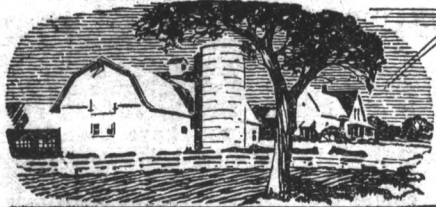
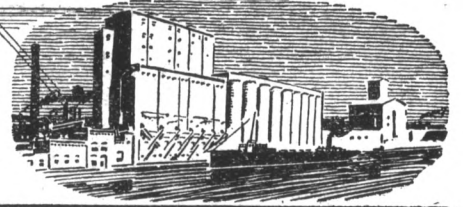


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Canadian Progressives Led by Michigan Men

*Early Settlers From Peninsular State are Taking Over Reins of Government
in Canadian Provinces*

By JOHN GLADSTONE GRACE
(Exclusive to the Business Farmer)

AT THE birth of the Agrarian movement in the Canadian West—it was first christened the Grain Growers' League—Michigan and Missouri transplanted farmers were the largest factors with the Canadians. The great legion of producers realized that they were cultivating the soil largely for the advantage of grain brokers in Winnipeg and small politicians at Ottawa. In the legislatures of Alberta, at Edmonton; and at Regina the capital of Saskatchewan provinces, you will find today among the newly elected members, some stalwart agriculturists who formerly tilled the soil in such districts as Mt. Clemens, Marquette, Adrian, Detroit, Jackson, Sault Ste. Marie or were students at the Lansing Agricultural College in Michigan state.

History will be searched in vain to find that agriculture has any status in any of the old kingdoms or republics of Europe. Denmark and Belgium, both small countries, but well governed are two in which the breeders and exporters of pure bred stock and expert cultivators of the soil, are recognized in the mechanical or peasant class. It is said that James G. Blaine, was one of the first American statesmen and economists to consult the farmers in the making of treaties and tariffs. After the American Civil War, the conditions were such in Michigan and adjoining states, with spurious silver and disputed paper currency, that a tariff wall to prevent Europe from dumping cheap labor-made goods in U. S. became a national necessity. Now with an army and a navy, second to none, and the acknowledged leader and banker of the world, the United States can afford to sympathize with the oppressed, and to be just and even generous with sister states. In the great grain growing and stock-raising states of the republic, this must soon become obvious to the farmers and producers. If the United States got nothing else out of the war, the premiums and pre-eminence conceded by the world to their flag and paper currency amply repays them. The Canadian farmer believes that our dollar bill should be worth 100 cents under every flag that flies.

Apart from our harvests of the soil and the sea, we have taken from Cobalt silver camp up to December, 1920, the enormous sum of \$205,000,000; the Sudbury nickel mines \$500,000,000, (the only nickel property in the world) and the Hollinger gold mine, as a sample, has produced more gold in the period of its operation than any other in the world's history. The only asbestos in the world is in Megantic county, Quebec province, while an oil well throwing

THERE IS A good deal we admire about our next-door neighbor, Canada. We admire particularly the sterling independence of her farmers. As in every country on the globe the farmers of Canada have received the least consideration from the hands of the government. Powerful and pernicious interests got control of the provincial and federal patronage and set about to secure unto themselves the many benefits which government is capable of bestowing. But the farmers of the great western provinces, stirred to resentment by their patriotic leaders, have arose and in the past dozen years have taken such strides along political lines that they bid fair to gain control of the government of the entire Dominion. The articles published herewith treats of this subject and was written especially for the Business Farmer by one of the best known writers in Canada.—Editor.

2,000 barrels per day of superior oil has just been proved and capped at Fort Norman, in the unorganized Northwest Territories. This is not a boast. You cannot buy a single share of stock in that American-owned oil concern. I am not here called upon to even mention that the bulk of the pulp and pine forests of the world are growing on Canadian soil.

Dishonesty, selfishness and incapacity in our public men, has been, and is today, in federal affairs, our greatest menace. Swept off their feet by sectarian, jingle, racial calls, often planned in London, and directed by an infamous publicity propaganda in general elections, the farmers of the Dominion have come to realize now that the producers must pay the bills from the six top inches of the soil. Now after the greatest of world wars—our only heroes are our private soldiers but the knighted criminal profiteers are still outside the penitentiaries—the mass of the Dominion are call-

ing for a new charter and they are going to have it. The transplanted American farmers many of them from Michigan and adjoining states have played an honorable and dignified part in the agrarian movement. They realized that the spokesmen should be native Canadians, and were fortunate indeed when they found Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar, M. P., of Manitoba. He is not much over 40 years, born in Ontario, the scion of rugged Scotch non-conformist stock, and is highly educated in the arts and sciences as well as in agriculture. He gave up the classroom a few years ago to return to his father's farm not many miles from Winnipeg.

It was at one of the great farmers conventions that Tommy Crerar was found. At these gatherings, the grain brokers, bankers, commission agencies, speculators, exploiters and middlemen of many brands, were there with bells on. The farmers brought their wheat to the elevators in those days and usually took what was handed to them. Acrimonious discussions sprung up frequently in these conventions but the farmers were getting nowhere. A tall, husky youngster on the back benches, took the floor, and speaking classic English, in ringing tones, he told the farmer that they must first resolve to be farmers on election day, as well as the other 364 days of the year. Otherwise they were only wasting their time, he said. It was Crerar. Thus a new party was born, and a leader, who will be a Prime Minister of the Dominion within a few months, was discovered.

The Progressive party—farm, labor and soldier—were met by the bell boys or ministers of the "invisible government" who saw danger ahead for pirates, with the charge of "class legislation" and "Bolshevism." The electors responded by calling public meetings in Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Quebec, Hamilton and elsewhere, when resolutions were passed repudiating the M. P.'s who were supporting the Union government, and petitioning His Grace, the

Duke of Devonshire, to dissolve his advisors and call a general election. The daily press is thoroughly discredited. In almost every by-election the government candidate was defeated, but the Meighen administration and the M. P.'s are still clinging to their salaries, and denying that they were elected for the duration of the war and no longer. In the respect of the citizens of this country the badge of the United Farmer and allies, ranks next to the gold stripes "twice wounded" on the arms of the soldiers.

(Continued on page 12)



A typical grazing scene in Canada.



Current Agricultural News



50,000 PRODUCERS OBSERVE "BETTER CREAM WEEK"

THE MOVEMENT to make quality production the keystone of every cream producers' business is gaining ground fast. During the week of June 4-11 more than 50,000 producers of the state were observing "Better Cream Week," the work of the Michigan Creamery Managers and Owners Association. Better Cream Week was the public manifestation of a cream improvement campaign that has been going forward noiselessly for some months. Better Cream Week brings the creamery owners, managers and producers to the point where purchasing of cream by grades in addition to butter fat content is close at hand.

Men at cream grading stations are already dividing cream into two grades and lining them up on opposite walls of their receiving stations, both for practice and to show the producer the difference. The creamery owners and managers, through their associations, are also sending "money talks" to 50,000 individual producers, describing the system. Within a year the creamers expect to begin buying cream as a first and second grade product, as demonstrated by the present grading work. The system provides that the farmer shall get more for first grade cream, one to possibly several cents.

In emphasizing the importance of the delivery of sweeter cream for butter making purposes, creamery men point out that prolonged participation in "Better Cream Week" would mean millions in added revenue to farmers. Nine other states made the week of June 4-11 "Better Cream Week."

MICHIGAN RYE TO GERMANY

RYE RAISED near Concord, Michigan, is going to appear as bread on many family tables in Germany soon says the Michigan State Farm Bureau in commenting on a recent report to its elevator exchange, made by an eastern exporter. The report incidentally answers in part the question, "Who eats the bread form Michigan grain?"

On May 20th the car of rye left Concord and was consigned to the steamship Auburn, bound for Hamburg, Germany. A car of rye from Coldwater was consigned to the steamship Hothe, for Rotterdam, Holland. A Coopersville, Michigan car of wheat went May 25 on the steamer Austola for Gibraltar, the English fortress on the point of the Spanish peninsula at the eastern entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. Another car of Coldwater grain found its way into the hold of the linen Ranenbjord with Vakzdaal as its destination. The latter port is presumably a Scandinavian port.

The twelve shipments recorded by this exporter read in like manner. According to the farm bureau 90 per cent of the sales made through its elevator exchange are for the export trade because the Michigan organization has the tonnage which makes it profitable for eastern exporting firms to do business with it.

AUSTRIA DOUBLES GRAIN PAYMENTS TO FARMERS

BY A REGULATION of the State Food Office the official price for grain of the last harvest is now doubled, according to reports received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In July, 1920, it was fixed at 1,000 crowns (exchange value of 1 crown averaged \$0.003 during first quarter of 1921) per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) for the two important grains—wheat and rye—with the stipulation that in March, 1921, the price would be revised. Under the revision the farmer now receives in addition to the price already paid for every 100 kilos of grain, 500 crowns in cash and gifts of artificial fertilizer esti-

mated to have an equivalent value of 500 crowns per 100 kilos of grain.

The details of this latter feature are: For 100 kilos of grain the farmer receives 2 1-2 kilos of ammonium sulphate, 3 3-4 kilos of calcium cyanamide, 10 kilos of superphosphate, and 5 kilos of 40 per cent potassium salts or 10 kilos of 20 per cent potassium salts.

This sum will not immediately fall upon the consumer, as it is not meant to affect anterior prices of bread.

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT SECURES MONEY DENIED AMERICAN FARMERS

NEW YORK bankers have just loaned the Chilean government \$24,000,000 at an interest rate lower than that which American farmers would eagerly pay if they could secure the necessary money to market their crops at a price that would save them from bankruptcy. The security that the farmers have to offer is the best in the world: mobile food commodities with universal demand. But the bankers have no money for them.

What is the reason? If the bankers lend money to the farmers, it will enable them to control their crops until they can secure a fair market price. If money is denied them, they will have to sell for any price the speculators, commission men, and big millers and packers offer them, and the latter can then squeeze the consuming public for "all the traffic will bear," dividing their fat profits with the bankers who finance them, and in many cases controlling the very banks from which they borrow.

OHIO NOT TO BE CLOSED TO U. S. GRAIN GROWERS

ALL COMPLICATIONS which for a time threatened to make it impossible for the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., to operate in Ohio without going to the time, trouble and expense of organizing a separate company in that state, have been removed, according to Clifford Thorne, general counsel for the corporation.

Immediately after it was announced in newspapers, ten days ago, that the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., would not be given a permit to

transact business in Ohio, because the laws of that state did not mention a non-stock, non-profit organization. Mr. Thorne entered into negotiations with Ohio attorneys and Farm Bureau officials. He has received assurance from Columbus that the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., will be permitted to operate, because the law is silent insofar as corporations of that kind are concerned. This solution of the Ohio situation removed from the path of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., the only legal obstacle that has been encountered thus far.

States in which licenses have been granted are: North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Kansas and Minnesota. In Wisconsin, Texas and Illinois, no licenses are requested. In all other states in which the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. expect to operate the necessary legal steps will be completed as quickly as the proper procedure can be carried out.

CREDITS FOR CATTLE OWNERS

THE STRONGEST advocates of rural credit legislation, which is being seriously discussed in Congress at this time, are found among the pure-bred cattle owners and organizations. There is a real reason for this. The initial cost of starting a pure-bred herd of the proper kind is staggering to many dairymen who may be otherwise convinced of its desirability. Men who wish to sell high grade cattle and men who wish to buy high grade cattle have a joint interest in a credit system which will permit loans based on the security of the cattle themselves and their insurance and for a period sufficiently long to permit the benefit and the increase to assist in the payment. For this reason, there is special interest in the Kenyon Bill for the establishment of a rural credit system, which is now pending in the senate and also in Secretary Mellon's statement to the press under date of May 20 in which he says that more liberal rural credits and extension of the present six months rediscount limit by federal reserve banks on agricultural paper should be provided for. Mr. Mellon called attention to legislation on this subject which is now pending in Congress.

Wool Department Adds Fifth Grading Team

SHIAWASSEE county with 13 days of state farm bureau wool pool grading arranged for in lieu of the three days originally assigned to that county is typical of the manner in which the 1921 wool pool is exceeding all expectations says the farm bureau wool department in announcing this week that the total in pool to date is now hovering around the million pound mark. More than four times as much wool has been pooled to date than was in the 1920 pool on June 1 last, according to the farm bureau reports.

Five grading teams are now in the field. Their grading capacity is about 75,000 pounds a day. The fifth grading team started work this week under the direction of a specialist from a well known eastern clothing mill. His services were secured by the farm bureau for the rush of the wool pooling season. On June 1, four grading teams had visited 46 of 112 grading warehouses scattered throughout the state. These men declare that every sign points to a 1921 pool that will far exceed the gigantic total of 3,500,000 pounds pooled in 1920.

Counties which have joined with Shiawassee in furnishing wool volume surprises are Clinton, where the graders have returned a second time to St. Johns to take care of what promises to be a 100,000 pound county pool. To date Midland coun-

ty has assembled more wool than that county shipped into the pool last year. Every county visited thus far has asked for return grading dates.

Midland and Isabella county farmers were among those who found that 50 per cent cash advance on the value of their wool on the day of grading was nearly equivalent to the full price being paid by local wool buyers for wool on a lot basis. That fact brought farmers to the pool in swarms, says the farm bureau wool department. The blanket and suiting manufactures outlet for wool in the pool has now reach such proportions that the turn-over is reported to be about one thousand dollars a day.

Grading dates announced for the week of June 13th follow:

Crew No. 1: Monday, Jones; Tuesday, Schoolcraft; Wednesday, Kalamazoo; Thursday, Climax; Friday, Richland; Saturday, Lawrence; crew No. 2: Monday, Cass City; Tuesday, Fairgrove; Wednesday, Pigeon; Thursday, Friday, Bad Axe; Saturday, Grindstone City; crew No. 3: Monday, Somerset Center; Tuesday, Litchfield; Wednesday, Mulliken; Thursday, Eaton Rapids; Friday, Charlotte; Saturday, Bellvue; crew No. 4: Monday, Lake Odessa; Wednesday, Union City; Thursday, Bronson; Friday, Coldwater; Saturday, Quincy.

(*) Second Trip.

THE ADVANCE OF THE FARM BUREAU

THE AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation has more than a million members and is growing at the rate of 50,000 members a month. In the last six months 307,713 new soldiers of the soil have been recruited in the farm bureau army. Secretary J. W. Coverdale has just completed his report for the six months ending June 1, 1921. There were 869 county farm bureaus on Dec. 1, 1920 and 1,473 on June 1, 1921.

At the permanent organization meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago on March 4, 1920, 28 states affiliated themselves with the national organization; 15 states have joined up since then.

BARUCH INDEPENDENT OF WALL STREET MANIPULATORS

BERNARD M. BARUCH, nationally known as one of the keenest minded financiers in the world, will be financial advisor in the \$10,000,000 Farmers' Finance Corporation, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Baruch will not be actively connected with the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. However, relations between this giant in money matters and those who are responsible for the Farmers' Finance Corporation will be sufficiently close as to give the farmers' grain sales agency full benefit of his experience and ability.

ANOTHER POOLING OPTION IN U. S. G. G. CONTRACT

TO FURTHER serve farmers who wish to test the pooling principle in selling grain, without at the same time committing their whole crop to such an arrangement and of running the risk of having their entire sales organization declared illegal, the Executive Committee of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., at their meeting last week (May 30-31) adopted a new form of optional pool, which will be officially known as "Plan B-3."

Under this option, a grower may elect to pool a third of his grain, to be sold as any pool under the control of the U. S. Association, which will return to all growers signing such election all the money the grain brings, minus handling charges. This option, like other pooling arrangements, can be used during any crop year while the contract is in force, but once adopted, must continue until contract is terminated.

NEW LOW RECORD FOR FARM ANIMAL MORTALITY

NEARLY 7,000,000 domestic animals were lost from disease and exposure on the farms of the United States during the year ending with April, 1921, as the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, has recently estimated and their value was about \$150,000,000. These losses comprise about 369,000 horses and mules, 585,000 lambs, 1,223,000 mature sheep, 1,743,000 cattle, and 2,946,000 swine.

While these numbers are large from any point of view, yet they represent low rates of mortality. The rate for horses and mules, 1.47 per cent, has been exceeded for many years, and the same statement applies to 1.70 per cent loss of cattle from disease and 0.93 per cent from exposure, to 1.48 per cent loss of sheep from exposure, to 4.62 per cent loss of lambs from disease and exposure, and to 4.42 per cent loss of swine from disease, in this case with the exception of two recent lower years. Sheep diseases were fatal about as usual. A mild winter was favorable to the making of this low record of mortality. It is also true that animal mortality from diseases is declining as the various public agencies, understand how to combat them.

Michigan Fruits Suffer Least From Frost

County Agents Report No Section Entirely Destroyed and Average Loss Less Than 20%

IT WOULD APPEAR from the reports we have received from all fruit growing sections in Michigan that our fruit growers can count themselves lucky, not because they did not suffer any loss, but that their losses have been small in comparison with practically all other fruit growing areas in this country.

Assisted by the county agents, whose reports are reprinted below, we have made a complete survey of the damage done by the frosts of late March and early April, which swept practically all sections of America and laid waste the plans of thousands of fruit growers who depend entirely on this crop for their livelihood.

Most Michigan orchards are in the hands of farmers, who grow fruit as a secondary crop and do not thus depend entirely on it. To these men and to the fruit growers of Michigan generally the following reports should prove highly valuable. It would appear to us, that with the general fruit shortage which the Department of Agriculture predicts, it will well behoove the Michigan grower to carefully spray and care for this fruit crop this season, because the lessened production should make for comparatively high prices paid the producers.

From the following reports it would appear that the early press dispatches in metropolitan newspapers were, as usual, greatly exaggerated. The county agents' reports read as follows:

ALLEGAN—"From a commercial standpoint the cherries are gone, pears are very varied; in some orchards quite a fair sprinkling remains, in others the loss is very heavy. This is only a guess of course, but I would say that we might have 40 per cent of the pears left. Plums are very severely damaged, in many cases a total loss. We are not heavy in grapes in this county, but what vineyards we have suffered the same as the Van Buren and Berrien county grape districts. I was out all day with Mr. T. A. Farrand three or four days after the frost of March 28th, and he told me that in his judgment the grapes were 90 per cent or more lost. Regarding peaches, there is a very great difference; in many orchards there is a very good showing, but on the other hand there are large areas where there are practically no peaches, probably 40 pct. would be a liberal estimate. Regarding apples, the general opinion among our growers is that we will have a fairly large crop. Some early apples were injured, and in a few cases quite severely, but the fall and winter apples were not seriously damaged, and much to our surprise after the universal heavy crop of last year, the trees were well loaded with blossoms. The mornings of May 15, 16, 17 were quite severe in some cases here, in fact froze ice, and cut early potatoes quite badly, also damaged strawberries very severely. Probably about half the blossoms were out and these three mornings surely did freeze most of them, but as we meet with growers now after a week has passed away, we find that a good many new blossoms are coming out so the loss is not complete as it seemed, but I cannot help but think that the crop was cut 50 per cent. Other small fruits such as currants and gooseberries were cut severely. To give you some idea of how cold it was here on March 28, when most of the damage was done, I would say that the radiator in the Ford I drive froze solid in going four miles north after dinner. There was a sort of freezing blast which accounts for my frozen radiator. Seedlings are also damaged to a considerable extent by the more recent frost, and by the further fact that we have had no rain and we are at present suffering from the lack of moisture. When you have time come and pay us a visit in this country. Perhaps you do not know that according to the census of 1920 we have more farms than any other county in the United States. Better come and look us up."—Alfred Bentall.

ANTRIM—"So far as I have been able to observe the damage to the fruit in this country has been very little. Our commercial orchards are all on the west side of the county, near Lake

Michigan and around the chain of lakes paralleling the big lake. This region is very free from frost and apples and cherries are coming on fine. A lot of these orchards will not be sprayed or cared for because the owners will not believe that it is possible for the fruit to bring a profitable price. A drop in freight rates would do more good than any amount of frosts and other hard luck in other sections. Potatoes are the only 'small fruits' that we produce in appreciable quantity."—L. L. Drake.

BARRY—"In reply to yours of the 20th inst., will say: Early cherries and plums are practically destroyed, late cherries about 75 per cent, normally early apples 50 per cent, normal late 75 per cent, grapes uncertain, early buds completely killed, the late frost hurt the quality and quantity, but some varieties may be normal. On the whole fruit production will be about 40 per cent normal."—F. W. Bennett.

BENZIE—"Benzie County has not been severely injured as regards fruit prospect this year. The recent freeze had no effect on apples except some early varieties, and we have the prospects of a tremendous crop on bearing trees. Last year was our off year on apples, and it looks as though we should have a good crop this year. Cherries will be less than 50 per cent of a large crop on the sour, and about 25 per cent of a crop on sweets. Some of the sour orchards will have practically no fruit as result of last May's freeze. Plums are entirely killed out by the frost the middle of May. A fair crop of peaches is in prospect, although our acreage is small, due to the killing freeze of three years ago."—James L. Kraker.

CALHOUN—"I am very glad to tell you the little I know about the damage done by the recent frosts. The first blossoms on strawberries are practically gone. The dry weather is affecting the crop somewhat so that there will not be as many second blossoms as we could have expected if there had been sufficient moisture. The grapes are hurt quite materially. There will be a very small cherry crop. The apple crops seem to be cut about in two. It is surprising that a number of peach blossoms lived through the frost. I cannot see any damage done to the crops to speak of, however, I have noticed a few places where barley was sown quite early that it has been frost bitten."—Paul C. Jamieson.

CHARLEVOIX—"Cherries have been damaged to a considerable extent by recent frosts. The first setting of strawberries was also destroyed, but they are coming on again in good shape. Apples apparently are undamaged as are also plums."—C. W. Wing.

EATON—"The earlier frost in April ruined

the cherry crop in the county but did not affect the apples to any extent. This last frost has not done much damage to apples according to reports from the growers. One reports he will have more apples than last year. Strawberries have been damaged, however, and there will be a short crop of these. Taken all through, Mr. Lord, I do not believe there will be a normal crop of our fruits with the exception of apples."—R. E. Decker.

GENESEE—"I find that the damage is comparatively light to what we thought it would be. I believe that a good warm rain would cover up to a large extent the damage done by the frost. This does not promise to be a big apples year as we had last year. The small bush fruit does not seem to be hurt at all."—S. S. Smith.

GRAND TRAVERSE—"Cherries were damaged to some extent by the freeze of March 30th. The prospect for the crop to the best of my knowledge is that we shall have about an average crop for this section. The June drop may modify this somewhat and of course it is impossible to determine what this will be until it comes. Other fruits are so far as we can see free from any damage from any of the frosts that we have had. The small fruits were damaged somewhat, but commercially they do not count for much in this section. Summed up, the prospects seem to be a fair crop of cherries, a good crop of apples, pears and plums. We have so few peaches that they are hardly considered, but what trees there are seem to be pretty well set for this year. It was surely a queer winter and untoward spring for the fruit interests."—J. P. Houstin.

HILLSDALE—"Fall and winter apples are hurt very little. Harvest apples show probably 25 per cent damage. Peaches, cherries and plums about two-thirds crops. Small fruits damaged probably 40 to 50 per cent."—J. W. Simms.

HURON—"The frost of May 15th missed this section entirely. Earlier frosts did some damage to the earlier fruits such as cherries, plums, etc. I examined trees in several localities and estimated about 10 per cent of the buds blasted, which does not mean a 10 per cent damage to the crop as these same trees blossomed plenty full enough. A great many orchards are blossoming full, while others are not. The heavy crop of last year, no doubt sapped the vitality of the trees to such an extent that even though they do blossom it is doubtful about a crop this year. This county as a whole pays very little attention to fruit growing. Orchards are small and neglected as a rule. Trees are not pruned, sprayed and fed as they should be to produce regularly."—Jas. R. Campbell.

(Continued on page 11)

Sugar Companies Discriminate Against Michigan Grower

IT HAS been rumored for some time but I now established as a fact that some of the sugar companies of this state have contracted for beets in neighboring states on a minimum guarantee of \$7 per ton or \$1 per ton more than is guaranteed to Michigan growers. A copy of a contract signed by the Holland-St. Louis Co. with a farmer living in Cook county, Ill., in the possession of the Business Farmer shows the minimum price to be paid as \$7 per ton. According to a letter also in our possession written by an Illinois farmer all the beets contracted for in that state are on the \$7 basis. It is stated that beets have been similarly contracted by other sugar companies in Ohio. Inasmuch as the sugar companies must go to a large extra expense of transporting these beets to the factories and in view of the small percentage of sugar which they contain the question naturally arises, why, if the sugar companies can afford to pay \$7 per ton for an inferior beet grown outside the state which has to be transported double the distance or more, they cannot afford to pay \$7 for beets grown within the state?

It is also learned that the Menominee Sugar

Company has written all its contracts for the present year on the basis of a \$7 guaranteed minimum, and has been unable to secure all of its acreage inside of Michigan at that. When it appeared that the company would have to secure a large portion of its beets in Wisconsin a group of bankers in the sugar companies territory issued a statement to surrounding farmers pleading with them to grow beets and "keep the money at home".

The discriminatory tactics employed by the sugar companies in securing beet acreage only afford another evidence of their intention to ignore the essential rights of the farmers.

T. C. Price, president of the Saginaw County Farm Bureau, and a member of the executive committee of the Beet Growers' Association writes us that representatives of the Defiance Sugar Co., of Ohio are soliciting stock subscriptions from farmers in this state. "They have a typewritten list of several hundred farmers who have taken this stock in Ohio," says Mr. Price. "People in Michigan who are boobs enough to buy that stock will wake up some day and realize that the farmers do not own and will not control that factory or any other factory organized on that principle."

Plenty of Pasture Cheapens Pork Production

Experiments at Michigan Experiment Station Prove Value of Pasturage or Forage Crops

By PROF. G. A. BROWN
Animal Husbandry Department, M. A. C.

WITH the present price of hogs and hay, no assurance that they will not go lower, profitable pork production for the coming season will depend very largely upon the utilization of pasture and forage crops. From experiments conducted at the Michigan Experiment Station it was found the cost of producing 100 pounds of pork is reduced 25 to 40 per cent by feeding pigs on pasture as compared with dry lot feeding. Pasture or forage crops also insure a more healthy, thrifty pig and in this way lessens the risk of loss. The amount of protein rich concentrates, such as tankage, oilmeal, etc., required to balance the pig's ration is reduced one-half by the use of pasture, as fresh green grass contains a large proportion of protein.

Pasture or forage crops will provide the pig with a maintenance ration or, in other words, it will replace from 20 to 40 per cent of the grain which it would be necessary to feed under dry lot conditions. The young growing pig should therefore be fed from two and one-half to three pounds of grain daily for each 100 pounds that he weighs in order to provide enough feed to insure rapid gains.

Unquestionably the best method of pasturing hogs is to have the entire farm so fenced that hogs may be turned into every field. Under this method of pasturing a permanent June grass sod should be available for the months of April, May and June. Early in July, clover meadows from which hay has been removed are available. After harvest the pigs may be turned into the grain fields to graze on the new seedings and in addition to the pasture obtained they will recover a large amount of shattered grain which would otherwise be wasted. Where it is feared that the hogs might injure the new seeding or the grain fields are not being seeded to clover, from one and one-half to two pounds of rape seed per acre may be broadcasted about three weeks after the sowing of the grain. This will come on after harvest and furnish a large

FARMERS are getting discouraged owing to the low price of marketable hogs and are saying they can not produce pork at the present prices without losing money. This is the wrong spirit. Prices are getting adjusted and it will not be long before the farmer who sticks to it will come into his own. In this article Prof. Brown tells how, by the use of pasturage or forage crops, you can lower your pork production costs.—Managing Editor.

amount of valuable forage for either hogs or sheep. After silo filling and corn shredding the hogs will pick up a large amount of corn which was broken off during the cutting. While the first cost of fencing a farm so that all fields may be utilized for pasture appears to be too great to many farmers, the saving that would result from the gleaning of all fields over a period of years would much more than offset the original cost and give one the satisfaction of knowing that nothing was being wasted.

As a single crop to provide pasture for hogs throughout the season there is no crop equal to alfalfa and there is no danger of its causing hogs to bloat. To be of the greatest benefit to hogs a pasture crop should furnish a succulent tender growth throughout the season. To pasture alfalfa close enough to provide a fresh green growth continually will kill out the stand and if it is not pastured close it becomes coarse and woody. For best results, therefore, the alfalfa should be pastured lightly, allowing not more than 8 to 10 shoats per acre and cutting the field for hay at the usual time. In this way the stand will not be injured and the pigs will have succulent green feed throughout the season.

Unfortunately very few farms are so fenced that the hogs can have access to all fields

or have a well-established alfalfa meadow. On such farms, other provision should be made to furnish pasture. This is best done by providing about three small lots ranging in area from one-half to two acres or more, depending upon the number of hogs kept. One of these should be sown to rye in the fall to provide pasturing during April and May. The second should be sown late in March or early in April to a mixture consisting of one bushel of oats, one bushel of peas and four pounds of Dwarf Essex rape per acre. This will provide good pasture through late May and June. The third lot should be sown to Dwarf Essex rape about the first of May or as soon as the ground is warm enough to plant corn and will be ready to pasture the forepart of July. On heavy fertile soil seed broadcast at the rate of five to six pounds per acre. On lighter soil sow in drills 30 inches apart at the rate of two to three pounds per acre and cultivate.

If a good stand of rape is obtained with the oats and peas, it will come on and make a second lot of rape after the peas and oats are eaten off and by alternating between two plots of rape one will have good pasture throughout the season. On a cold backward spring, however, rape does not do well sown as early as one should sow peas and oats and it is often necessary to plow up the lot which had rye for early spring pasture and plant it to rape early in June to give a second lot of forage for late summer and fall pasture and in this case the pea and oat lot could be used for some other crop such as roots or late potatoes. If a good stand of rape is obtained with the peas and oats the rye lot may be planted to corn and the hogs allowed to harvest it in the fall. Where June grass is available for the spring pasture all that would be necessary would be two small plots of rape for summer and fall pasture, the hogs being changed from one to the other as the pasture is eaten off.

Plant Lice that Kill Farm Crops and What to Use to Combat Them

By R. H. PETTIT
Entomologist of Experiment Station, M. A. C.

PLANT LICE come on fairly early and their prevalence during the season depends on how the season opens up. When spring comes suddenly and the weather becomes warm and dry rather suddenly and stays that way, then we are much less likely to be troubled with plant lice than in seasons where the Spring is cold and long drawn out. This is due to parasites largely,—to a little wasp-like creature called *Lysiphlebus*, that lives inside the body of the plant-lice and which rapidly thins them out when the weather conditions are suitable. Now, the parasite refuses to work until the weather warms up, while the louse itself is willing and ready to multiply at a temperature just above the freezing-point. The result is easy to set and when the spring opens slowly and with cold wet weather I would be prepared to fight plant lice.

The common all around spray used to destroy plant lice is black-leaf 40 at the rate of 1 to 800 of soap and water for ordinary garden purposes. Black leaf 40, however, leaves a permanent residue

which is poisonous and should not be used on lettuce, spinach, chard or beets when used for greens, because of danger that some poison might cling to these leaf surfaces and result in

poisoning whoever eats the lettuce or other vegetables. For such crops use nico-fuma, which is volatile and disappears rather rapidly, also, nico-fuma is better in the greenhouse as a general thing. For the apple louse we use black-leaf 40 put on after the eggs have hatched but before the foliage has

become very dense. This time comes when the buds are in the pink or after the cluster buds have separated. The spray is usually put on at this time without soap and in combination with arsenate of lead and dilute lime-sulphur. Exact directions for this spray can be obtained, on application, from the spray practice outline, put out by the Agricultural Experiment Station at the Agricultural College, East Lansing.

Little, if any spraying is done for the codling moth during May because the first real codling moth spray should go on after the petals fall and the petals seldom fall before Decoration day except in exceptional seasons.

• Army Worms

The army worm is really a cut-worm which occurs in enormous arm-
(Continued on page 12)

Are You Helping to Feed These Suffering People?



NO ROOF AND WEATHER AS COLD AS NEW YORK
It gets as cold in the famine regions of China as it does in New York, yet the only "home" for this family of refugees, and many others like them, is such a rude, flimsy shelter as shown behind the figures in the picture. The padded garments of the famine sufferers are worn until they are a mass of rags. For the babies, usually, there are no clothes at all.

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' everyday troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if requested.)

USURY

Will you please ask Mr. Brown to refer me to the supreme court decision on usury. Give report number in which it may be found. Also advise if all interest is forfeited or only that portion above the legal rate. How would the law apply to this situation: I have borrowed from a Michigan bank for the last eight years on 30 and 60 day notes renewing each time paying 7 per cent interest in advance and 5 per cent discount so-called. Can I sue on all these notes? What would be the expense of such a suit? Where must a suit start?—F. N. C., Washington, D. C.

If the principal and interest of a usurious contract are once paid it can not be recovered back in any court if a defense is made to the action for it. If the whole debt has not been paid the interest paid on a usurious contract will be deducted from the principal and the balance must be paid. A renewal of a usurious contract does not constitute a payment. The statute makes the interest void but the principal must be paid less payments that have been made on the contract for whatever purpose they were made. There are a large number of decisions of the supreme court of Michigan. There are hundreds of decisions of the supreme courts of other states as it affects their statutes. The decisions in Michigan are scattered in 206 volumes of Michigan reports. They are classified under the head of "usury" in the index and digest of all of the decisions. I know of no other place where they would be listed. Should suit be instituted by the one who signed a usurious contract he would have to pay 5 per cent on the ground that he is asking to be relieved of his contract. he must do what is right and that would be to pay 5 per cent, the law full rate where no rate is specified. If the payee brings suit to enforce a usurious contract he collects no interest because the statute says that he forfeits it.—Legal Editor.

TO CONTROL SWARMING

I wish to know how to stop my bees from swarming. Your opinions would be appreciated.—W. P., Oakland county, Michigan.

A normal colony should be given two hive bodies in which to rear brood at least up to the time of the beginning of the clover honey flow. As soon as the weather begins to get warm so that there is a tendency for the bees to cluster in front of the entrance then the entrance should be enlarged to the full width of the front of the hive.

Colonies should be requeened at least every two years and preferably each year as swarming is not as prevalent with young queens as old ones.

If the hives stand in the sun they should be shaded by laying short boards over the top or in any other way that will keep the hives from becoming too hot during the heat of the day.

After the colony has swarmed the old hive should be set to one side and the swarm hived in a new hive where the original colony first set. During the same day one half or two thirds of the bees left in the old hive should be shaken in front of the swarm. This will prevent after-swarming to a very large extent.—B. F. Kindig, State Apiary Inspector.

JOINT OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY

We have 210 acres of land and have only 40 acres jointly. The rest is in my husband's name. Is he entitled to the rest alone just because he made the deed out in his name only? How much more can I claim of my own by supporting my family? He has between five and six thousand dollars in the bank and that is in his name too. Now when we were married quite a few years ago he did not have one dollar in the bank. Now I would like to know what part is my share?—C. M. D. B., Empire, Mich.

The portion of real estate held in the joint name of husband and wife upon the death of either goes absolutely to the survivor. That portion of the farm in name of the husband alone descends upon his death, one

third to the widow and the balance in equal shares to the children, unless he disposes of the same by will. In that case it goes as provided in the will unless the widow elects not to take under the will. In that case she would inherit one third. The personal will go one third to the widow and two thirds to the children in equal shares. The care or non-care of your children does not make any change in the inheritance law. Neither can anything be allowed the wife or husband for such care. Each is supposed to do what is done from the natural love and affection for the child.—Legal Editor.

COWPEAS OR SOY BEANS

Which is the best to plant in this locality, soy beans or cowpeas? Which is the best variety to plant? Where can we get the seed?—L. and M., East Saugatuck, Michigan.

Our tests here at the station and over the state have shown that soy beans are much better adapted and give higher yields of both forage and seed than cowpeas. There is not a great deal of difference between the yielding ability of Manchu, Ito San, Black Eyebrow and Early Brown. We would prefer them in the order named.

The supply of Manchu and Black Eyebrow seed is getting low. However, there are plenty of Ito Sans and Early Browns on the market. Suggest that you write the Seed Department of the Farm Bureau, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich., concerning soy bean seed.—C. R. Megee, Ass't Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

PAYING LAND RENTAL

In February, 1919, through an agent, I sold 80 acres of land to a man (B). In the spring he went on the land where he stayed several days, then decided to throw up his contract. He then rented out 15 acres of this place to one of the neighbors (C) unbeknown to me. Now my contract with him reads that nothing shall be destroyed or removed from the place without the owner's consent. The land that was plowed was in blue grass and was apt to wash after several plowings. During the past five years the entire place was in sod and C always wanted to rent some of me to plow up and I have always refused him. So after hearing that B had thrown up his contract with me he went ahead and rented and plowed up 15 acres of the place and planted corn. After removing corn planted rye. Now C did not know B had a contract for the place, but rented thinking he was getting ahead of me. I knew nothing of the deal until four months later. B refused to collect the rent. C claims he was to pay \$15 for the use of the land for corn and to give one third of the rye drop as rent the second year. He has paid for the rye crop. I have only C's word for what he was to pay for the first year and I claimed if the land was worth one third the rye crop it ought to be worth the same for corn. Finally I agreed to settle with him for the \$15. He agreed to pay B and now he refuses to pay that.—L. P., Clermont, Iowa.

I do not have access to the Iowa statutes and decision and can not advise you. It is a matter on which you should consult local counsel and follow their advice.—Legal Editor.

OJIBWAY PROPERTY

I would like to ask your opinion of the Ojibway property. Do you think it would be a good investment?—F. W., Gratiot county.

I do not. Subdividing has been overdone and vacant lots in or near Detroit and Ojibway are a glut on the market. No one should buy this property without personally visiting the territory and talking with disinterested persons who know something about its value.—Editor.

"BIG FOUR GROCERY" GETS ITS ORDERS

The "Big Four Grocery Company" which advertised to sell sugar in a combination lot of other groceries at about one half the market price, and against which offer our readers were warned through these columns some time ago, has received certain orders from the Federal Trade Commission which will prevent its con-

(Continued on page 12)

This Tractor Delivers More Power Than Any Three Plow Tractor Ever Built, But—

You Won't BELIEVE IT Till You See It DONE

HUBER

SUPER FOUR

Rated at 15-30 but showing, in official University of Nebraska tests 26.85 H. P. on the draw bar and 44.68 H. P. at the end of a 90 ft. belt the Huber Super-Four blasted all existing three plow tractor records. We can prove in your own field that it has greater reserve power, operates more economically and will do more hard work well in less time than any other tractor built.

Pulls Nearly Twice Its Rating On the Draw Bar

The Lincoln test showed 26.85 H. P. at 2.76 miles per hour. No other 15-30 tractor can deliver as much surplus power over rating.

No Other Tractor of Similar Size Shows As Much Power On the Belt

A 15-30 tractor that can deliver 44.68 H. P. at the threshing end of a 90 ft. belt was unheard of until the Huber Super-Four made its record at Lincoln. The Huber Super-Four will pull the 28x48 Huber Western Special threshing with all attachments as easily as the Light Four pulls the Huber 24x42. Think of it!—a real man sized outfit that costs fully 40% less than a steam threshing outfit of the same capacity.

Highest in Power Developed Lowest in Fuel Consumption

Ordinarily such excess power would be too expensive from a fuel standpoint to be practical. Not so with the Huber. At Lincoln, this tractor broke the economy record for 15-30 tractors at rated and maximum loads. It will plow an acre of ground cheaper than any other three plow tractor.

The Super-Four used 7% less fuel per

horse power hour than its nearest competitor, and more than 24% less than average tractors of similar power.

Think What Such Tractor Performance Means to You

You can now own the highest powered tractor for its rating ever built—a three plow tractor that will pull three plows any place—a tractor that has more surplus power over its rating than any other three plow tractor.

It means that you get in the Huber Super-Four EXCESS POWER WITHOUT EXCESS WEIGHT—STRENGTH—ECONOMY—FLEXIBILITY—and a tractor that will do any farm job any day in the year.

Priced On a Pre-War Basis

The Huber Super-Four is the result of twenty-two years' experience. At last a tractor of tremendous power selling at a price easily within the reach of any farmer.

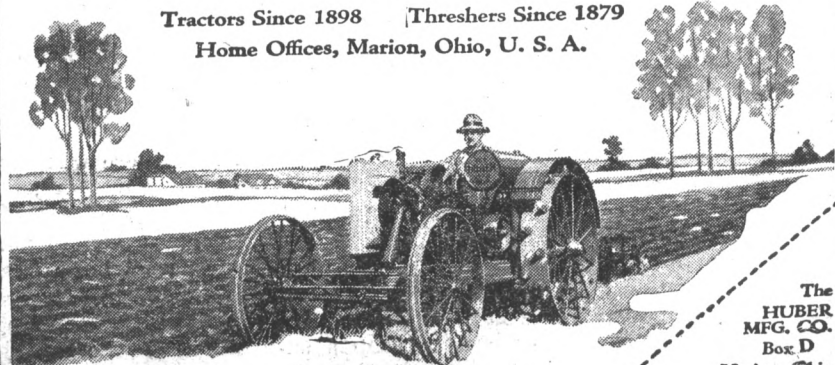
Nowhere today will you find such remarkable value in tractors. We want the opportunity of proving in your field under your own conditions that the Huber Super-Four will do for you what it did at Lincoln.

Any of our dealers will make arrangements for a demonstration. You owe it to yourself to see the Huber work and learn the price before you buy any tractor.

Use the coupon today. It will bring an interesting report of our Lincoln test and the name of our nearest dealer.

The Huber Manufacturing Company

Tractors Since 1898 Threshers Since 1879
Home Offices, Marion, Ohio, U. S. A.



The HUBER MFG. CO. Box D Marion, Ohio

Think of a real man sized threshing outfit that costs fully 40% less than a steam outfit of the same capacity.

I would like to know more about the HUBER Super Four and how I can cut costs by using one. Also let me know the name of your nearest dealer.

Name _____

R. F. D. _____

City _____

State _____

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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The Business Farmer will not knowingly accept the advertising of any person or firm, which it does not believe to be thoroughly honest and reliable. Should any reader have any cause for complaint against any advertiser in these columns, the publisher would appreciate an immediate letter bringing all facts to light. In every case when writing say: "I saw your advertisement in The Michigan Business Farmer!"

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The Michigan Bean at the Bar

LAST WEEK in the circuit court at Port Huron a case was heard before Judge Tappan, in which a Michigan bean jobber was sued for \$6,000, by a New York broker who claimed that he had suffered a loss of that amount on a consignment of Brazilian beans, which the Michigan bean jobber had purchased and refused to accept because they were infected with weevil and therefore not up to Michigan standards.

As to just why any jobber in Michigan should be buying beans from South America when the bins in his own back yard, so to speak, were groaning with a surplus, is hard for us to understand. Sometimes it takes a court-case to smoke out the nigger in the woodpile and we have here, it would appear, an interesting subject for an investigation on the part of the bean growers' organization.

After some six days of evidence taking, the court rendered a decision of no damages for the plaintiff, because it was proven that the beans did not measure up to the Michigan standard. This result was not surprising, although it was interesting to have the superior quality of the Michigan bean actually proven in court.

Why is it that the Michigan bean jobbers do not awaken to the fact that they have the finest beans in the world's market to handle and then go out and get a better price for them?

The bean jobber is simply a salesman for the bean producing farm factories of Michigan. He sells or should sell on a commission, but if with the superior quality of merchandise which we know he has to offer he cannot go out and get a better price for the Michigan product, then sooner or later he must succumb to a better plan of marketing which will include some real salesmen and not mere order-takers. The salesman always sells at a profit to his house, but the order-taker usually sits by the stove, complains about the goods they give him to sell, writes home what rotten weather it is and takes whatever price the buyer has to offer.

California uses real salesmen and real selling plans to market her oranges, walnuts, raisins, etc., nowadays and she sells her products under advertised brands which the consumer is glad to ask for and pay the price for, knowing the quality he is sure of getting.

Michigan has in her navy bean crop a superior product, with which no state in the Union, nor country in the world can compete. How long are the bean-growers of this state going to leave the marketing of their products in the hands of men who might, if tempted by huge profits, sell beans from Japan, Brazil or the South Sea islands as the real Michigan article?

Not forever, we hope, unless the honest men

in the bean jobbers' association see the light and ride these imposters out of their organization.

We would be mighty glad to print in these columns where most of the bean growers in our state can read it, a statement from the officers of the bean jobbers' association, as to what active steps they are taking to advertise and promote the sale of Michigan-grown beans and how they are seeking to stamp out the practices within their own circle, which are suicidal to their own and the bean-growers' interests.

"Railroad Wages Cut 400 Million"

NO MAN should knowingly laugh at another's misfortune, but may we not as good, hard-working, yet fun-loving farm folks smile a little at the awful hullabaloo that accompanied this cut in wages, estimated on the "average at twelve per cent?"

Was there any such lengthy and wordy conferences when the farmers were told last fall that their year's work, as represented by the products of their farms, would be sold for a half of what they had expected they would bring?

If there were, we didn't hear of any.

Have the railroad employees in fact, so much to kick about when they can buy beans from their own grocer at 5c per pound, butter at 30c and potatoes at less than it costs the farmer to dig and haul them?

Sure, we know their expenses are "just as high as ever", but maybe they will have to do just what the farmer has had to do, willingly or not it made no difference, and the growing crops of America do not seem to indicate any desire on the part of the farmer to shirk his duty by "striking".

The only regret we have is that we cannot report on how much the railway higher-ups were affected by this cut, for altho we read in the published reports that the freight-truckers were cut from 6 to 8 cents per hour and the little office boys under 18 years of age, 5 cents per hour, we didn't see anything about the presidents, vice-presidents, directors, controllers, etc., etc., which each railroad is burdened with, at least, enough. Were their salaries cut twelve per cent or more too? If they were, please pardon us for just a moment while we go around back of the silo for just a little smile.

Come to think of it, if a feller's got any sense of humor left these days, he can smile a little at the silk-shirt heroes and others who rode by, honking the horn and laughing to see how hard the "poor boobs" on the farms were working to get the hay in last summer. They'd be mighty glad to help you get in the hay this summer, neighbor, and that car they sailed by so gaily in, is down on that open lot on the corner with a big "For sale cheap" sign on the windshield.

"Truth-In-Fabrics" Bill Needs Help

IF THERE WAS ever before congress a bill of more importance to a greater number of business farmers in the state of Michigan, than the present "truth-in-fabrics" bill we cannot remember it. Surely no piece of legislation on the floor today is of anywhere near as great moment and yet when Congressman French recently tried to convince Chairman Winslow of the interstate and foreign commerce committee of its necessity, he was met with the reply that he had heard from very few of his constituents regarding it and believed there was little public interest in it.

Just how any sane body of men can refuse to enact a piece of legislation which is so obviously a benefit not only to the producers of pure wool but to the general public who pay the bills, is a mystery too deep for us. We recognize of course, that there are powerful interests who would like to continue to call a suit made of two-thirds "shoddy", "pure-wool", but how the congressman who are elected to protect the interests of the people can allow them to do so, when the tool for correcting this century old fraud is within their grasp is hard for the ordinary mortal to fathom.

One is tempted to suggest that if congress does not believe the pure wool bill of merit,

they should abandon the pure food and drug acts that have saved more lives than all the physicians of all time!

Warehouses full of pure fleeces, the price of wool down to pre-war prices, woolen mills standing idle and SHODDY being sold the innocent purchaser as PURE WOOL; that's a picture of conditions today!

Every congressman and every senator who represents Michigan ought to get a letter from every wool grower who votes for him. That letter ought to say "get busy on the 'truth-in-fabrics' bill", in words that he can understand. Unless it is done and done right away by you men whom it most concerns, you are going to regret it! There is only one way to get what you want in this world and that is to ask for it! If you leave it to your neighbor who also grows sheep, or to the association or to somebody else, this "truth-in-fabrics" bill is going to die right where it was born and the blame is going to come right down on your head.

You wouldn't think of leaving one neglected lamb out in a storm, you would spend hours hunting for it and yet no lamb that ever strayed from the fold was in greater peril than this bill at the present moment. Sit down to-night and write the men you elected to express your wishes at Washington—Michigan is a great wool-growing state and Michigan must be emphatically heard from!

Michiganders Are the Salt of the Earth!

Hillsdale, Mich., June 1.—Several hundred persons turned out today to clear the debris in the district between Osseo and North Adams which was swept by a cyclone Friday. Neighbors of farmers whose buildings were destroyed circulated petitions calling on everyone in Hillsdale County to help repair the damage. About \$1,500 was raised among traveling men and tourists to aid the sufferers. The Red Cross has provided food for those in need.

HAVE YOU ever lived in any other state or in any other country, than Michigan? If not, you probably will not know until you do, just what we mean when we speak of the fine qualities of Michiganders.

Yet, how often it is demonstrated, sometimes in a big way, as in Hillsdale county, but millions of times in a small way by individuals and little groups of folks in every part of this great state.

It kinda' goes with the characteristics of a typical Michigander to go out of his way to help the other fellow, particularly if he is in trouble and nowhere is it more apparent than among the farm folks, who were born and raised here or who since have adopted this as their own state.

How can we account for it? Can it be possible that Michiganders are more kindly, considerate and sympathetic than Iowans or Texans; how can we prove it? Frankly, of course we can't. But just because we were born and raised here, but have since lived for weeks or months and even for years in other states and other countries, we can make our own statement and stick to it! Also once in a while, we can point to an instance like that in Hillsdale to prove how Michiganders live up to the best traditions handed down by the sturdy pioneers, who came here to hunt, fish and later to clear the wilderness and who were famous, even among the savage red men, for their kindness.

In order to avoid disturbances on the streets of Cairo residents of that city have been ordered to their homes. And many a man goes away from home to avoid a disturbance. It would appear that the authorities are trying to encourage family fights.

The mayor of Detroit recently told the manager of the Detroit Edison Electric Company that the rates for lighting was too high and should be reduced. The manager was unable to see the question in that light.

North Dakota farmers are going to bring back the 5-cent loaf of bread by building their own flour mill and baking bread. They may make it rather warm for the bakers before they get thru.

Our office boy tells us chewing gum manufacturers are assisting the "back to normal" movement. They are wrapping the sticks in brighter colored paper.

What the Neighbors Say

THE PUZZLED FARMER

I AM HEARTILY in favor of an income tax. Will say my taxes are twice as much as they were four years ago and how we are going to pay them if they keep on going up is more than I can figure. With farm crops as low as they are and some no price at all, and with thousands of bushels of onions and potatoes to be drawn from the cellar to the fields to rot, the farmer is greatly discouraged and doesn't know what crops to plant or what course to pursue to make a little money. It is money we need on the farms now, and there's not one article that can be sold from the farm at present prices which will bring cost of production. How can we pay our taxes and keep out of the poorhouse. I know of farmers who had to borrow money to pay their taxes as well as to live through the winter, and others with heavy debts piling on their backs. With our officials piling more taxes on there will be a lot of us lose out and I am one. We can stand a lot but not everything.—G. Mc., Chelsea, Mich.

Pretty tough, all right, old man. Don't blame you for kicking. Am hoping the worst is over and that things from now on will be for the better. We can stand high taxes if we can make a decent profit on our crops, but when our profit is wiped out and then some, I don't know where the money is coming from to pay the taxes. The income tax would help, but we've got to wait two years to get that on our statute books, so all we can do is to "grin and bear it," or quit.—Editor.

EXPLAINS COUNTY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

NO FIXED plan of county government is determined in advance under the proposed resolution, Senate file No. 44, for submitting a constitutional amendment in November, 1922. Our state committee have insisted that decisions of an irrevocable nature must not be made until the last moment, so that all possible contribution of ideas could be available from all parts of the state. Thus far the following plans have been suggested:

1. Abolish the auditors in counties having auditors, and granting of increased powers to supervisors, without abolishing board of supervisors so that an executive committee or administrative council of supervisors would be the directing force in the administrative functions.

2. Abolition of supervisors as a board, though retaining them in townships, and election at large of a commission of three to nine men to have charge of county affairs during the entire year.

3. Substitution of a district plan of representation for election commissioners, somewhat similar to plan to.

4. While none of the above plans contemplate fundamental changes with reference to elective officials now provided under the constitution such as prosecutor, sheriff, clerk, etc., one group proposes without abolishing state functions in the county, the ballot be shortened and a commission manager form of government be adopted in the county, providing for appointment of many subordinate officers now elected by the people.

All these problems and a score of other problems must be left for action of the legislature of 1923.

Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana, are among states in which county commissioners, usually three in a county are the rule. Michigan and Wisconsin are the two most backward states in the union with regard to complexity in county government. California for about eight years has been operating satisfactorily under an optional home rule plan of county government. Our plan would permit only two or three possible types of county government, all under legislative enactment, and absolutely subject to state law. Our contention is that a historical institution so filled with complexities as Michigan county government cannot be im-

proved by revolution but must be helped by a slow process of patient evolution under state law. Therefore we cannot answer all possible questions now as to what the plan will do in the end. Our committee invites suggestions from all quarters. —W. P. Lovett, Executive Secretary, Detroit Citizens League.

The above letter is an answer to an inquiry I addressed to the Citizens League which is one of the active forces back of county government reform in this state, asking the exact nature of the form of county government proposed. Mr. Lovett's letter is disappointingly meagre. One would think that those who hope to see cheaper and more efficient government of counties would have a concrete plan to present before any changes are made. While the Business Farmer believes that counties who desire to change their form of government should have the right to do so, we will never sponsor a reform in this direction until we know what kind of a substitute is to be offered for the present system.—Editor.

INCOME TAX A NECESSITY

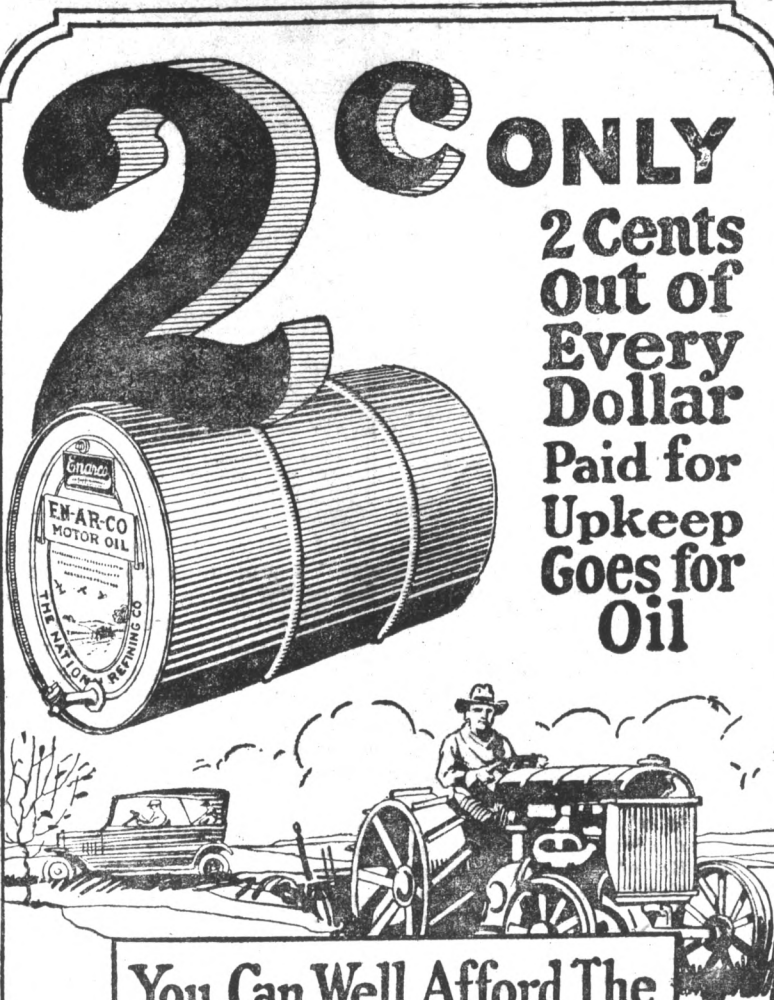
RESPONDING to your request I will try and give you an idea as to tax conditions in this part of the state and you and your readers can form your own conclusions in regard to not only the advisability but the absolute necessity of a radical readjustment of our tax laws.

Since 1909 I find that property was valued at about \$4,000 has been increased to over \$10,000 on the tax rolls and the per cent from a fraction over 2 to a fraction less than 4 per cent, so that the taxes in 1909 on this property were between \$80 and \$90 and in 1920 they were \$400, with buildings and fencing in not nearly so good a condition. This is the proposition that the farmers are facing, and if there is not relief, and that soon, there will be more abandoned farms than there is now. There never has been a time when there were so many taxes returned by our township treasurers as there were in 1920.

Mr. Barnes comments on rise of professional and salaried class are very suggestive and also true. They are always the ones that favor all the new-fangled notions that will bring them in the limelight, and advocating schemes that will get more of their kind into soft jobs and increase their salaries. One of the state officials who was sent around to increase the valuation on our farms admitted that he had sold his farm and only had about \$300 on the tax rolls and that is the sort of men that are piling the taxes onto the overburdened and poorly paid farmer. "They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

They have foisted a fifty million dollar debt on the state to build fine roads for the sportsman and resorters and if a hundred or two farmers ask for a road to get their crops to market they are coolly told to wait until they run a trunk line through miles of pine plains where nobody lives and where there is not a load of produce to move in a thousand years.—J. A. Battenfield, Gd. Traverse County.

Let's not forget that the people themselves voted for the 50 million dollar bond issue. Moreover, I find from reports I have received from nearly every county in the state that the majority of farmers seem to favor the present road building program. It is undoubtedly true that some mistakes are being made. Road building authorities still lean a little too much toward the trunk line road and not enough toward the farm-to-market road. However, we must remember that it is only upon the trunk line roads that the state receives government aid, and it must build its trunk lines at a certain rate per year else its share of federal money goes to other states. I think you will agree with me that the building of these trunk line roads is not a mistake since the federal government pays a large part of the expense. I am sure that if we could have an income tax to lighten the burden on real and personal property we could afford to build our roads and make our other public improvements without complaint.—Editor.



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A twelve months investigation by manufacturers shows that lubrication is the smallest item of upkeep expense. Think of it—only 2.01%.

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En-ar-co, by its super-lubricating qualities, its unvarying uniformity, its freedom from residue and carbon-forming substances, saves and protects the motor to a degree that is almost unbelievable. Overhauling, repairing and replacement of parts

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En-ar-co Motor Oil more than pays its way in what it saves. Buy it by the barrel or the half barrel and save money.

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Wood barrels	per gallon	\$ 87
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Steel drums	"	90
Steel half-drums	"	85
10-gallon cans	"	1 05
5-gallon cans	"	1 10
1-gallon cans	"	1 25

Ask your dealer for En-ar-co. Insist upon getting it. If he will not supply you, send your order direct to us. Coupon below can be used for an order form.

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Enclosed find 2-cent stamp to partially cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game. I have never received an En-ar-co Game.

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.....gallons En-ar-co Motor Oil.lbs. En-ar-co Gear Compound.gallons En-ar-co Valve Oil

POLITICAL POINTERS

A MARKET where the producer can sell direct to the consumer favors both and eliminates the middleman who is in many cases a profiteer. The following information shows what women can accomplish and is much to their credit.

Women Buy Direct to Lower H. C. L.

The Women Voters League and the State Federation of Women's Clubs of New Jersey have joined forces to bring down the cost of living. To this end they have agreed to buy all fruits and vegetables they propose to put down for winter use direct from the farm. They have already listed a million dollars worth of orders with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. In the "direct buying" clubs the women are enabled to procure all fruits and vegetables in season for bottling or canning. It is another practical scheme which the woman citizen is putting into effect as part of the duty she is assuming with the ballot.

Women Voters' Platform a Model

The legislative program of the National League of Woman Voters seems to find favor generally. The Just Government League of Maryland has recently held a convention at which a platform in many respects identical with the National League's platform was adopted. Among their planks adopted were; aiming for uniformity of laws relating to marriage and divorce; removal of legal disability of women; equal pay and equal opportunity with men for women in government service, and others of similar import.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

I SAW A RECIPE in the Business Farmer for javelle water or I think that was the way it was spelled, for bleaching clothes. I lost the paper in moving so will you please publish again with directions for using? How do you prepare creamed potatoes? Would like any good ways of preparing cold boiled potatoes for supper that will not be too much work. So many of the recipes in magazines are too much work for a busy farmer's wife, with babies, to prepare. I like the Home Department very much and always take time to read it.—Mrs. Wm. E. E., Flushing, Mich.

Javelle water is made by dissolving 1 pound of washing soda in one quart of boiling water and adding 1-2 pound chloride of lime dissolved in two quarts of cold water. This solution should be strained and the clear liquid stored in a tightly stop-

DEAR CHILDREN: I found the most cute little poem today, and, as I am positive you would all like to read it, I am printing it.

Little Chickens

Pretty little chickens, downy, cute and small.
You are sweet and lovely—feathers, head and all.

Come and come a-running, jump onto my hand—
Rub your bills against me, kiss me if you can.

Do you think I'd hurt you? No sreee I won't.

'Cause you're cute and pretty; now you see, I don't.

Cuddle close, yet closer; I'm as good as I can be.

O, you're mine to keep and fondle. I don't hurt you, chickies, see?

I throw no stones at birdies, nor at chickies, too.

I just love you all the harder, when the boys throw sticks at you.

Go, now, to your mother. She is waiting in the yard—

Aren't they cute? What beauties! And I love them, love them hard.

—Our Dumb Animals.

Don't you think that is very pretty? When I read it I could just picture in my mind those fluffy little balls running about their mother and hear her scolding them for running around so much. I love little chicks, don't you? They are so cute. We should love all animals, small or large, because they are God's creatures and He did not put them on this earth for us humans to abuse. I always take a dislike to anyone that I see beating or misusing a dumb animal and take an instant liking to one who loves animals and treats them with kindness. Don't you?—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I am a boy eleven years old. There are eight children in our family, five boys and three girls. How many of you children have gone flowering? One afternoon our school went flowering. We took our afternoon studies with us. Some of the boys got



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

The Sea Breeze and the Scarf

HUNG ON the casement that looked o'er the main,
Fluttered a scarf of blue.
And a gay beld breeze paused to flatter and tease
This trifle of delicate hue.
"You are lovelier far than the proud skies are,"
He said, with a voice that sighed;
"You are fairer to me than the beautiful sea,
Oh why do you stay there and hide?"
You are wasting your life in that dull, dark room
(And he fondled her silken folds.)
O'er the casement lean but a little, my Queen,

And see what the great world holds.
How the wonderful blue of your matchless hue,
Cheapens both sea and sky—
You are far too bright to be hidden from sight
Come, fly with me darling—fly—

Tender his whisper and sweet his caress,
Flattered and pleased was she,
The arms of her lover lifted her over
The casement out to the sea.
Close to his breast she was fondly pressed,
Kissed once by his laughing mouth;
Then dropped to her grave in the cruel wave,
While the wind went whistling south.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

pered bottle. In bleaching clothes, use 1-2 pint of javelle and one gallon of hot water. Bring this liquid in which the clothes are put to the boiling point only. Remove the garments and wash them well with soap and water. Only cottons and linens may be thus bleached as javelle water dissolves wool, turns silk yellow and no material may be boiled in it as it weakens the fibers. For taking out small spots javelle water may be used full strength. Pour it through the fabric cold and rinse immediately with boiling water, several times in order to remove every bit of the bleach. Javelle water is invaluable in a laundry but as you see must be used with great care.

I am publishing different methods of preparing cold boiled potatoes in this issue. Write again when there is any way in which I can be of service.

One of our readers wrote me asking for orders for crocheted work but she did not give me her name or address so I have not been able to give her any assistance.

I am a subscriber to this paper, and wish to know if you would please print these questions to be answered by the subscribers of the paper. I would like to know where to send for a ticking pattern to refoot old stockings, so they

will be as good as new. Is Babbit's potash or Babbit's lye to be bought at any store? We cannot purchase it's lye in our town. Please tell me where can I send for that kind of lye. Are there any of the readers of this paper that came from the old country, Norway? A dear Norwegian woman gave me a recipe for bakes or buckles. I have lost the recipe but the ingredients are granulated sugar, eggs, sweet cream, wine and cardamom seeds for the flavoring part. No baking powder or soda is added. They are fried in hot lard same as fried cakes. I don't know the amount of each ingredient. I ate them at a Norwegian church social; they are delicious. Can anyone give me the recipe? I would like a recipe for a good lemon pie that is made all at once. I make the crust and bake it then after the filling is ready I put it in the baked crust and the meringue on top, then it is put in the oven to brown the meringue. I think by putting the ingredients in all at once in a raw crust instead of a baked crust saves lot of time. Please send a recipe to be baked all at once in a raw crust.—Farmer's Wife.

Here is some work for us all. Let us each put on a thinking cap and answer at least some one of these questions. I will publish the answers as they will undoubtedly be of use to many of our readers.

Would some one that knows a good recipe for cream puffs send it in to have it printed in the Women's Department?—Mrs. C. W.

One of our readers has a mandolin and a course of written lessons for sale. Is any one interested?

RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE

Creamed Potatoes

One quart of cold boiled potatoes cut in very small pieces. One pint of cream sauce, salt, pepper. Season the potatoes, turn them into the sauce. Cover and cook until the potatoes are hot. Serve immediately in a hot dish.

Cream Sauce

No. 1—1 pint of cream, 1 rounding tablespoon of flour. Let the cream come to a boil. Have the flour mixed smooth with 1-2 cupful of cold cream, reserved from the pint. Stir into boiling cream. Season.

No. 2—1 pint of milk, 1 level tablespoon flour, 2 tablespoons of butter. Melt the butter, but do not brown. Add flour, stir to a paste; gradually add the milk. Let it boil up once, then season.

Lyonnaise Potatoes

One quart of cold boiled potatoes cut into dice, 3 tablespoons butter, 1 tablespoon chopped onions, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley. Season potatoes with salt and pepper. Fry the onions in the butter until yellow; add the potatoes. Stir with a fork, being careful not to break them. When hot add parsley; cook 2 minutes and serve.

Duchess Potatoes

Cut cold boiled potatoes into cubes. Season well with salt and pepper and dip in melted butter; then lightly in flour. Arrange on a dripping pan, place in a hot oven and bake 15 minutes. Serve very hot.

Housekeeper's Potatoes

One quart of cold boiled potatoes cut into dice; moisten with a little clear meat soup called stock. 1-2 cup is enough. Season with salt and pepper. Let simmer 10 to 15 minutes. Squeeze over them juice of 1-2 a lemon, add 1 tablespoon chopped parsley. Serve hot.

Potatoes au Gratin

Add 1-2 cupful of grated cheese to the cream sauce; let it melt into the sauce. Add diced potatoes; place in a baking dish. Cover the top with 1-2 cupful of grated cheese and bake.

These potatoes are delicious with any kind of fresh fish or with cold meat.

It is well to grow a little parsley in the garden as it adds so much in flavor to many cooked dishes and is a pretty garnish for cold meats, chicken and fish.

FOR THE IDLE HOUR

READ SLIPPY McGee, by Marie Conway Oehmler. It is charming, delightful and entirely wholesome. To be sure it is a book with a purpose and a moral, but both are so good and so true that you simply nod your head and say, out of your own beliefs or experiences, "Yes, yes." It is a book you pick up with keen anticipation and lay down, when duty calls, with regret. A fine book for a graduation gift.

the house and we sure do have some great sport on it and in it as you might know. I wish you were here so you could enjoy yourself with us, but I guess you are too busy in your office at Mt. Clemens, aren't you?

We have a woods near our home, where some wild flowers and berries grow and so you see that is also more fun than a picnic to us.

I go to school, am in the eighth grade at school, and am fourteen years old. I have brown hair, brown eyes and I am 4 feet 6 inches in height. There! Now Uncle Ned don't you think you will know me when you see me, by that description?

My father has a Buick car and a Samson tractor. He also has 15 cows, 6 horses, sheep and my mother has 150 chickens. That sounds like the farm doesn't it? You bet, the farm and nothing else!

Well, Uncle Ned, I think if all the children that write to you will fill as much space in your paper the next time as I do, your paper will be full, so I will close with a riddle.—Round as an apple, deep as a cup. All the King's horses can't pull it up.—Answer, well.—Your new friend, Lillian Wieland, Kawkawlin, Mich.

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the seventh grade at school. I like school very much but am looking forward for my vacation and then I can have some fun swimming and fishing. I like to swim very much. I have one sister. She is 17 years old and is a stenographer. We all like M. B. F. very much. I look forward to reading the Children's Hour each week. I will close with a riddle: What is the difference between a hill and a pile. Answer: A hill is hard to get up and a pile is hard to get down.—Pauline Stroup, R. 7, Pontiac, Mich.

DEAR UNCLE NED:—May I have just a little room for my letter? I am 16 years old and this is my second year in the 8th grade and I am working hard for I want to pass this year if I can, then Papa said I could go to Big Rapids to school. Our school is out in 8 weeks, then my parents are going to let me go to Grand Rapids to see my aunt, and if I have good luck and pass my 8th grade and go to Grand Rapids I will write and tell you all about my trip there and back, what I saw and about examination if you wish me to. I am going to raise some flowers this summer and a garden. I will answer letter written to me.—Mildred Farrel, Blanchard, Mich.



up in a tree to study. I did myself. One of the boys tried to crawl into a hollow stump and the teacher saw him just as he got part way in and made him come and sit by a log where she could watch him. We were not in the woods long before it began to rain. Then we had to go to the school house and finish up our studies. We had a good time anyway. How many of you boys have air rifles? We boys have one and have lots of fun shooting mice in the corn crib. We caught quite a few rats last winter. We have taken in four dollars and sixty-six cents as bounty for rats, sparrows and woodchucks.—Wilbur Salgat, Caro, Michigan.

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I wish to join your merry circle. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it very well. I like the Doo Dads very much and the children's letters also. I wish some of the children would write to me. I would be very glad to answer their letters. I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade at school. I have two brothers and two sisters. We have 22 head of cattle, one very fierce bull, 5 horses, 2 turkeys and 1 gobbler, 1 goose and 1 gander, 3 ducks and 2 drakes, about 200 chickens, 2 guinea hens and 6 or 7 pigs. We have around 7 or 8 little rabbits and 2 big ones. I live on a 120 acre farm. My brother Kenneth and I joined a poultry club.—Mabel Irene Smith, R. F. D. 3, Grand Blanc, Michigan.

DEAR UNCLE NED:—Here is one more that wants to join your merry circle. I am a girl 9 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I live on an 80 acre farm. I have two brothers and two sisters. I like the Children's Hour very much. For pets I have two cats and a dog. The Doo Dads are funny fellows, I think.—Jewel M. Barclay, Port Hope, Michigan.

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I am a farmer boy twelve years old and in the seventh grade at school. I wrote on the seventh grade examination on Friday, the 13th of May and hope I will pass. If I do pass I will go in the eighth grade next term. Our school is out now so I will be busy from now on. We have four horses, eleven head of cattle, 55 chick-

ens, some little chicks, and 3 hogs. For pets I have a Collie dog; his name is Pal. I also have a cat; its name is Tiger. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I read the Children's Hour and enjoy it very much. I hope some of the boys and girls will write to me.—Raymond Steffens, Suttons Bay, Michigan, R. F. D. 1.

DEAR UNCLE NED:—Knock! Knock! May I come in? I hope you do not say no. I am a girl twelve years of age, and I am in the fifth grade at school. Our family takes the M. B. F. and like to read its farm hints. I have no sisters or brothers and would be pleased to hear from any of the other readers of the Children's Hour. I would answer all cards or letters received. I have no pets but I am going to get a kitten from a neighbor lady that lives close by. Your niece.—Lillian Root, Moorestown, Mich.

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I have not written to you before but I enjoy reading your letters and those from the boys and girls. I enjoy reading the Doo Dads and think they are very cunning. I am a boy seven years old, and in the second grade. I live on a farm just outside of Capac. For pets I have a dog, two cats and a few sheep. I have a sister who wrote to you quite a few times. My father is an auctioneer and I like to go with him to the sales. Your nephew.—Orvul K. Wills, Capac, Michigan.

DEAR UNCLE NED:—I have been reading the M. B. F. I am in the eighth grade. I am thirteen years old. We live on an eighty acre farm. I write news for a newspaper. I have three brothers and two sisters.—Robert Noe, R. F. D. 1, Durand, Michigan.

HELLO UNCLE NED:—Well, Uncle Ned, you know there is a saying "The more the merrier," so this letter makes your bunch a little merrier. I guess, anyway, I'll try to make it. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much and so do I. My brother Raymond wrote you a letter about a month and a half ago, and he hasn't seen his letter in the M. B. F. I live on a farm of 150 acres, 1 1/2 miles west of Kawkawlin. The river runs past our place about 8 rods from

Farmers' Automobile Trip to Eastern Points

SEVERAL letters have come to me lately from farmers and farmers' wives who state they belong to the Farm Bureau and Gleaners and wish to know if they can be included in the "Michigan Farmers' Automobile Tour" next August. They have the impression that no one but those who belong to the Grange can go, and wish to know the truth about the matter.

Gleaners and Farm Bureau members have as good a right to enjoy this tour as any one else this side the Golden Gate. In fact, a number of the tourists who went with me to Mackinac and the Soo last August belonged to these organizations, and they have registered to go again next August. We got acquainted with several on the tour who belonged to both the Gleaners and the Farm Bureau. And we had a mighty fine time of it together.

Any farmer who wishes to go on the tour next August to Pittsburg and Wheeling, should send me his application as soon as possible, and include \$2 registration fee for his car and himself for the tour. I will send him a receipt therefor. That will insure his having a place for his car in the tour and in the camp each night along the entire route, with the various free privileges that will be furnished.

Already the limit set for the 150 cars has been reached, and I have had to raise it to 175 cars. If you should send me your application and fee too late, I will return your fee to you immediately. So be sure to make application by early mail.

There will be 175 passenger cars and 700 tourists in the next tour. Several trucks will go along to help the tourists carry some of their tents, cots, bedding, and so forth. Four or five portable farm lighting outfits on trucks will light the big camp each night. One fire department truck, and a squad of motorcycle patrolmen will keep ahead of the caravan each day and one will stop at each bad railway crossing to warn the car drivers of approaching trains.

Last August 108 cars and 420 tourists accompanied the writer to Mackinac in two sections over the east and west pikes of the Dixie Highway. We put the cars and tourists up the east pike in charge of T. F. Marston of Bay City, and 78 cars followed us from Grand Rapids by way of Manistee, Traverse City, Harbor Springs and Cross Village to the Straits. All wrote in after the tour was over declaring they had the time of their lives, and they have been at me ever since to conduct another automobile touring and camping stunt.

These tourists organized at our suggestion into the "Michigan Farmers' Automobile Tour Association" at the Straits on our return from the Soo. Our first reunion will be on the picnic grounds at M. A. C. next June 22 and 23, when we will all drive to the college with our camping equipment and camp out, cook, eat and sleep in and around our cars, about as we did last August, and as we will do on the next tour to Pittsburg and Wheeling. All new tourists for the 1921 tour will become members of the tour association when they join us at the M. A. C. reunion. There are no fees or dues.

The tour for 1921 starts Sunday, August 7. Early that afternoon the registered cars and tourists, will gather on the Geo. B. Horton farm at Fruit Ridge, near Adrian, for an appropriate Sunday program for both the afternoon and evening. The cars will line up in a big double triangle in the large meadow west of the Horton farm residence. The camp there, and each night along the tour route, will be under semi-military control. All cars will line up, under the direction of the tour camp manager and his assistants, with headlights to the center of the camp, and each car will have 20 feet space along the line for car and tent equipment. The majority of the cars will be equipped with some kind of a folding gas stove for

cooking. There were 47 such stoves on the tour to Mackinac. Any kind of car tent can be utilized. Many are of the lean-to style, 7 by 7 or 7 by 9 feet, and attached to the side of the car. Some are home made, like our own. Single folding cots are the most popular, two being tied together in a tent and used for a double bed for man and wife. A pair of small pillows, two sheets and the bed blankets, make up a fine sleeping machine that works like the dickens all night long to entertain the occupants in restful repose until it's time to get up and milk the can of condensed milk into the coffee cup for breakfast.

Monday, August 8, will be one whopping big day in camp on the Horton farm.

There will be forenoon, afternoon and evening session at Horton's. The afternoon session will be the most unique ever held in the whole country. It will be in the Horton farm forest, wherein are some of the largest and finest white oak trees in the southern peninsula. Several trees are nearly seven feet in diameter and 160 feet tall. Noted foresters will be present to talk on the problem of farm forest culture and preservation, and Mr. Horton's

woods will furnish the proof of what he has done along this line.

Band music, community singing, speeches by noted men and women, including the editor of this paper, moving pictures stereopticon slides to illustrate the subject matter of some evening talks, sports, and so forth, will form the program each day and night along the way.

On Tuesday, August 9, the tour caravan will drive through Toledo, to Norwalk, Ohio, and camp over night. Wednesday we drive to Cleveland and camp two nights. This gives one whole day for sight-seeing, speeches, music, moving pictures and sports. Friday we drive to Akron and stop for lunch and inspect Mohawk Rubber Company's tire factory. That afternoon drive to Alliance and camp over night. Next day to Pittsburg and camp in Shenley Park in a fine location right in the city. We stay there two nights, and drive to Wheeling on Monday, August 15. Tuesday will be one of the biggest days of the tour, and in our camp on the island in the Ohio river where Wheeling is located. Other camps are at Zanesville and Columbus, Ohio. Return home may be made by way of Indianapolis.

Cars must keep in line in the caravan, and about ten rods or less apart and thus avoid the dust. Each

day's drive is a short one and the speed will be kept at 20 miles and less. Tourists will wear their old dudd and go in for a touring vacation that will enable them to see the country along the way, cook eat and sleep in and around their cars in any old way they please. The young folks especially will not only have the time of their lives but they will learn more about the geography and history of the country they pass through than they would in any other way in the school room.

Taxes \$312 on 120 Acres

I enclose with coupon a statement of taxes taken from tax receipts on 120 acre farm. Taxes of 1915, \$134.63; taxes of 1916, \$135.96; taxes of 1917, \$145.72; taxes of 1918, \$174.05; taxes of 1919, \$216.20; taxes of 1920, \$312.89, which shows an increase from 1915 to 1920 of \$1.985 1-12 per acre; 1919 to 1920 of \$.805 1-3 per acre. —N. S., Ionia County.

\$71 on 20 Acres

In regard to our taxes we have been on our little twenty since 1910. When we paid \$13.14 taxes which kept increasing; 1915 we paid \$40.70 and in 1919 \$63.92 and 1920 \$71.34, which is over \$3.50 an acre which would be fair rent. Might about as well rent as own property nowadays. I'm with you.—J. K. H.



FARMERS!

This Is Your Banking System

CONGRESS has given you a farmers' co-operative mortgage loan system. And the United States Supreme Court has declared it constitutional.

It is now up to farmers to make the Federal Farm Loan System meet the needs of farmers. Thousands of farm owners have surplus capital for safe investment; other thousands need more capital.

The Federal Land Banks distribute the surplus of the men who have more capital than they need to the men who need more capital than they have. And they do this in a manner safe and profitable for both.

Buy Federal Farm Loan Bonds

Denominations: \$100, \$500, \$1000 and \$5000

Both Principal and Income Are Tax-free

Federal Farm Loan Bonds are safe. They are secured by first mortgages on productive farms, the kind of assets with which you are already familiar, and in addition they are guaranteed jointly by the 12 Federal Land Banks with a combined capital of over \$24,000,000.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds are tax-free. The principal is exempt; likewise the income from it.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds yield 5%—a better net income than that received from most farms rented to tenants.

Federal Farm Loan Bonds are staple. They bring a steady, dependable income twice a year, good seasons and bad. They are quickly convertible into cash. Farmers, merchants, millers, livestock buyers and others will find them A-1 security for bank loans.

Farmers who buy Federal Farm Loan Bonds help to

build a farmers' national co-operative banking system—profits earned are paid to the farmer-borrowers who will eventually own all the stock of the Federal Land Banks.

Farmers' money invested in Federal Farm Loan Bonds keeps the profits made from farming in farm operations—helps to build up the whole farming business and helps every man in the business.

The farm tenant who invests his surplus every year in Federal Farm Loan Bonds is accumulating capital with which to own his own farm.

Farm boys and girls who buy small Federal Farm Loan Bonds are on their way to farm ownership.

The farm hand who purchases Federal Farm Loan Bonds is forming habits of thrift and investment which lead toward ownership of land.

Buy Federal Farm Loan Bonds from Any Federal Land Bank

Springfield, Mass.	Berkeley, Cal.	Wichita, Kan.	Louisville, Ky.	Baltimore, Md.	Houston, Texas
New Orleans, La.	St. Louis, Mo.	Omaha, Nebr.	St. Paul, Minn.	Columbia, S.C.	Spokane, Wash.

Send today for free bulletin giving detailed information as to these bonds. Address the nearest Federal Land Bank. Talk it over with your county agent or secretary of your local national farm loan association.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD

TREASURY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

EXPERT JUDGES of trade conditions, the country over, assert that business in general is working toward stronger and sounder basis. Buyers of certain commodities are still hesitating in the belief that selling values have not yet touched bottom; buying, in the departments referred to which include iron and steel, two of the most important commodities produced in this country, is of a hand-to-mouth character. That trade values are becoming more stable each week as time goes on, is shown by the tables issued by commercial agencies showing the general trend of commodity prices; there are many articles in this comprehensive list, that have been declining for a long time, that showed no change in values since this date last month. It is a notable fact that the volume of business, in all lines that seem to be down to rock bottom prices, is increasing rapidly.

On the whole, the labor situation of the world is still decidedly complicated; the British coal strike, which was thought to be practically settled when this paper went to press last week is still pending. Adding greatly to her anxiety, England has another major strike to deal with in the general walk-out of her cotton spinners. The seamen's strike is still unsettled and the country is wondering what the American railroad workers will do when their big wage cut goes into effect. A crumb of encouragement came early in the week when the great army of eastern clothing workers went back to work, accepting a 15 per cent wage cut.

The general industrial and manufacturing situation is greatly improved from the standpoint of demand; the cut in prices made by many of the leading manufacturers of automobiles and motor trucks, is said to have resulted in a greatly increased demand and the result is that many factories are increasing their commitments for material and hiring more men. The textile industry is enjoying the first real prosperity that it has known since the readjustment began; the demand for cloth is increasing, foreshadowing an active fall demand for suitings and top coat material for both sexes. American millers report a better demand for flour and manufacturers of corn products are looking for an early revival in the call for their various products.

As indicated above, a mixed situation exists in connection with the demand for manufacturers' raw material and the various basic products such as iron, steel, lumber, wool, hides and leather. Building contractors are fighting current prices for material and the resultant stagnation in building operations, the country over, is doing more to block the advent of a general business revival than any other influence. The wool market is quiet but firm, several large western pools having recently sold large quantities of fine and medium grades; the demand for bright wools is negligible at this writing. Hides are dull but firm at the scale of values that has prevailed for the last 60 days.

The passing of every week sees a marked improvement in the financial situation and the belief is becoming general that this country will see a great commercial and industrial revival when the crop movement begins, next fall. Advices from the corn belt and many other great agricultural districts of the country, indicate that the farmer is keeping down his cost of production and greatly diversifying his planting operations. Farmers are able to get all the money they need at reasonable rates of interest and the tension, which for the past six months has gripped rural life, like the jaws of a vise, is rapidly relaxing.

The New York stock market is in a rut with the bear clique in the

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Wheat steady. Oats and corn quiet and easy. Potatoes dull. Hay in demand. Beans inactive.

CHICAGO—Wheat an corn firm. Oats easy. Hogs lower. Beans steady. Potatoes dull.

(Note: The above summarized information was received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. It contains last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.)

saddle; the devices of the short-selling gang have been fostered recently by an increase in the rate charged for call money which has been going at 7 1-2 per cent. Industrials, equipments, tractions and oils have been weak while rails have ruled strong, probably as a result of the promised wage reductions.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 7, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.56	1.53	1.70 1/2
No. 2 White	1.51		
No. 2 Mixed	1.51		1.69 1/2
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Det.	3.07	3.05	3.05

The opening day of the market last week, which was the last day of May, closed with May delivery entirely in the hands of the bulls at the highest price of the season. July delivery also established a new high mark last week. It was thought by many that it had borrowed strength from the May delivery and that after Tuesday it would soon break and turn lower but they were mistaken. Receipts at Chicago were of fair volume but not sufficient to fill the demands. Bullish news from the fields assisted wheat to advance the forepart of the week but considerable rain fell where most needed the middle of the week, which was a bearish factor, and prices went lower from then until the close. In spite of the weak and lowering tendency of the market the latter part of the week Detroit prices were higher on Saturday of last week than they were on the same day the week before. Millers were not interested. Europe was frightened over the crop shortage scare in this country and bought liberally of both old wheat and the new crop. It is now believed that foreigners will take practically all of the early marketings. France is in need of a large quantity and rumors have it that Germany, Greece and some other countries are in the market for several million bushels. Chicago received 1,254,000 bushels last week, compared with 387,000 a year ago; shipments from that point were 253,000 bushels. Markets opened lower Monday of this week owing to good weather. However, active buying by commission houses soon caused the market to regain some of the earlier loss. Export demand was inclined to be light.

CORN

Corn prices advanced the early part of last week in spite of the fact that receipts were the largest they had been for some time. Most of the corn that arrived was to apply on former sales and did not appear on the market. Elevator interests

CORN PRICES PER BU., JUNE 7, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.65 1/2	.65	.85 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	.64 1/2		
No. 4 Yellow	.64 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.		
Det.	2.02	1.98	
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.

were friendly to the market and bought all grain that was offered. Houses with seaboard connections were active in the market and it is believed foreigners can use large quantities of this coarse grain. Argentine is preparing to market her corn in Europe, believing the emergency tariff bill shut it out of the markets of this country. 6,520,000 bushels of corn were attracted to Chicago last week, while on the same week a year ago 1,102,000 bushels were received. Shipments amounted to 2,711,000 bushels. Corn weakened the middle of the week but again ruled strong on the closing day. This strength was in evidence on the opening day of this week and prices advanced along with wheat. Receipts from country elevators were large but farmers are not active sellers at present and as soon as the elevators clean up their stocks receipts will take a slump.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 7, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.43	.40	.40
No. 3 White	.41 1/2	.39 1/4	
No. 4 White	.38 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Det.	1.23	1.22	1.21

Oats followed corn last week. There was not much activity in the market at any point, as there was very little export business and shipping demand was only fair. Receipts for the week at Chicago were 1,023 cars, against 301 the same week a year ago. More than the usual amount of oats arrived at Chicago but the greater percentage of them were applied on to arrive orders. Domestic demand was dull. Prices on the opening day of this week were the same as those at last week's close and the market was easy.

RYE

Dealers who accept orders for rye are having busy times trying to fill the orders as the surplus of this grain seems to be about all sold. Detroit is bidding \$1.52 for No. 2 at present. This is two cents above that quoted on this page last week.

BEANS

The bean market at Detroit continues in a slump and the price declined 10 cents last week. On Monday, June 6th, the market again declined 10 cents and the demand re-

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JUNE 7, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
C. H. P.	8.50	4.50	4.50
Red Kidneys	9.25		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
	C. H. P.		
Det.	7.65		

mained moderate. There is no visible reason why this market should decline. According to statistics it should be going the other way.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., JUNE 7, 1921			
	Sack	Bulk	
Det.	.95		
Chi.	.50	.65	
New York		1.15	
Pittsburg	.98		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Det.	9.33		

Old potatoes went as low as 50 cents a cwt. last week at Chicago. One year ago they were \$7.50 per cwt. on this same market. Receipts were large last week but were well cleaned up by Saturday. The markets at New York, Pittsburg and Detroit were easy and the Pittsburg market was the only one to show any reduction of consequence in prices. On Monday of the current week Detroit received an ample supply of new stock and old spuds did not receive a very hearty welcome.

HAY

HAY PRICES PER TON, JUNE 7, 1921			
No. 1	Tim.	Stan.	No. 2
Det.	20.00	21.00	19.00
Chi.	22.00	23.00	21.00
New York	27.00	30.00	25.00
Pittsburg	22.50	23.00	21.00
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
Det.	19.00	20.00	18.00
Chi.	19.00	20.00	18.00
New York	26.00	28.00	22.00
Pittsburg	18.00	19.00	17.00
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1	Tim.	Stan.	No. 2
Det.	37.50	38.50	37.50
Chi.	38.50	39.50	37.50
New York	43.50	45.50	41.50
Pittsburg	38.50	39.50	37.50

Last week western markets reported heavy receipts while on eastern markets hay offerings were light. Farmers as a whole are not inclined to sell and the market was quiet at most points with prices unchanged. Hay is in demand at Detroit this week and the market steady.

WOOL

Wool continues steady and quiet with prices practically unchanged. The market is not very active although the movement continues fair. Mills are buying only enough to supply their present needs.

The Commercial Bulletin gives wool prices as follows:

Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 37@38c; fine unwashed, 30@32c; 1-2 blood combing, 30@31c; 3-8 blood combing, 28c.

Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 36@37c; fine unwashed, 30c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 29@30c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 27c; 1-4 blood unwashed, 26@27c.

Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—1-2 blood, 25@26c; 3-8 blood, 25@26c; 1-4 blood, 23@25c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Cattle receipts, for last week's five-day market at Chicago, were 40,238 being 13,000 under the record run of the week before but 3,000 larger than for the corresponding week, last year. All grades of killing cattle advanced sharply on Tuesday, the first market day of the week, but the advance was lost, heavy steers and yearlings closing the week about on a par with the week before. Heavy cattle were dull and draggy all the week and the close for this kind was probably somewhat weaker than on the close of the week before. Butchers cattle, canners and cutters closed the week about 25 cents lower than the close of the week before but bulls showed a gain of the same amount.

Load Cars of Live Hogs With Care in Hot Weather

THE SEASON for extremely hot weather is at hand and shippers will do well to take great care in loading cars of live hogs to guard against losses from smothering. Cars should be drenched with cold water before loading, bedding with cinders or sand and loaded far below their estimated capacity for cool weather. Small pieces of ice should be scattered over the floor of the car and sacks of crushed ice should be hung from the ceiling, equal distance from each side, so that they will swing when the car moves and spray the backs of the hogs with cool water. Great care should be taken not to over-heat hogs while loading.—H. H. Mack.

The trade in stockers and feeders was extremely narrow and very dull. The top for mature cattle was \$9.40 and for yearlings, \$9.50 per hundredweight.

Steers, averaging around 1,250, outsold heavier weights all the week but prime yearlings got the attention every time they were offered; two loads of 1,034 lb. Hereford yearlings brought \$9.50 on Thursday but, for the most part, \$9.25 was high for this kind. Exporters bought a few more cattle last week than they did the week before. Eastern dressed beef markets showed a firmer tone all the week, the advance at some points equalling \$2 per cwt. Chicago advanced the selling price of dressed beef 50 cents per cwt. last week. On Monday of the current week, Chicago got a liberal run of cattle and prices were lower than the close of the week before; buying was extremely active.

A come-back was staged in the sheep department of the Chicago market, last week and prices were sharply higher for all grades that carried killing quality.

Spring lambs scored an upward turn which equaled \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. over the average of the week before. The top for California springers was \$13.65 and for best natives, out of western ewes, \$13. Dry-fed yearling lambs, minus the fleece, topped at \$12.50. A few western lambs, carrying the wool and weighing above 100 pounds, were cashed at \$12 per cwt. Chicago got 51,583 sheep and lambs, last week, being 24,000 under the week before and the smallest run of the year to date. Feeders took a fair number of lambs, last week, paying from \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Chicago got only 90,000 hogs, last week, being a decrease from the record showing of the week before, of 78,600 and 88,400 less than for the corresponding week last year. Eleven of the leading markets of the country got 414,000 hogs last week; this was the smallest supply for these markets since last October, being 213,000 smaller than the week before, 226,000 smaller than for the same week, last year and 350,000 smaller than two years ago, when 764,000 hogs were received by

eleven markets in one week. The receipts for the year to date in the markets referred to are 13,280,000 being 749,000 smaller than for the like period last year and 2,557,000 smaller than two years ago. The 13-year average, at eleven markets, was 549,000 larger than this year's showing.

Last week's hog shipments from Chicago were unusually large showing a gain of 4,500 over the previous week when receipts were nearly twice as large. The average weight at 234 pounds was 5 pounds lighter than the week before, and the spread between light and heavy killing hogs was the narrowest for the season, so far. The average cost of Chicago hogs, last week, at \$7.90, was the lowest since pre-war times being 25 cents per cwt. lower than the average of the week before; \$6.25 lower than for the same week, last year; \$12.30 lower than for two years ago and \$3.50 lower than the ten-year average.

MICHIGAN FRUITS SUFFER THE LEAST FROM FROST

(Continued from page 3)

JACKSON—"Will have few plums and pears. Strawberries short crop. Some varieties of apples, such as Baldwins, Spies and Russets give promise of good crop."—C. V. Ballard.

MARQUETTE—"The frost of March and April did no harm whatever to fruit in Marquette county. The frost of a week ago did no harm to the orchard fruits. Our cherries and apples are in full bloom right now. There may possibly have been some damage to the strawberries even though the blueberries on the plains seem to be in good condition."—L. R. Walker.

MASON—"The snow storm of April 16th damaged the sour cherries from 50 to 75 per cent; sweet cherries suffered also though not so much as did the sour. Apple apparently suffered but very little. The frost of May 14th and 15th damaged the strawberries about 50 per cent. I cannot tell you exactly how much damage was done to raspberries, currants apparently were not damaged at all and apples were uninjured. We shall have a light crop of Montmorencies and probably a little more of the Richmonds. Sweet cherries may be from 40 to 50 per cent of a crop and apples probably quite heavy; bloom was good and can stand quite a severe drop."—Kris P. Bemis.

MONTCAIRM—"In regards to the frost damage to orchard crops in Montcalm county. The early fruit such as plums, cherries and peaches were damaged very severely. Plums I believe will be a total failure. There will be a light crop of cherries and but very few peaches. Apples seem to show no sign of frost, a few strawberry patches show slight injury, otherwise I am looking for a fairly good crop of small fruits."—B. E. Shoffer.

MUSKEGON—"The cold weather of last week did some damage in this section, although not as much as was reported at the time. Apples were not hurt at all but cherries were quite badly damaged, according to reports. An average would be 50 per cent. Peaches were cut about 40 to 50 per cent and pears damaged to some extent. Sour cherries were hit harder than the sweet. Small fruits were not hurt much by this spell it seems, but were cut badly by the last frost, some estimate the crop at about 20 per cent while one farmer who has canvassed considerable territory here and into Ottawa county says there will be about a 50 per cent crop. Raspberries were hurt also though it is hard to tell how much."—Dwight C. Long.

OAKLAND—"I have found that in this county strawberries have been quite badly damaged, probably two-thirds of the blossoms having been damaged by the frost of May 8. The grapes have been frozen back three times by the late frosts and just how many fruit buds we can hope for from them this summer is a matter of conjecture. However,

we are sure the crop will be light. Plums, likewise, are quite largely gone, practically all of the Japanese varieties being damaged. Nearly all of the early sour cherries and the sweet cherries have been destroyed. Much to our surprise, the peach crop has quite largely escaped. Although the peach area in this county is small. Trees are carrying quite a lot of peaches. We notice that after peaches get out of bloom, they will stand more cold weather than apples or pears. With regard to the apple crop, the question is hard to answer. In the first place, we had about one-third of a normal bloom. Of this one-third, such varieties as the Wealthy that are inclined to be a little tender in the fruit have been generally killed, while hardier sorts like the Spy and McIntosh Red are much better off, and will yield a small crop. We suspect that from one-fifth to one-tenth of a normal crop will be all we can hope for in this county of the apple fruit."—C. B. Cook.

OCEANA—"The cold weather and frosts in April did the most damage to cherries in this county. Sour cherries were injured more than the sweet. Present indications are that cherries will be less than half of a normal crop. Other fruits were not much injured by the early frosts except a few of the more tender plum varieties. The recent frost caused a damage, which at present appears to have been quite serious, although quite spotted in its action. I cannot give you very accurate figures. Strawberries in bloom were badly hurt but undoubtedly the last bloom will furnish a good crop. Plums, peaches and apples were killed in some sections. Estimating in a rather general way would say that apples promise a normal crop, peaches the same, plums three-fourths of normal. As you will appreciate, it is somewhat difficult to put figures on a fruit crop that holds good for any length of time. I believe however that my estimation is fairly conservative."—I. T. Pickford.

OTTAWA—"Following is brief report of frost damage in Ottawa county made after a close observation of fruit farms in the largest fruit sections of the county. Of course conditions may change but this report is made on present condition. The frost was very spotted, some places were hard hit and others suffered but very little. Apples The early apples were mostly frozen by the frost three weeks ago. Late apples somewhat affected by last frost. Lots of young apples falling. This fall of apples usually comes in June when nature thins out apples. Appears as though the frost did the work of thinning this year. Probably forecast a 60 per cent crop. Peaches—Practically all gone, also plums and cherries. Grapes—Some report entire failure, other report 75 per cent crop. Would say that I expect about a 40 per cent crop. Strawberries—So many blossoms formed since the frost that it looks as though about a 10 per cent damage inflicted. If all the blooms developed there would be a 200 per cent crop, but the frost has been nature's way of holding the plants down to a crop which they could support. The limiting factor as I see it with the berry crop this year is the lack of moisture in the soil. A dry fall followed by an open winter leaving the soil in too dry a condition, then too much rain in March which mostly ran off in open drains left soil too dry. Needs rain badly. Raspberries and other bush fruits—Some damage inflicted but unable to state accurately the amount of damage. Pears do not seem to have suffered much."—Clinton P. Milham.

PRESQUE ISLE—"In reply to your letter I will say that neither the early frost in March and April or the late frost in May have done any great amount of damage in our county. I believe the prospects of a fruit crop are about normal."—Colonel McCrory.

SAGINAW—"The frosts of April did not damage fruit of this section as our orchards have very few cherries."—(Continued on page 15)

The Experience Pool

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26	1.30	2.60	42	2.10	4.20
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28	1.40	2.80	44	2.20	4.40
29	1.45	2.90	45	2.25	4.50
30	1.50	3.00	46	2.30	4.60
31	1.55	3.10	47	2.35	4.70
32	1.60	3.20	48	2.40	4.80
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MISCELLANEOUS

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CANADIAN PROGRESSIVES LED BY MICHIGAN MEN

(Continued from page 1)

Michigan and Wisconsin states have much the same pioneer history as Ontario and Quebec. The scholar finds the tracks everywhere of the early missionaries. Marquette has direct family relatives who are prominent farmers in Dundas county, Ontario, named Mullin. Mrs. Mullin, Sr., was a Marquette, and two of her daughters, Mrs. J. M. Grace and Mrs. T. D. Grace are in the agrarian movement in Mackenzie county, Saskatchewan.

What are the aims, policy and hopes of the progressives or agrarian leaders in Canada. Unlike the Populists in the western states of the American nation, and the Granges or Patrons of Industry, who flourished in Ontario in the early '90's the agrarian project in Canada has passed the experimental stage. Four of the largest provinces or states of the Dominion are today successfully governed by farm administration. Britain will be compelled to remove the embargo on Canadian live cattle. Their defense of it is stupid and ridiculous. I asked Mr. J. J. Morrison of Toronto who created the organization and Drury government and Mr. Barneby the president for Ontario, for a concise definition of policy, and they replied: "You may say to the readers of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER that we have over \$7,000,000 invested in agriculture in this country and have practically nothing to say in the government of the nation. It is nearly as bad at Washington as at Ottawa in that regard. Better laws for the producers; co-operation in purchasing farm implements and equipment; the abolition of the middleman in feeding the masses; better rural roads; exercising more care in the selection of seeds and sires; improved facilities for marketing or withholding from speculators the grain crop, dairy products and live stock for export; demand that our international tariffs shall not be aimed at the producer; co-operation in household work such as washing, milking, baking and a general lightening of the burdens of the farmers, artisans, wives and daughters"

These are only some of the reforms, but the chief aim of the Progressives will be to banish from office the ministerialists and the "invisible dictators who own the cabinet, and are exploiting the revenue and resources of the Dominion"

With the young men fleeing from the rural farms as they have been in 25 years time the cities would, I contend, be facing starvation and the land would be either pasture fields or deserted homesteads. We have a remedy. It is to build up and not exploit our country. Such is our politics.

PLANT LICE THAT KILL FARM CROPS AND WHAT TO USE TO COMBAT THEM

(Continued from page 4)

ies and which loves oats better than anything else. It is, also, an insect which makes trouble during seasons that open with cold wet springs. The creature goes through the winter in a partially grown condition and produces three generations, the one which comes out during mid-summer usually doing all the damage. Once in a long time the spring generation makes trouble and occasionally the one which comes out in September but the July and August generation is commonly the one that devastates our crops.

Now, like all cut-worms, the army worm works at night and cuts off its food and wilts it before eating very much of it. It loves oats more than anything else and examination of an oats field will, sometimes, show the leaves trimmed off from the stalks, leaving bare poles, like fish poles instead of the normal leaf covered straws. It is well for the farmer to examine such fields carefully for the loss of leaves on the plants and if one finds the leaves are being pruned off then make further examination at night with a lantern when the small army

worms move, worms one-half to three-fourths of an inch long working away on the stalks. When they are found then I would use poison bran bait, immediately, and kill off the worms in the small areas which are usually all that are infested. When the worms once attain any size and begin to show a disposition to spread out then more drastic measures become necessary, like ditches or plowing furrows in order to restrict and keep them from spreading into hitherto uninvaded fields or parts of fields.

"BIG FOUR GROCERY" GETS ITS ORDERS

(Continued from page 5)

tinuing the practice of deceptive advertising. The Commission's ruling is as follows:

"The Big Four Grocery Company," Chicago, Ill., by recent order of the Federal Trade Commission, must refrain from certain competitive methods in advertising and selling combination or assorted lots of groceries.

"It was found that combination lots, as advertised by this company, consisted of some staple articles whose quality and price were well known to the public, but that the greater part of the lot consisted of articles whose quality and price were not known to the public.

"Sugar was advertised at 4 1-2 cents per pound, flour at \$7.98 a barrel, soap 2 cents a cake and Quaker Oats at 4 cents per package. To lead the public to believe that all the groceries in a given lot were proportionately low. In order to get the low priced articles, the purchaser was required to buy the entire lot. The trial developed that the articles whose quality and price were not known were listed sufficiently high to give a satisfactory profit on the whole lot, the little known articles being high priced to offset the low priced well-known articles.

"The order requires the Big Four Grocery Company to discontinue any false and misleading advertising concerning its combination lots of groceries, and to discontinue any false advertising concerning the prices at which its competitors sell."

PAYMENT OF NOTE

I am enclosing herewith copy of note given by two men, A and B to me. I placed note in bank for collection. The bank notified A that note was due. A called at bank and said as soon as he got some money he would pay up interest and wanted an extension of one year which was agreed on. But A never got around to pay interest so after note had run over several months A said he couldn't pay the note. Then the bank notified B that note was past due and would have to be fixed up. Bank asked to give new one and B refused to put his name on a new note saying he was not holding because bank did not notify him that it was not paid when due. A is B's son-in-law. A is not collectable but B is. Can B get out of paying note?—F. C. S., Maple Ridge, Mich.

As he waived notice, etc., he is liable in full upon the note.—Legal Editor.

TUITION FOR PUPILS IN HIGH SCHOOL

I am a resident and taxpayer of a school district that does not maintain a high school. My children are of school age and hold eighth grade certificates and have made proper application for tuition. Can I compel the said district to pay tuition to the tenth grade summer school which has at least one teacher spending his entire teaching time to the eighth, ninth and tenth grades? If so what steps should I take if the district board refuses to pay?—P. J., Sumner, Mich.

The law regulating the payment of tuition for 8th grade pupils in a high school is found in the school laws of 1919, on page 220 (508). It is too long to print in full and may be found with any school officer.—Legal Editor.

PENSION

Could you tell me through the Farmers' Service Bureau if there has been a law passed in 1919 or 1920 giving the war widows of the Civil War, that was married in 1900 or before, a pension?—A. Reader, Elwell, Mich.

Write the pension department, Washington, D. C., giving full particulars and they can inform you.—Legal Editor.

Three Advantages

now offered by

SOUND BONDS

1. Larger investment returns than can normally be secured from even the highest grade investment stocks.
2. An opportunity for enhancement in value almost as great as from speculative securities.
3. A degree of safety which probably has never been equaled before because of the large increase in asset values of industrial and railroad corporations.

Write Dept. MB-20 for our list of bond investment suggestions which we recommend as offering these unusual advantages.

L. L. Winkelman & Co.

62 Broad Street, New York

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Branch Offices in Leading Cities

Direct Wires to Various Markets.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 214
Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.
NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 5 shown here; sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. (1)
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2250 Marshall St., Chicago

10 Days Free Trial

Let me send you my Special Low Price and 10 Days' Trial Offer on the famous OTTAWA Pressure Cooker, 6000 FOR CANNING. Complete set of Aluminum Utensils comes with it. Cooks whole meal at once. Saves 1/2 in time, work and fuel. Write to: H. C. OVERMAN, Gen'l Mgr., OTTAWA MFG. CO. 323 Cook Ave., Ottawa, Kan.

OTTAWA

Patent Applied For.
1-MAN FASTEST CUTTING LOG SAW, falls trees, cuts branches. 4-H. P. Light weight. Does the work of 10 men. Easy to move. Does belt work. 30 Days' Trial; Cash or Easy Terms. 10 Year Guarantee Free Book. Get new low factory direct price today.
OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO., 1481 Wood St., OTTAWA, KANSAS.

BROWN'S BARGAIN FENCE BOOK

Send for my New BARGAIN FENCE BOOK showing the biggest line and lowest prices on all kinds of wire fencing. My latest direct-from-factory prices save you a lot of money. 150 STYLES—FREIGHT PREPAID. We use heavy ACID TEST GALVANIZED wire—outlasts all others. Book and sample to test—FREE by return mail. (1)
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 1127 CLEVELAND, O.

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—IN—

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

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It is a sign your subscription has expired according to our records, and we will greatly appreciate a prompt remittance in the enclosed envelope.

IF YOU HAVE RENEWED and the date has not been changed, please advise us when and how you remitted. Or if you are receiving two copies each week, send us both labels, so we can correct our error.

WE ARE ANXIOUS to have you receive all copies promptly and correctly addressed, so tell us when any error occurs.

MAILING DEPARTMENT

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



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

June 9th, Aberdeen-Angus, Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, East Lansing, Michigan.
June 14, Holsteins, Shorthorns, Angus, Davison Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association, Davison, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

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Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
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J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
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CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

USE PURE BRED SIRE

Estimates furnished by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the dairy cows of the country average only 4,500 lbs. of milk per year.

A good Holstein bull will increase the production of the ordinary herd 50 per cent in the first generation.

Let us help you find a good one to use on your herd. You cannot make a better investment.

MICH. HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
Old State Block Lansing, Mich.

SHOW BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

BULL CALF BORN MARCH 27, 1920, VERY nice, straight and well grown, sired by a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad whose two nearest dams average over 32 lbs. butter and 735 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam is a 20.61 lb. Jr. 2 year old daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad 68 A. R. O. daughters. Price \$150. F. O. R. Flint. Pedigree on application.
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac 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. Sprague, R 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS past yearlings, one bred of excellent breeding. Photo and pedigrees. Herd federal tested.
HOWARD T. EVANS
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I AM OFFERING LIGHT COLORED HOL-stein-Friesian bull 1 year old from 21.51 lb. dam and sire whose six nearest dams are 33.34 lbs. butter. Herd under state and federal supervision.
Oscar Wallin, Wisconsin Farm, Unionville, Mich.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN COW, MERCENA DE Kol of Mapleide, No. 137129, due to freshen April 24. Price \$250.00.
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Yearling Bull For Sale

Bull born Sept. 28, 1919, evenly marked and a fine individual. Sired by my 30 lb. bull and from a 20 lb. daughter of Johan Heng. Lad, full sister to a 32 lb. cow. Dam will start on yearly test Nov. 15.

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

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

M. J. ROCHE
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Genesee County Breeders' Association

First Sale, June 14th

at Davison on the Fair Grounds

Davison is Located on Main Line Grand Trunk Railway

30 HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTIENS

ALL AGES, BOTH SEX. GOOD INDIVIDUALS.

15 Head Registered Shorthorns

OF HIGH QUALITY AND EXCELLENT BREEDING. BOTH SEX.

8 Head of Registered Angus

BEST OF BREEDING TYPE AND QUALITY. BOTH SEX.

A Few Cows with Calves at Foot

These Cattle All Tuberculin Tested Subject to Retest

For Catalog Write

W. T. Hill or L. C. Heims
Davison, Mich.

HERD SIRE IN SERVICE

KING ZERMA ALCATRA PONTIAC NO. 143461 a son of the \$50,000 bull. **SIR ECHO CLYDE NO.** 247367 a double grandson of MAY ECHO SYLVIA the champion cow of Canada.
I am offering a yearling son of King from a cow with a 7 day A. R. O. of 18.48 butter, 427.8 milk. Next dam 15.11 butter, 387.8 milk. Price \$150. Also some yearling grand daughters of KING Price \$150 each. Pedigrees sent on request.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Registered Stock Only

SOLD AGAIN

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

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Ortonville, Michigan

Bull calves sired by 35 pound son of King of the Pontiacs—\$100.00—and upwards—good individuals—from a clean herd.

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HOLSTIENS FOR SALE—EITHER SEX. Bulls ready for heavy service from dams with A. R. O. records up to 31 lbs. Also bull calves with same breed. They are all fine individuals and nicely marked and priced to sell. Also a few well bred females.
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A place to buy good breeding stock at reasonable prices.
FRED B. SWINEHART, President, Gladwin, Mich.
O. E. ATWATER, Secretary, Gladwin, Mich.

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

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

J. F. RIEMAN, Owner
Flint, Mich.

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIES-ians. Herd sire Paul Pieterje Wane Prince. Two nearest dams average 31.9 lbs. butter, 672 lbs milk in 7 days. Dam milked 117 lbs. in one day; 3,218 lbs. in 30 days; 122.37 lbs. butter in 30 days. His bull calves for sale. One from a 22 lb. two-year-old. Good individuals. Prices reasonable. Age from 2 to 5 months.
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KING SEGIS transmitted to his sons the power to transmit to their daughters the greatest of production over long periods. It is his offspring that has recently made the greatest yearly production ever dreamed of, 37,381.4 pounds of milk in a year.

We have for sale at moderate prices beautiful individuals of show type KING SEGIS bulls.

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Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
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For sale. From calves to full-aged cows.
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FOR SALE—2 REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for service from 19 1-2 and 24 1-2 lb. dams. Price \$100 and \$125. Herd on accredited list.
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REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE — KING REPEATER 713941, and Beau Perfection 327899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, 1 or 2 or opened, bred to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.
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FOR SALE—SMALL HEAD OF REG. HERE-ford, Belydere 569766, heads the herd.
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We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good Herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Gilts, Sows and Boars.

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

La FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind.
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150 HEREFORD HEIFERS. ALSO KNOW of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorns and Angus steers 5 to 1,000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission.
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LAKESIDE HEREFORDS JUST TWO bull calves left. They are good ones. High class females, all ages. Best of blood. Come and see.
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CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Mich.

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The Home of
Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny
Probably
The Worlds' Greatest BREEDING BULL

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—BULLS OLD enough for service; also a few cows and heifers.
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SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS offered at attractive prices before January first. Will trade for good land.
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Newton Loyalist 2nd in service, short horn bulls for sale.
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CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREED-ers' Association offer for sale 75 head; all ages, both milk and beef breeding. Send for new list.
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FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS and Duroc Jersey spring pigs, either sex; two red bulls, one 11 months and one 5 months old. Several heifers from 6 months to 2 years old. Scotch Top and Bates bred. Address
GEORGE W. ARNOLD or JARED ARNOLD
Williamsburg, R. 1, Michigan

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

C. H. Prescott & Sons
Tawas City, Mich.

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offer for sale Scotch and Scotch topped males and females of all ages. 300 head to select from. For information address

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BUY SHORTHORNS NOW, 4TH ANNUAL
herd test without a reactor. Some bargains in bulls.

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

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS-BULLS.
Heifers and cows for sale.
Priced to move. Inspection invited.
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FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE
bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

JERSEYS

PLOWING WITH A CROOKED STICK? OH! GOT A TRACTOR, EH?

using all the improved machinery in order to grow large crops economically.

To what are you feeding these crops you have worked so hard and spent so much, to grow and harvest? To Scrubs? Is this wise? Is it economical. Is it now plowing with a crooked stick?

Mr. Dairyman: Would it not be wiser to grade up your dairy herd with a pure bred Jersey bull and so have a high grade economically producing Jersey herd to go along with the tractor and other up-to-date machinery? Would it not look better? Would it not pay better? Would it not be better? Yes! Wiwe says it would. She knows. I am going to do it.

Write

SEC'Y HENDRICKSON

Shelby, Mich.

for free literature.

JERSEY YEARLING BULL (Sired by Penhurst Fern Sultan, R. M. Breeding.
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Michigan.

REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD—
sired by Majesty's Oxford Shylcock 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolic's Master Pogos 177,683, a grandson of Pogos 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.
GUY C. WILBUR, R 1, Belding, Mich.

IF THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD, HOW
much would a son of Pogos 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 cows.
FRED HAYWARD
Scotts, Mich.

ONE OF OUR MAJESTY BULLS WOULD IM-
prove your herd.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

HIGHLAND FARM JERSEYS FEDERAL
ed herd. High production, splendid type and breeding. Write us your wants.
Samuel Odell, Owner. Adolph Heeg, Mgr.
Shelby, Michigan

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL CALF 7 MOS. 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

SWINE**POLAND CHINA**

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

BIG BOB MASTODON

Is sired by Caldwell Big Bob Champion of the world. His dam Sire is A's Mastodon, Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair. Enough said. I have a fine September Boar Pig that will make a herd boar sired by Big Bob, and a fine lot of spring pigs when weaned. Book your order now.
C. E. GARNANT,
Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

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

FARWELL LAKE FARM

L. T. P. C. boars all sold. A few spring boars and some gilts left. Will sell with breeding privilege. Boars in service: Clansman's Image 2nd, W. B.'s Outpost and Smooth Wonder. Visitors welcome.
W. E. RAMSDALL
Hanover, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS. SPRING
pigs either sex sired by Wonder Bob, he by King of Giants. The big-boned, good-backed kind. Priced to sell.
WALTER MCCAUGHEY, R 4, Crosswell, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS ALL
sold but have some fall gilts at reasonable price. Will be bred for fall litters.
DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

GILTS Sired by BIG BOB MASTODON, BRED
to Jumbo Lad. Price very reasonable.
DeWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.

L S P C—4 BOARS by CLANSMAN'S IM-
AGE and Big Defender, that are extra good. Bred gilts all sold.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

BIG TYPE POLANDS. AM OFFERING TWO
good growthy fall gilts, from best sow in our herd.
W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

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

BIG TYPE POLAND

China boar ready for service. \$25.00.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

B. T. P. C. A FEW TOP GILTS BRED TO
Highland Giant, the \$500 boar. Others bred to Wiley's Perfection. Weight, 700 at 18 months.
JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

L. T. P. C. DOES YOUR NERVE SAY BUY
hogs? Vote yes and order a good one. Fall gilts \$30 to \$50; spring boars, \$15 to \$25. Two Prospect Yank gilts bred to Hart's Block Price March 24th at \$50 each.
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LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. BOAR PIGS
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Durocs. Hill Crest Farms. Bred and open sows
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WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT
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service boar 9 mos. old. Also young pigs. Write me your wants. Prices right.
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Weaned pigs of the very best blood lines of the breed is our specialty. We guarantee to please or nothing stirring.
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E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

SOUTH MEADE DISPERSAL

THE SOUTH MEADE dispersal sale of pure-bred Holstein cattle was held on the farm near New Haven, Macomb county, Mich., on Saturday afternoon, May 21. The offering included 40 very fine specimens of the breed, 30 of them listed by William Gottschalk, the owner of South Meade, five head by William Schoff, New Haven and ten from the herd of John Schlaff, Detroit. The highest priced cow, Evergreen Lawn Daisy Vale, brought \$525.00. Several cows brought over \$300.00 and a fine three-year-old herd bull went for \$375. The average was around \$200 counting calves and all. The sale director and pedigrees expert was A. E. Jenkins, Eagle, Mich., and the auctioneer, Col. D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.

The following is a list of sales and prices paid: Walter Green, Rochester, Mich., cow, \$160; E. A. Hardy, Rochester, cow, \$220; P. W. Gottschalk, Redford, cow, \$225; E. A. Hardy, cow, \$255; P. W. Gottschalk, cow, \$200; Fred Redlawski, Mt. Clemens, calf, \$70; P. W. Gottschalk, cow, \$200; Dan Fox, Utica, cow, \$225; Geo. C. Spangenberg, Royal Oak, cow, \$305; Otto Gottschalk, Washington, Mich., cow, \$275; Geo. C. Spangenberg, cow, \$175; Geo. C. Spangenberg, cow, \$295; Otto Gottschalk, cow, \$250; John Schlaff, Detroit, cow, \$320; E. A. Hardy, cow, \$305; John Schlaff, cow, \$520; Frank Vick, Washington, Mich., cow, \$155; James Nye & Son, Pontiac, cow, \$253; Geo. C. Spangenberg, cow, \$150; Geo. C. Spangenberg, cow, \$220; D. J. McKinley, Birmingham, calf, \$45; Geo. C. Spangenberg, calf, \$100; P. W. Gottschalk, calf, \$130; Charles Stevenson, Smith Creek, Mich., cow, \$245; J. J. Hartway, Armada, cow, \$130; P. W. Gottschalk, heifer, \$150; Paul Hauck, Richmond, Mich., cow, \$255; Geo. I. Spangenberg, heifer, \$300; Charles Stevenson, heifer, \$220; Geo. C. Spangenberg, heifer, \$230; Charles Stevenson, heifer, \$250; Rush Bros., Romeo, heifer, \$150; Albert Luchman, Washington, cow, \$200; P. W. Gottschalk, calf, \$105; J. H. Penzine, calf, \$75; J. J. Hartway, Armada, calf, \$85; D. J. McKinley, bull calf, \$67.50.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

EWES THIN

A year ago I bought some breeding ewes with lambs. Had them on fairly good pasture all summer and they were very thin when it came fall; the lambs were also very thin. None of them did well all summer. Now the ewes are having lambs again and there are over half of them that have no milk for their lambs when they come. They just drop them and walk away and pay no attention to the lamb. I have not had very much experience in the sheep business and I am at a loss as to what is the matter.—J. R. H., Gladwin, Mich.

Your trouble is caused by the debilitated condition of your ewes while carrying their young and the weakened condition has sapped the very life out of them. Separating the pregnant ewes for the winter season is the best system, for then the danger of abortion from crowding and bruising is lessened. Only the brightest and cleanest of food should be fed to pregnant ewes. Turnips and cabbage make a good green food ration, while mangels and sugar beets are not recommended for lambing season. Before lambing the food should be abundant and laxative, a pound of equal parts of bran and oats being a fine addition to the hay ration. When the weather is not too stormy or wet, the animals should have plenty of exercise. This will prevent many cases of parturition. In the early spring, after a hard snowy winter, when the band is turned out to pick over the rough part of the ranch, many abortions and deaths occur among the ewes from eating brush, moss or any green forage that may be full of turpentine, or other toxic ingredients. Frozen roots, spoiled silage, mouldy hay, and an exclusive diet of timothy have caused the death of many a pregnant ewe. When the lambing season arrives, the ewes expected to lamb early should be given a roomy pen, dry, clean and quiet. As ewes seldom lamb between midnight and early in the morning, one should watch them at all hours, except this time. When a lamb gets away from its mother and she later refuses to claim it, they should be put in a pen together. If the mother butts it away, she should be tied up and the lamb allowed to suck. This usually causes a family reunion.

MICHIGAN FRUITS SUFFER THE LEAST FROM FROSTS

(Continued from page 11)

ries or early fruits. At the time of the snow storms we were afraid of the early apple crop but during the last few weeks we have seen so many blossoms that it seems our predictions of loss were far away from being accurate. So that your idea of slight damage during April is undoubtedly very good. The cold, freezing weather of the past 10 days has damaged gardens and small fruits. Tomatoes, beans, etc. of the gardens are badly frozen. Of course these can be planted over again without loss. Strawberries will be a very, very light and would not be surprised if late apples have been badly damaged."—A. G. Bovay.

SHIAWASSEE—"Regarding damage to fruits by frost, believe from what orchard-men say that apples were hurt to some extent in many cases 33 1-2 per cent. In unsprayed orchards the cancer worm is going through like wild-fire and will materially reduce the crop. Cherries, plums and small fruits were damaged badly cutting the yield 50 to 75 per cent depending upon location. Strawberries will be about 1-2 crop with very few cherries or plums. There will be some raspberries and plenty of blackberries."—J. V. Sheap.

ST. CLAIR—"The frost of a week ago did considerable damage to the strawberries especially. The damage to clover is quite perceptible too. The fruit crop will probably be about 25 per cent to 30 per cent below normal in this county."—C. M. Kidman.

ST. JOSEPH—"The early freezing weather came at a time when the peach trees were in full bloom and killed practically all of them. Of course a few trees escaped. The cherries were also damaged to about the same extent. Apples were not hurt by this frost. Our orchards of peaches and cherries are not large, but the damage to our small orchards for home consumption has been great. Each farmer plans to raise a plenty of fruit for his own use, so we feel the loss. One individual truck farmer estimates his loss by the frost of 15th as over \$400. Our largest strawberry farm of over 100 acres of berries report a big loss by this last frost of the 15th. We cannot estimate the loss to our large apple orchards by the frost of a week ago, but the apples are beginning to fall and another week will tell the story."—A. J. Hutchins.

TUSCOLA—"Fruit of no consequence in this locality, therefore, doesn't enter into any consideration. Orchards improperly taken care of. Unable to determine whether damage is due to frost or lack of care."—Alex McVittie.

VAN BUREN—"Practically no peaches. Duchess apples injured seriously by blight at blossoming time. Some early apples damaged by frosts. Late apples promise a fair crop although dry weather will cause a heavy drop unless we get rain soon. Grapes seriously damaged by the freeze of late April and again by frosts of a week ago. Small fruits need rain badly now and were hurt some by frosts."—W. C. Eckard.

WAYNE—"The frost damage in Wayne county so far as tree fruits are concerned was not nearly as serious as most people tried to make out. However, due to the frost injury plus wet weather at time of cherry pollination, the cherry crop will be comparatively small. Most of the apples did not blossom as fully as last year so that there will also be, naturally, a smaller apple crop than last year, and further injury was produced by the frost. So far as small fruits are concerned, the only injury was done to strawberries and that from the last frost of a week ago. The frost, however, was very spotted even in the same field so that but a portion of the fields were hit. I would estimate that this frost did from fifteen to twenty per cent damage. In some places, the grapes were damaged somewhat, although a large proportion of them came through without serious harm."—O. I. Gregg.

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offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. I. C. spring gilts. Write today for prices on what you need.
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Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.
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QUALITY CHICKS, BLACK MINORCA, LIGHT
Brahma, 25c each. Barred Rock, R. I. Red 18 cents each.
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SILVER LACED GOLDEN AND WHITE WY-
andottes. Eggs \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 for 30.
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Stock, hatching eggs, chicks for sale.
LEO GRABOWSKIE, R. 4, Merrill, Mich.

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QUALITY BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON'S
Ringlets, top crossed by M. A. O. cocks. Early maturing, heavy layers. Vigorous range bred stock, nothing better. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 30 \$2.75; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.50. Postpaid, guaranteed.
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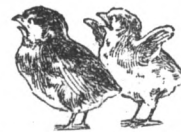
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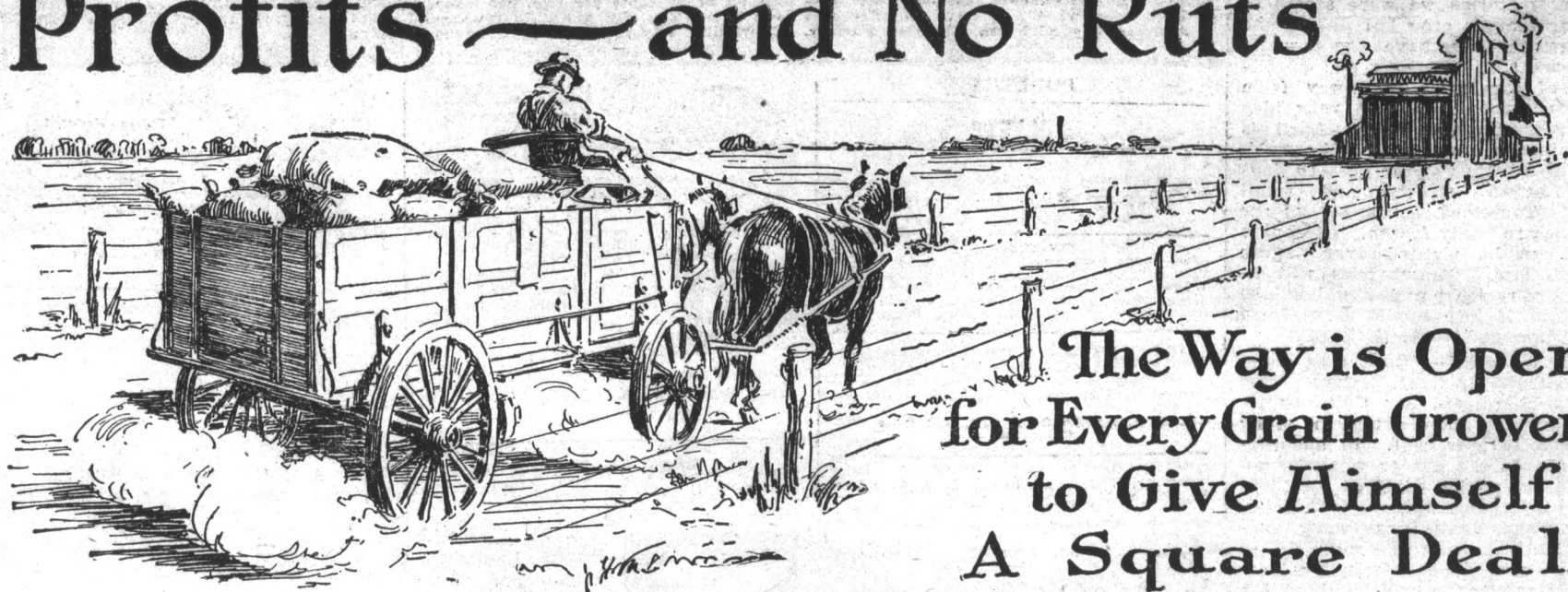
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The plan will eliminate the manipulator who now practically controls the price of grain. It will greatly reduce price fluctuations. It will cut transportation costs. It will prevent market gluts. It will provide a system of credit to the farmer. Sane, orderly marketing will save millions of dollars annually. But most of all, it will remove many of the risks of the present marketing system which affect the stability of price and the farmers' ability to plan for the future.

Established Markets and Fair Prices Not Left to Chance or Luck

The one big way this organization will help establish the grain industry is by contracting ahead with millers and other big users for a year's grain supply. But the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. can only do this if it, in turn, has full assurance that you will market your grain through this national co-operative selling organization.

When you join this organization, therefore, you are asked to agree to deliver you grain, except that used on the farm or sold locally for feed or seed or otherwise sold with the approval of the association—to the national association, through your local elevator,

for five years. The elevator, in turn, agrees to sell your grain through the national organization.

The plan simply *nationalizes* the present system of marketing through local co-operative elevators. You can sell your grain under either of four options—direct to local co-operative elevator—consignment—pool one-third or the exportable surplus of the wheat crop—or 100% pool.

You run no risk in making this pledge. No one can make a profit in which you do not share. All of the officers are members and sell their grain in the self-same way.

Warning! All authorized representatives of U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., carry an identification card with photograph and signature of bearer and signatures of the President and Secretary, with official seal of the company impressed so as to cover the corner of the photograph and signatures. Insist on seeing the card.

When the Solicitor Calls--- Say "YES"

The membership fee is \$10. That amount pays your membership for as many years as you continue to be a member. It is not an annual fee. It is paid but once.

Here is your opportunity to show that you are really in earnest to help solve the big farm problems we have all been talking about so much. Solicitors will call on you soon. When they do call, and ask you to join, there is just one answer that you, in fairness to yourself, your farm, your country, can make—an emphatic "YES!"

We will be glad to send you a free booklet that will give you the full details of the plan. Write today.

**U. S. Grain
Growers,
Inc.,
CHICAGO, ILL.**



Dept. of Information, (Desk D) (2)
U. S. GRAIN GROWERS, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

You may send me, free of charge, the booklet explaining your direct grain marketing plan.

Name _____

St. or R. F. D. _____

P. O. _____ State _____