta. Satisfaction guaranteed. All papers with pigs. Phone or write.
J. B. FULLER, R 2, Reed City, Mich.

DUROCS

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

FOR SALE—FINE MARCH AND APRIL PIGS
Sired by Gladwin Col. 188995. Write us your wants.
HARLEY FOOR & SONS, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

TRIED sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over.
Also a few open gilts.
INWOOD BROTHERS
Romeo, Mich.

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS

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

FOR SALE — DUROC PIGS, 2-1-2 to 4 months old, either sex, big bone, prolific strain, superior individuals and breeding. Price reg 12 to 15 dollars. A few March gilts. Satisfaction or money back.
WEST VIEW FARM, Hillsdale, Mich.
B. E. Kies, Prop.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE DUROC JERSEY BOAR, 1 YR. old. 3d. West Michigan. Price \$60. Several good spring boars and gilts from 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 82949 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.
SCHAFFER BROS., Leonard, Mich., R 1

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN DUROC BOAR PIGS sired by 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 SELECT- ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write.
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, 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 2.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE HOGS ARE THE MOST POPU- lar hogs of today. Spring and fall boar pigs at a bargain. A few open gilts. 9th year.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R 4, St. Johns, Mich.

An Opportunity To Buy Hampshires Right

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

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.

TAMWORTH

LAKESIDE FARM

offers Tamworth Boars and Sows for sale at right prices. A few of all ages from best blood lines in the U. S.
FRANK KINCH, Grindstone Cy, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES

FOR SALE

6 pigs, 3 boars and 3 sows farrowed Sept. 6. Sired by Munger Monarch No. 79401 Dam Gay No. 144930. Chester White. Reference Bank of Munger, Munger, Mich.
H. M. RADEMACHER, Munger, Mich.



SHEEP

FOR SALE AMERICAN MERINO and Black Top Delaine rams. Purebred Berkshire boars, true to type and ready for service.
JOHN W. WORTHINGTON, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE EWES AND RAMS.
GLEN STACKHOUSE, Corunna, Indiana.

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

SHROPSHIRE A FEW WOOLY RAM LAMBS PRICED TO SELL
DAN BOOMER, 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.

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.

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET RAM

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

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.

TO INCREASE YOUR RETURNS

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

FOR SALE

One mule colt 4 months old. Good size, heavy bone, will make a large mule when grown.
F. L. IRISH, Owosso, Mich., R. F. D. 5



PET STOCK

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

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

EVERY BREEDER

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

What Have You to Offer?

TO THE LAND OF THE HARDY NORSE

(Continued from page 7)

antly across the sky from out of the Arctic regions. At intervals one of the afore-mentioned Englishmen, a consoling old soul who puffed continually upon a short clay pipe, came my way and asked if I was still not "happy with the sea." This old gentleman had spent a life time traveling. He had crossed thousands of miles of ice and snow on dog sledgers and at other times had basked in the sunshine of the South Sea Islands. He could talk entertainingly upon almost every subject brought up for discussion.

Among other passengers on board the Irma, all of whom were confined to their state-rooms on this particular day were a Brazilian merchant with his little dark-eyed daughter who were trying to drown their sorrow over the recent death of a wife and mother by losing themselves in those far northern regions; an American from Seattle, bound for Christiania on some business in connection with an estate of which he was administrator; an American girl and her mother hailing from San Francisco and bound for the North Cape inside the Arctic circle where from the 12th of May to the 29th of July the sun shines twenty-four hours a day, and where from the last of November until the middle of January the sun never rises above the horizon. Another passenger with whom I became quite well acquainted was a young Dane, representing a firm of egg exporters in the city of Christiania. He was very attentive to me and gave me many valuable pointers concerning both Norwegian and Danish manners and customs. I learned from him for instance, that a guest upon arising from a meal in a Norwegian home will always, if he is polite, murmur, "tak fir mælde," or "thanks for the meal."

My deck chair was quite too comfortable for me to leave when the tom-tom beat the hour of the Sunday noon meal. For the time being I preferred the smell of the salt-sea air even though laden at times with a cold mist, to the smell of steaming food. But by evening I found my sea-legs steady enough to guide me down the steep and narrow stairway to the dining salon where with the previously mentioned rocking horse experts I was able to do justice to a bountiful meal, not the least of which were some of the most delicious strawberries I had ever eaten, and served in extra-generous portions to each guest on this particular occasion because of the absence of so many. I verily believe that some of those Vikings around me consumed at least two quarts of these berries apiece. But I ate with discretion. The spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. These particular berries of which I speak were grown in England, but after I reached Norway I saw growing, in a latitude equal to that of southern Alaska, and ate just as fine and luscious berries as I have ever seen.

Another night of profound sleep in the dining saloon, a few more hours of pitching and tossing and then we sighted the western coasts of Norway and came into calmer waters. What a relief it was! The rocking of the boat over, the passengers soon began to appear again in better health and spirit. Norway's shore is none too inviting but upon that cold, grey morning it looked like the Promised Land to the weary travelers. And as we entered the mouth of the fiord the sun broke through the clouds, smiled at us a few minutes and then disappeared. And in a few minutes more it was raining. They say that it rains every day of the year in Bergen. I was later told that this was a slight exaggeration, though it is true that there are between 70 and 80 inches of rainfall in that region a year.

From the mouth of the fiord to the city of Bergen was about a two hours run which gave us a fine opportunity to study at close hand the character of the Norwegian landscape. For a time all that could be seen on either side were slate-grey hills of stone, rounded off as though beaten for centuries by the waves. In a little while we began to see signs of habitation and vegetation. Along the shore splotches of bright

green grass surrounding neat little fishermen's cottages began to appear. As we proceeded the little huts became more numerous and the sides of the hills revealed garden spots and grazing goats. All about these premises was neat and clean and fresh. The little houses were without exception neatly painted and bespoke a quiet, peaceful home life. Nothing could afford a more striking contrast than these stretches of green alternating with grey reaches and giant boulders which nosed out into the fiord or crowned the crests of the hills.

Finally, after many twistings and turnings to avoid dangerous hidden rocks we rounded a little peninsula and the city of Bergen burst full upon our sight.

NOMADS OF THE NORTH

(Continued from page 10)

to operate and he had given himself up entirely to his fate. But Neewa came up again, and Miki followed, like a bobber. He was about to gasp his last gasp when the force of the current, as it swung out of the whirlpool, flung Neewa upon a bit of partly submerged driftage, and in a wild and strenuous effort to make himself safe Neewa dragged Miki's head out of water so that the pup hung at the edge of the driftage like a hangman's victim at the end of his rope.

(Continued next week)

The Experience Pool

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

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

Have any of the readers of M. B. F. ever heard of an internal combustion engine of the 4 cylinder type, without any ignition system, that will start on crude oil or anything in the line of oil or refuse of oil? I have one and would like to see other farmers use an engine that will start as easily in cold weather as in warm. Last winter I would go out to mine, clean the snow and ice from the gears, turn the engine over once and it would start right off. With my Thermoll engine I can pull a generator as steady as it can be done with a steam engine. This engine uses only about one-half as much fuel as a gasoline engine. And then look at the difference in the price of crude oil and gasoline per gallon. This type of engine is very easy to operate.—M. G., Muskegon, Michigan.

MAPLE SAP FOR VINEGAR

Saw in Oct. 8th issue of M. B. F. where J. G., of Manton, Mich., wanted to know about his maple sap making vinegar. In reply I would say, the sap was boiled too sweet. Add water and keep in a warm place.—M. C. S., Hubbard Lake, Michigan.

WHO OWNS A PHELPS LIGHTING PLANT?

Can you give me any information about the Phelps' Lighting Plant made in Indiana (I think Richmond) and handled by Morley Bros., Saginaw? Are they a serviceable plant and considered as good as any?—N. E. G., Muir, Mich.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

BREAKS OUT ALL OVER BODY WITH DRY SCAB

Will you please advise me about my cow? She was 3 years old last spring. She had a calf about 7 weeks ago and seemed to be all right until about three weeks ago. She did give 11 quarts of milk and now gives only about 3 quarts. She is broke out all over her body with a dry scab. She seems to have no life. She eats good but still she is as poor as can be.—J. S., Remus, Mich.

Give her Fowler's Solution, tablespoonful 3 times a day on feed. Wash all over with Kresol dip according to directions on can. Do this once a day for a while.

SHEEP HAVE BAD COUGH

We have taken your paper for over a year and think it is a fine paper. Could you please tell me what to do with sheep that have a bad cough.—Reader, Emmet County.

Give them some potassium chlorate in drinking water. Keep them out of dampness.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

POULTRY

LEGHORNS and Anconas

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

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan

MUD WAY AUSH-KA FARM

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

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCK

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

LEGHORNS

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

BIG HUSKY VIGOROUS

Barred Rock Cockerels from world's heaviest laying strain. Parks direct. Age 6 months, weight 6 pounds, price \$3. A year a specialty. Money back if not satisfied. Correspondence a pleasure.
WALLACE HALL, 155 Stewart Ave, Flint.



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.
L. G. GRABOWSKIE, Merrill, Mich. R. 4

WYANDOTTE

SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, bred from prize winners at Battle Creek and M. A. G. Round-up show. Good birds at \$5.00, \$4.00 and \$3.00 each.
C. W. BROWNING, R2, Portland, Mich.

C. W. CASE

ROCHESTER MICH.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES

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

C. W. HEIMBACH
Big Rapids, Mich.

PUREBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, at \$2.00 each. Fisher strain.
MRS. TRACY RUSH, Ithaca, No. 7, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. Both combs. Write for free catalog and our new proposition in regard to good breeding cockerels.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS FROM LAYING strain. \$3.00. Express NOT prepaid.
E. J. GOODRICH, Ovid, Mich.

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

ORPINGTONS

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

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, four months old. \$4.50 each.
THOS. MAXWELL, Applegate, Mich. Box 124

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

HUSKING AND CRIBBING TIME

THE SEASON is at hand for gathering the corn crop. While some sections have suffered from drought, on the whole the crop is a big one; the second best we have ever grown. Corn is a hot weather plant and the season was warm. We had no early frosts to interfere with maturing, so we have today throughout this country a fine crop of corn well matured and the time for gathering and housing is here.

It is wise to pick the corn early, and as it is well matured there will be no danger from heating. Husking is a disagreeable job when it is cold, and rain or snow makes the task still harder. To properly house the crop will be a difficult task this year, as storage space for corn is limited. A good deal of the old corn was carried over and is still on hand. Besides this, many of the buildings are badly out of repair. Old wooden cribs are fast deteriorating through decay and attacks by rats and mice, and are becoming unfit for the proper storing of corn.

What is the use of going to the trouble and expense of growing a crop, of gathering it, and then losing a large part by poor storage? Yet this is just what is taking place on thousands of our farms throughout this country. The waste and destruction from this source runs into a vast sum, sufficient beyond question to provide every farm with a good storage for corn.

The metal corn crib is one which can be quickly constructed, and is therefore at this time of the year the principal crib to consider. Good metal cribs are on the market and are made in all sizes. They have the advantage of being fireproof, absolutely mouse and rat proof and amply provided with ventilation so that the corn is kept in the finest condition. They can easily be moved from place to place, and on this account are especially valuable for the renter. They are strong, and being of metal bolted on the inside and having a metal door, they are theft proof. The heavy galvanizing prevents rust, and when the crib is constructed on a cement floor and foundation, it becomes a permanent building, useful not only for corn storage but for the housing of many other valuable crops and commodities.

The metal corn crib is not an experiment. It has been thoroughly tested out during the past five or six years and has proven to be a splendid method for storing corn. It is not high in price, and when its many advantages are taken into account it is a good investment.—A. L. Haacker

MINORCAS

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

ANCONAS

3000 EARLY APRIL HATCHED FULLY MATURED ANCONAS.
BUCKEYE ANCONA FARM
NEW LONDON, OHIO.

Heavy layers and show birds, none better. Reasonable prices and quality stock is our motto. Can furnish winners for any show. Ask for our late winnings at Columbus, O., Louisville, Ky., Cleveland, O., Pittsburg, Pa., Hagerstown and Cumberland, Md. Cks. Hens, Cks. Pul. and Mated Pens always for sale. Eggs and Baby Chicks in season. 100,000 Incubator capacity. Write us and get the best.

LANGSHAN

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

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.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS

Unrelated stock \$6.00 this month.
THOS. G. CALLAGHAN, Fenton, Mich.

FOR SALE EARLY HATCHED NARRAGAN set turkey. Extra large, pure-bred stock.
MRS. O. W. REEBE, Adrian, Mich. R 7

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

110 ACRES ON IMPROVED ROAD, PAIR horses, hay, 10 cows, fodder, potatoes, cream separator, full tools, implements, etc. included to quick buyer; short walk village; good markets, dark loamy fields, 15-cow pasture, wood, good 8-room house, big barn, stable, garage. Owner unable to farm \$2800 part cash, easy terms. Details and picture page 16 Catalog 1100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

\$900 SECURES 40-ACRE FARM, FURNI-ture, horse, cow, poultry, pigs, hay, potatoes, equipment thrown in; good income, security, await you here; on improved road; short walk RR, close high school town; fertile loamy tillage; 8-cow, wire-fenced pasture, woodland; fruit; attractive 5-room house, piazza, close river and bay; substantial barn. For immediate sale, \$1850 takes all, only \$900 needed, easy terms. Real home providing living, security. Quick action necessary. Catalog free. ROYAL D. ROOD, R. No. 3 (Marks) Tawas City, Mich.

68 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, MOSTLY ALL cleared. Fair frame house, new barn built last year, 32x46; frame granary 14x20, good well 250 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.

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, 80 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, C. C. CATES, Fountain, Mich.

FOR SALE: 46 A. TERMS, SIX-ROOM house, good buildings, rich soil. Fruit, spring pasture. Equipment if wanted. School across street. Gravel road, 2 miles railroad. Electric. W. H. SCHULTZ, Imlay City, Mich.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE: 20 ACRES APPLE ORCHARD 23 years old, to anyone buying this at \$200 per acre will make present of 90 acres good farm land, house and barns. CHAS. PARKER, Traverse City, Mich., R. 7, Box 86.

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

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

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

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

FOR EXCHANGE—WELL IMPROVED 160 acres near Webb, Ia.; equity \$15,000.00, balance long time. Want cheap land for equity. BOX 121, Peterson, Iowa.

160 A. BLACK SANDY LOAM, FINE buildings, 2-1-2 miles from Vestaburg, \$10,000 part cash, bal. easy terms. A. C. DIAMOND, Vestaburg, Mich.

80 ACRES, 3-4 MILE TO ELEVATOR, postoffice, stores on R. F. D. Bearing orchard good water, easy terms. ETHEL JACKSON, Rhodes, Mich.

BARGAINS IN NON-IRRIGATED FARMS IN rain belt of eastern Colorado. Write for prices. GUST WESTMAN, Flagler, Colorado.

50 A. IDEAL DAIRY FARM WITH ESTAB-lished milk trade in town of 500 population. Good 11 room house, barn 25x38 full basement, cow barn 20x50 full basement, tile silo. Electric lights in buildings and running water on farm. Can be bought for less than buildin are worth. Write for price and terms. N. R. PETER, Wolverine, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY

FOR SALE—REO SPEED WAGON IN A1 condition, stake body, good tires, motor perfect. Will take in Ford pick-up or roadster. M. RUTTA, Woodward, Eaton Road, Royal Oak, Mich.

WE SELL NEEDLES AND REPAIR ALL makes of sewing machines. Let us know your troubles. We can help you. THE DE STEIGER MUSIC CO., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

NEVER-KLOG SAW DUST BLOWER, Guar-anteed five years. Cash or easy terms. Write for circular. HILL-CURTIS CO., 1507 No. Pitcher St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

INTERNATIONAL 8-16 TRACTOR, OLIVER 2-14 bottom plow and tandem disc. Used 2 seasons. All for \$650. C. G. HUNTLY, Eaton Rapids, Mich., R. 8.

SEED

CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLER SEED POTA-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.

GUARANTEED RED CLOVER \$9.00 BU; Alfalfa \$6.00; Sweet Clover \$5.00; Grimm alfalfa \$15.00; Sudan \$1.75; Sacks free. MARIE G. MEIER, Salina, Kansas.

GENERAL

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

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.

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

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

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.

CRUDE OIL FOR SALE NATURE'S OWN remedy. Write or wire. O. D. ARNOLD, Bryant, Ind.

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

HOGS EATING CHICKENS. THE DOUBLE pointed Poultry Protector attached to the nose is guaranteed to prevent it or money back. Four Protectors with printed instructions for \$1.00. Send no money. Just write to THOMAS LYNCH, Jefferson, Iowa, and the Protectors will be mailed you at once. When they arrive pay the postman \$1.00.

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.

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

MORE MONEY FOR YOUR HOLIDAY LIVE and dressed poultry. Get our quotation before selling. GLENN AND ANDERSON CO., 40 years at 26 Fulton St., Chicago, Illinois.

HONEY, HONEY, HONEY, \$1.35 FOF 5 pound pail Postpaid. The best spread for your pancakes. JOHN D. DIETRICH, Middleville, Mich.

HIDES TANNED OR LEATHER SOLD DI-rect. Harness tanned 35c, sole 40c pound finished weight. Send hides or get prices. COCHRAN TANNERY, Greenville, Michigan.

PURE COUNTRY SORGHUM MOLASSES, extra good. Five gal. can \$5.00. Sample 10c. CHAS. TOBIAS, Mfg., Crothersville, Ind.

MR. CATTLE FEEDER, IF YOU ARE IN the market for feeding cattle on shares, write at once. JOHN ENGLEHEART, Curran, Mich.

FULL BARREL LOTS DISHES, SLIGHTLY damaged crockery. Shipped any address direct from Pottery, Ohio, for \$6.00. Lots are well assorted and still serviceable; plates, platters, cups and saucers, bowls, pitchers, bakers, mugs, mappies, etc., a little of each. Send cash with order. Write us. E. SWASEY & CO., Center Street, Portland, Maine.

TOBACCO

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. &

TOBACCO, KENTUCKY'S NATURAL LEAF Smoking 10 lbs. \$1.75. Hand selected chewing 3 lbs. \$1.00. Free except for preparing. WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, KENTUCKY'S finest, 8 years old. Specially picked chewing, 2 pounds \$1.00; 10 pounds \$4.00. Smoking, first grade, 3 pounds \$1.00; second grade, 3 pounds \$1.00; postpaid. HANCOCK LEAF TOBACCO ASSOCIATION, Department 36, Hawesville, Kentucky.

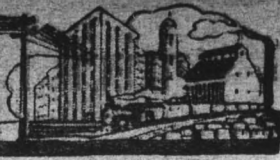
KENTUCKY'S FINE CHEWING AND SMOK-ing tobacco. Aged in bulk, three years old. Rich and mellow. Long silky leaf. 10 pounds \$3.00 postpaid. ADAMS BROTHERS, Bardwell, Ky.

NURSERY STOCK

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. Prepaid name. Write GOSLEVILLE, MICHIGAN, NURSERIES.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THE GENERAL domestic trade and business situation is said to be improving rapidly and men of large business experience are predicting a marked revival, next spring all along the line. The most discouraging feature of the present situation is the bad financial condition of nearly all foreign countries, resulting from reckless inflation of the currency and many other loose financial methods that have been growing steadily worse ever since the signing of the armistice.

The market for the various staple commodities of trade is steadily gaining in dependability and general firmness. The recovery in the demand for structural steel and iron is one of the wonders of the season; selling prices are steadily increasing in the departments referred to and, in spite of the advance in prices the demand is increasing. Reviewing the situation, it now develops that the low price for steel was registered last July and that since that time market conditions and the general demand have been steadily growing stronger. In this country, steel may be taken as the business barometer; when it prospers other staple commodities soon begin to show signs of improvement. The talk of a merger of several independent steel manufacturers into an organization, similar to the U. S. Steel Corporation, proves that the "independents" have been fighting a losing battle with their over-grown competitor and are considering seriously a plan through which they hope to get a larger share of the business.

The calling off of the railroad strike is productive of an easier feeling in business circles and will, without doubt result in the placing of commitments that have been held up, pending a settlement of the labor controversy. Stock market operations have been largely professional of late giving very little or no indication of the general trend of the market. Call money has ruled around 5 1-2 per cent; short and long time accommodation paper is available at 6 to 6 1-2 per cent.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., NOV. 2, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.25	1.11 1/2	1.11
No. 2 White	1.22		
No. 3 Mixed	1.22		.99

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

	No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed
Detroit	2.21	2.19	2.19

There has been very little activity in the grain markets following the adjustment of the strike which failed to bring the improvement expected. It was apparent that the trade came to the conclusion some days before the date set for the strike that it would not materialize, and discounted the effect accordingly. Export business is lifeless. The only factors which are holding the market up in face of the drop in exports are the rapidly decreasing visible supplies and the known shortness of the crop. At that, however, visible supplies are very large and farmers are still selling freely. A change to colder weather and the subsequent breaking up of country roads thereby hindering the farm-to-market movement would it is felt, greatly improve the chances for higher prices. The bears are using as an argument against higher prices the nearness of the Argentine and Australian harvests, but it is likely that the trade has already discounted the effect which these supplies would have upon the market, and while prices may temporarily sag following the movement in quantity of southern hemisphere wheat, it is believed that this influence can keep the market long depressed. Statistically the wheat situation is as bullish as it can be, and nearly the entire trade so concedes it. Other factors will likely keep prices to their present level or thereabouts for some period of time, but the time is com-

Edited by H. H. MACK

MARKET SUMMARY

Wheat strikes new low level in Chicago. Other grains weak and lower than a week ago. Immediately higher prices expected but market likely to ease up again when southern hemisphere movement begins in about three weeks. Beans lower but firm. Potatoes lower than a week ago. Hay easy. Poultry and eggs in good demand and scarce. Much higher prices expected on these with advent of holidays.

SPECIAL: As we go to press the directors of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n are making a last effort to agree with the Detroit distributors on November milk price. Distributors offered \$2.31 with surplus clause which was rejected. They came back with \$2.31 without surplus clause; also rejected. Producers asking \$2.51 without surplus clause, but distributors refuse to pay it. Attitude of distributors indicates a desire to break with Producers' Ass'n. Outcome uncertain.

ing when there will not be enough wheat to supply the demand, and prices are bound to rise. We are prices are bound to rise.

CORN

Corn was not active last week but was firm however and prices showed some gain. On the Detroit market last Friday the price was up to 55c for No. 2 yellow but on Saturday the market weakened and there was a decline of 1-2c in price. Chicago reported that very few dealers were free sellers last week and any drop in price brought out the speculators. Farmers were not inclined to market their surplus and receipts were the lightest at Chicago they have been for some time. Receipts at that point amounted to 2,241,000 bushels, compared with 1,911,000

CORN PRICES PER BU., NOV. 2, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.54	.48	.63
No. 3 Yellow	.53		
No. 4 Yellow	.50		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

	No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.
Detroit	1.00		

bushels last year during the same week. Shipping demand was poor on that market, and only 1,904,000 bushels were shipped out. Speculative interests came out on any drop in prices as they believe Europe will be in need of considerable of our crop owing to her poor root crops this year. It was rumored last week that there was some export business being done at the gulf as New Orleans was bidding quite heavily for corn. In general, though, the country over, demand was of a local nature. At the end of the week this coarse grain was weak at the majority of the leading markets of this country and prices were off. We

would not be surprised to see this weakness continue during the present week and prices go some lower. Light offerings will hold the market from going to pieces but as long as demand does not increase prices will not show much of an advance.

OATS

Oats are a trifle higher and the tone is firm. Export demand is practically nil, and the domestic is

OAT PRICES (new) BU., NOV. 2, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.39	.34 1/2	.45
No. 3 White	.36	.31	
No. 4 White	.33		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

	No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White
Detroit	.58	.56 1/2	.53 1/2

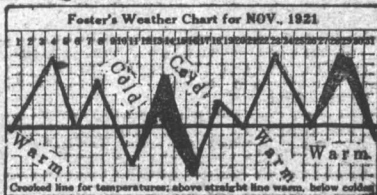
not much better. It will be well along toward the close of the year we think before the oat market will show any material improvement.

RYE

Like corn the rye market was devoid of attractive features last week but the price advanced, only to later decline. The price today at Detroit is 86c for Cash No. 2. Apparently export business is not as good now as it was during the month of September when 3,712,635 bushels went out of this country, against 2,464,422 bushels the same week a year ago. A review of the export business done shows that from Jan. 1st of this year until Oct. 1st over 25,000,000 bushels were shipped from the United States. During the same period last year nearly 44,000,000 bushels went to foreign ports. The exports for this period in 1919 were only a little over 2,000,000 more this year while the shipments during the 9-month period in 1918 were only about one-fourth of those of 1921.

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3, 1921. —A moderate cool wave is expected in the northern parts of Michigan near Nov. 5, a warm wave near 8, a cool wave and blizzard near 11. Near these dates these weather features will cover all the northern Rockies, Pacific slope, western Canada and northwestern America. Beginning with high temperatures and moderate storm forces, in the far northwest, the usual weather that precedes a great continental storm disturbance will affect the whole continent.

That great November storm, with its varying weather features will move toward New Orleans and then, gradually turn, moving over and along the Alleghenies and down the St. Lawrence river, then out along the European steamer line towards Great Britain. Of course the last end of this great storm, the blizzard part,

will interest you most. I expect the central part of the cold wave to reach Missouri not far from Nov. 13, Texas 14, Ohio 15, Quebec and Maine 16. It will be a big cold wave and will effect the whole continent. I have given only its central portions and they are usually the mildest part of it; the fiercest part of these bad weather storms usually occur northeast of the central parts.

But you must know something about the weather signs that are hung out above you. I can not give the exact path the central parts of storms will take, but the weather signs above will indicate how the storm is moving. If you can see a daily U. S. Weather Bureau map about that time the information will be valuable to you. The U. S. Weather Bureau is a success in showing what the weather has been and then, having my forecasts you will be prepared for coming weather events.

This storm and that expected near Nov. 28 will bring the principal precipitations of the month. But I am expecting the total precipitation of the month to be less than usual.

W. T. Foster

BARLEY

The barley market continues on its way, quiet with only slight changes in prices, and few know this grain is going out of the country at a great rate, shipments for September aggregating over 5,000,000 bushels, against over 2,000,000 bushels last year during the corresponding week. Exports for this year up to Oct. 1st amounted to 20,410,876 bushels, or nearly 3,000,000 bushels more than was sold to foreigners during the entire twelve months of 1920. Taking the past 3-year average into consideration exports of barley should show a decline from now until the first of the year but present indications are that when the total of the year's shipments is compiled it will show that the only year to lead 1921 will be 1919 when 37,611,840 bushels were sent to foreign countries. Detroit quotes feeding at \$1.10@1.20 per cwt. while at Chicago it is 48@54c per bushel.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., NOV. 2, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.40	5.58	5.18
Red Kidneys		8.63	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

	C. H. P.
Detroit	6.40

For three weeks we have been telling you that beans would decline. They have done so. Last week they dropped 15 cents at Detroit, while the market at other points was weak and showed a tendency to go down. New York growers have been selling their crop as fast as they could get it to market which is a good thing for the farmer. As we go to press the market is steady. We look for the market to remain at about its present level for some weeks. There may be further declines and there may be further advances, but we don't believe these will be of much consequence. An easing up in the movement, together with colder weather will strengthen up the market again. The demand is light and the supply plentiful and few look for the market to come back to the price levels of even a few weeks ago.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., NOV. 2, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		2.12
Chicago	1.73	1.78
New York		2.08
Pittsburg		2.34

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Detroit	2.00

Our chart published in the Oct. 22nd issue indicated our belief in lower prices for the week ending Oct. 29th. This belief was justified. Prices declined last week in nearly every important market. Simultaneously, however, the movement slackened up and the chances seem good for the November advance which was also predicted on the chart. Digging continues to show material improvement in crop prospects particularly in Michigan, but reports from the east tell of the prevalence of rot. The movement into primary markets shows some falling off, the total carlot movement last week Tuesday dropping for the first time in several weeks below 1,500 cars. Large quantities of potatoes have gone into store and private cellars and the demand has consequently become less active. With colder weather in the offing and tens of thousands of bushels in transit in unfired box cars, fear is expressed of a good deal of damage by freezing. The first sign of cold weather and the slightest falling off in the movement will, we believe, be instantly reflected in higher prices.

ONIONS

The demand for onions slowed down some last week but in spite of this fact prices remained steady, and

at Chicago advanced from 25 to 50c. A few blocks of stock changed hands last week on that market at \$5 per cwt., on both red and yellow varieties but trading was slow and quotations were \$5@5.25 for good storage stock. Prices on the New York market are also higher and the tone of the market is steady. Receipts are fair on the majority of the larger markets.

Onion growers of this state believe the recent government estimate of the 1921 crop is too high. The government estimated the crop at 85 per cent of normal but growers declare it will be about 50 per cent. The Michigan market is firm and buying for storage is going on freely.

APPLES

Apples are easy at Chicago and offerings are greatly exceeding the existing demand. At present the market is heavily stocked with a poor quality of fruit. Barreled stock moved slowly at Chicago last week and while on a few choice varieties, prices advanced over the week before quotations in general were easier. Offerings of Michigan bushel packed stock were somewhat smaller and where quotations were made, they were principally for bushels as a whole, with no distinction made as to variety. "A" grade, two and one-half inch apples sold for \$1.75@2 per bushel, while undergrades ranged from 75c to \$1.25.

Quotations on the different barreled varieties in Chicago at the close of last week were: Jonathans, \$8@9; Greenings, \$9.50@10; Kings, \$8@8.50; Spies, \$8@8.50; Baldwins, \$6@7; Grimes Golden, \$9@10; Tolman Sweets, \$6@6.50; McIntosh, \$8@8.50; Spitzenbergs, \$8; Hubbardston, \$7@7.50; unclassified, \$2.75@4.50.

HAY

The tone of the hay market has not shown much of a change since last week. The market is somewhat easier at many points owing to the calling off for the present of the threatened railroad strike and at Detroit prices are down \$1 but at New York receipts have not increased and prices for good grades are higher. Demand is good in the east and offerings are immediately snapped up. The Chicago market rules steady but demand is less active. The decline of last week at Detroit brings standard timothy down to \$18@19 per ton with the best grade \$1 higher. No. 1 clover mixed closed the week at \$15@16 per ton and No. 1 clover was \$14@15 per ton. Markets outside the state were from \$1 to \$10 higher.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

There is very little information that can be gained by the student of markets, from recent daily price fluctuations. In the beginning, the apparent certainty of a strike of railway employees that would completely tie up the lines of transportation, throughout the country, caused a rush of cattle and other live stock to market and a big break in market values followed. Then came a falling off in arrivals and a feeling, on the part of killers and distributors, that perhaps a meat famine might eventually result from a prolonged strike, as a natural result of these conditions values hardened, somewhat. Then came the announcement that the strike was all off and both killers and distributors found themselves over-stocked, with an extremely quiet trade in immediate prospect. The net result of the whole strike episode is a big decline in live stock values that places some kinds at the lowest market value of the year, so far.

In the Chicago cattle trade, the close last week was again nearly down to the recent low levels in prices but this was considered a temporary condition resulting from the strike flurry. The cattle markets of the country are, just now, in a critical condition, it is true and they need "nursing" with moderate supplies of native cattle, until the fog end of the range run is marketed. Far too many half-fat steers and heifers are coming, that with 30 days full feeding, could be fairly well ripened and carried past the danger of western range competition. It is an open secret that strictly prime corned cattle are extremely scarce and every time the supply lets up a lit-

tle, prices shoot up. Early last week the demand for stocker and feeder cattle showed 100 per cent gain in demand but the strike settlement took the wind out of that market as it did in all other branches of the trade. When the smoke of the look-out for strike clears away it is believed that the cattle market will again give a better account of itself.

Aside from the temporary break in values resulting from the strike settlement, the sheep and lamb market seems to be in much better shape than at any preceding date this year. That the number of animals in the hands of feeders is much smaller than usual is universally conceded and experts in this market department are predicting much higher prices than those which prevail at present for fat lambs of handy weights. A Buffalo buyer has been visiting Michigan lamb feeders, of late, offering \$9 per cwt. for lambs on December delivery but with very few takers. It should be remembered that there will be no supply of frozen New Zealand mutton to clutter up this winter's sheep and lamb market. Another good omen, for the sheep trade of the coming year, is the recent marked improvement in the demand for the cheaper grades of wool.

Burdensome receipts of live hogs, of late, have had a depressing effect on prices and, for the present, the \$8 quotation has been erased in the division devoted to mixed butchers weights. Light-weight killers have felt the break most because the supply of this grade has been excessive. Very few good healthy pigs are coming making it possible to place all arrivals in this department at higher prices than can be obtained for any other grade on the list.

The greatest problem facing the hog grower at the present time is how to find an adequate outlet for the surplus lard that will be produced during the coming year. American packers refuse to accept anything but cash from Germany until something develops to improve the condition of that country's finances. It is to be hoped that some arrangement will be made so that our German friends, on the other side of the ocean, can have all of our lard that they want.

Live Stock Prices

The following prices were paid at the Detroit Stockyard Tuesday, Nov. 1.

Cattle	
Best heavy steers	6.50@6.75
Best handy wt. butchers steers	6.25@7.50
Mixed steers and heifers	5.50@6.25
Handy light butchers	4.75@5.25
Light butchers	4.00@4.50
Best cows	4.50@5.25
Butcher cows	3.00@4.00
Cutters	2.50@2.75
Canners	2.00@2.25
Choice bulls	4.50@5.00
Bologna bulls	4.00@4.50
Stock bulls	3.00@3.75
Feeders	5.25@6.00
Stockers	4.00@5.25
Milkers and springers	4.50@100.00
Calves	
Best	12.50@13.00
Others	4.00@11.50
Sheep and Lambs	
Best lambs	8.25@8.50
Fair lambs	7.00@7.75
Light to common lambs	5.00@6.00
Fair to good sheep	3.50@3.75
Culls and common	1.00@2.00
Hogs	
Mixed hogs	8.25
Extreme heavy	7.50
Roughs	6.50
Stags	5.00
Boars	3.00

The MARKET EDITORS MAIL BOX

What do you think of the prices of beef after the holidays? Would you advise me to hold cattle or sell them soon?—A Michigan Business Farmer Subscriber, Norwalk, Mich.

Your letter asking advice about marketing cattle is before me and I will undertake the rather difficult job of making reply to it. The current beef cattle market seems to have a strong upward trend, just now and my belief is that the holiday trade will be decidedly active. Coolers are practically bare of good beef and, in my opinion, not many cattle now on full feed, will be ready for the December market. Corn is plentiful and the prospective crop of fat cattle bids fair to about equal the demand which will hardly be as strong as in other years. I am inclined to favor selling fat cattle before December 1.—H. H. Mack.

WOOL

The demand for wool was irregular last week and the goods market rather slow but conditions in general were healthy.

Wool quotations: 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@27c; 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 eight months, 50@55c.

California—Northern, 70@75c; middle county, 65@68c; southern, 50@55c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, November 1st

Butter—Best creamery, in tubs, 27@40c per pound.

Eggs—Fresh, candled and graded, 45@51c; storage, 33@35c per dozen.

Apples—Greening, \$2.50@3; Baldwins, \$2.25@2.50; Spy, 2.50@3; Jonathan, \$3.25@3.50; Snow, \$3.50@4 per bushel; western, boxes, \$3.25@3.75.

Cabbage—50@70c per bushel.

Celery—Michigan, 25@30c per doz.; \$1 per box.

Onions—Eastern, \$5.50@6; Indiana, \$5@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, 20@21c; Leghorns, springs, 17@18c; large fat hens, 23@24c; medium hens, 20@22c; small hens, 14c; old roosters, 14@15c; ducks, 24c; geese, 21@22c; turkeys, 30c per pound.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 6c; No. 1 green, 5c; No. 1 cured bulls, 4c; No. 1 green bulls, 3c; No. 1 cured calf, 14c; No. 1 green calf, 18c; No. 1 cured kip, 9c; No. 1 green kip, 8c; No. 1 horsehides, \$2.60; No. 2 horsehides, \$1.50; sheep pelts, 25c@31; grubby hides, 2c under No. 2; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 calf and kip 1-2c under No. 1.

Feed—Bran, \$20.50; standard middlings, \$22; fine middlings, \$25; cracked corn, \$27; coarse cornmeal, \$24; chop, \$21 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

CROP REPORTS

Saginaw—Fine fall weather. Husking corn is the order of the day. Potatoes are all dug and were better than expected. Auction sale nearly every day; cows that are tuberculosis tested bring a fairly good price, others selling cheap. A lot of fall plowing being done. The ground is in fine condition for that work.—G. L., Oct. 28.

Allegan (E.)—Potatoes dug; yield heavier than expected but not so good as last year. Farmers husking and hauling corn and stalks to cribs and barns. Quite a few auction sales in community. Ear worm has done considerable damage to corn field. Weather fine; but one hard frost.—L. B. M., Oct. 28.

Hillsdale—Buckwheat all threshed and the yield fair. Quite dry for corn husking this week although we have had one rain during the week. There are several public sales advertised to be held this week or the first of next. The tuberculosis testing is about finished in this county and the veterinarians expect to test the cattle in the city of Hillsdale last.—Reno J. Fast, Oct. 28.

Genesee—Ideal fall weather. Corn dry enough so that what was not put in silo is being shredded and fodder put in barns. Some farmers making a few extra dollars drawing gravel on roads. A great deal of fall plowing done and all work well in hand.—A. R. Graham, Oct. 28th.

X IF YOUR ADDRESS LABEL ON THIS COPY BEARS THE BLUE PENCILLED X—

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Be sure and make up your list of words beginning with "B."—You can win \$500.00—See back cover.

Only 14 Days Left!

Remember, November 19th, marks the close of the great "S" Puzzle contest---so if you or someone in your family has not sent in your list to compete in the great \$500 FIRST PRIZE contest---DO IT RIGHT AWAY!

PUZZLE CONTEST
CLOSES

NOVEMBER
19TH

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

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



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

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JUDGES:

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

Rules of the Contest--Observe Them

1. Any man, woman, boy or girl who is not an employee of the Michigan Business Farmer, or a member of employee's family, may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.

2. All answers must be mailed by November 19th, 1921 and sent to Contest Manager, The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

3. All lists of names should be written on one side of the paper only and numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, etc. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right-hand corner. Do not write subscribers names or anything else on same paper with list of words; use separate sheet.

4. Only words found in the English Dictionary will be counted. Do Not use obsolete words. Use either the singular or plural, but where the plural is used the singular can not be counted, and vice versa.

5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects. An object can be named only once; however, any part of the object may also be named.

6. Do not use hyphenated or compound words or any word formed by the combination of two or more complete English words, where each word in itself is a separate object.

7. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of names of visible objects shown in the picture that begin with the letter "S" will be awarded First Prize, etc. Neatness, style or handwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winners.

8. Candidates may co-operate in answering the puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to more than one of any group outside of the family where two or more have been working together.

9. In the event of a tie for any prize offered, the full amount of such prize will be paid to each tied participant.

10. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not subscriptions for the Michigan Business Farmer are sent in.

11. Ex-Gov. Fred M. Warner, Farmington, Mich.; A. B. Cook, Pres. Michigan State Grange and George W. Dickinson, Sec'y-Mgr., Michigan State Fair have been asked to act as judges and decide the winners. They will use Webster's Dictionary as reference and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.

12. The judges will meet directly following close of the contest and announcement and correct list of words will be published in the Michigan Business Farmer just as quickly thereafter as possible.

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

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

You Can Win \$500

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

The Prizes:

Winning Answers Will Receive Cash Prizes as Follows

15 Grand Prizes	Prizes given if NO Subscriptions are sent.	Prizes given if TWO \$1 Subscriptions are sent.	Prizes given if FIVE \$1 Subscriptions are sent.
1st Prize	\$20.00	\$300.00	\$500.00
2nd Prize	10.00	150.00	250.00
3rd Prize	5.00	75.00	125.00
4th Prize	5.00	50.00	75.00
5th Prize	5.00	30.00	50.00
6th Prize	3.00	20.00	40.00
7th Prize	3.00	15.00	30.00
8th Prize	3.00	10.00	20.00
9th Prize	2.00	10.00	20.00
10th to 15th	2.00	10.00	15.00

If You Have Already Sent In Your List Of Objects

but have not sent in the subscriptions to qualify your answer, if correct for the larger prizes, DO SO TODAY! Leave no stone unturned to assure your winning the \$500 First Prize.

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