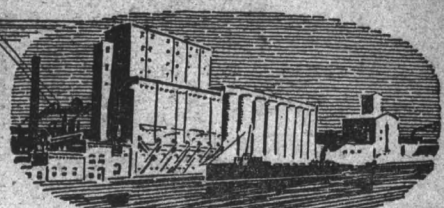


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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World's Crops Suffer From Drouth and Heat

Yield Cut in Nearly Every Grain and Potato-Producing Country of Europe and America

THE CONSUMER of food products will find little comfort in recent figures showing the extent to which drought and heat has injured grain, fruit and vegetable crops in nearly every important producing country of the world. The farmer, however, may reasonably expect to receive high prices for what crops he has left when harvest rolls around. The terrible heat and drought which has afflicted most of Michigan this summer has been well nigh universal and in most sections far worse than in this state. Let the peninsula farmer who has seen his own crops wither and die, reflect that in some parts of Europe there has been no rain for over three months, and he will have a pretty good idea of the conditions of crops in those sections.

Crops Ruined in Northern France

Three weeks ago the writer rode for two hundred miles between Paris and London through a territory as brown as tanned leather. As far as the eye could see there was not a single blade of green grass in sight. Even the little patches of grass which grow beneath the sheltering shade of the trees and are usually the last to show the effects of drought were as brown and dead as stubble. Cattle and sheep grazed patiently in fields that looked as barren of vegetation as a city pavement. The trees and shrubbery still bore up bravely but the tips of many leaves were scorched as though a torch had been applied to them.

Northern France and southern England are primarily grain producing sections. So far is the continuity of the wheat fields is concerned one might imagine himself in the great grain prairies of the North west except that the country is more rolling and farm houses more frequent. But the point is that northern France and southern England are farmed intensively for wheat, oats and rye, from 50 to 90 per cent of the acreage of the farms being devoted to these crops. The bulk of the grain to feed the teeming millions of the great cities of England and France come from these sections. But I am safe in saying that these sections will not produce this year one-half of their normal grain crops because of the terrible drought.

BY THE EDITOR

At the time of which I speak, about July 7th, most of the grain in these sections was ripe and ready for cutting. The reader should realize that northern France lies between latitudes 49 and 50 which is nearly 600 miles north of the latitude of Adrian, Michigan, and over 200 miles north of the latitude of Sault Ste. Marie. With this fact in mind, the reader can better appreciate what effect the drought has had in France and England in prematurely ripening the crops.

From the day the writer left Mount

On an automobile trip I took with a Liverpool business man through beautiful North Wales which perhaps felt the drought the least of any other part of England, I passed several small river beds absolutely devoid of water, and one large river in particular which at normal tide was perhaps seventy-five to a hundred feet wide, but which at this time had dwindled to a mere rivulet, in which children paddled.

Drouth Still Continues

A Paris cable dated July 16th shows that there has been no relief from the dry weather. This cable says: "The drouth contin-

ues unrelieved and has been accompanied for the past few days by intense heat. Conditions are said to be the worst in fifty years. Plants are shriveling in the fields and heavy losses of crops are inevitable."

An earlier dispatch to American newspapers says:

"The drouth has now reached the proportions of a veritable disaster. Every day that it continues means the shrinkage of additional millions of francs in the value of the coming harvest. How great the damage may be it is impossible to predict because nobody can foretell how long it will continue, but it is already certain that all crops will fall far short of early estimates.

"Rivers are drying up and reservoirs in many places are failing. Sugar beets, like other plants, are yellow and shriveled instead of presenting their usual healthy growth of green leaves. From the present appearance of fields it is not too strong a statement to say that all crops will be failures. Such a disaster will bear with especial heaviness upon the producers of sugar, who were just beginning to recover from the devastation inflicted by the war upon their industry.

All Europe Suffering

"Conditions in Belgium, Holland and Denmark are nearly as discouraging. All early crops are reported as being almost total failures and the same will be true of the later crops unless immediate relief is forthcoming. Germany has fared better but all Europe is suffering, the more so as the drouth has prevailed since last autumn, the winter having been the driest within modern recollection. On the basis of existing conditions probably one-third of the crop may be regarded as lost, with the probability of a still greater shrinkage unless general rains arrive promptly."

(Continued on page 11)

STICK

GRANT'S SINGLE sentence and proclamation, "I will fight it out along this line if it takes all summer," may have done as much for the world as all his successes. It has heartened thousands to hold on when everything was dead against them. It will prove a perpetual inspiration to every brave soul fighting with his back to the wall. Grant won ultimately because preliminary defeats could not discourage him. He was always fighting and kept on fighting, no matter how the battle went. That is the secret of every great victory that ever was won—to keep on fighting.

GEORGE WASHINGTON is another great example of the important part the sticking faculty plays in the victorious life. Washington kept on fighting, losing and winning battles, but never becoming disheartened, for his final triumph was as certain as that day follows night. He knew that he was fighting for justice and that no just fight is ever lost.

JOHN BROWN, the negro's friend, did not win in his natural lifetime, but he did win by infusing his patriotic ardor into posterity, into the men who went with his spirit singing, "John Brown's body lies moldering in the grave."

COLUMBUS died in ignorance of the fact that he had discovered a new world, but his great work gave a new impetus to civilization. On his voyage of discovery, no peril or disaster could turn him from his purpose. Not even when his mutinous crew refused to go any further and threatened to put him in chains did he flinch or waver. When he quelled the mutiny and was trying to recharge the sailors with his own courage, hope and enthusiasm, one asked, "But, admiral, what shall we do when our hope is gone?" "Sail on, sail on, and on!" was the dauntless reply.

But it is not always the prize won or the glory of victory which pays one for carrying on under the most discouraging circumstances until the goal is reached. It is the consciousness of the great moral victory over one's weaker, lower self; the joy of finding one's divine unconquerable self; the sense of power that comes from always fighting and sticking to one's aim in the face of all discouragements, when the prospect of success seems very dim and the shadow of failure constantly looms up before one. This is the great prize, the everlasting glory of every true victory.—Michigan Tradesman.

Clemens, May 30th, to July 14th, one thousand miles east of Quebec, he saw no rain nor any sign of rain. The London Daily Echo, said, under date of July 1st, that June was the driest in London for over 100 years.

"June," said this paper, "broken all modern weather records. A meagre one-tenth of an inch of rainfall was registered at Bidston; there has never been so little in all the fifty-five years that records have been kept at the Observatory. And it was the same all over the country. In fact a 'wet' district meant a place where something like a fifth of an inch of rain fell. In London there has been no June so dry since 1813."

Current Agricultural News

THIRD ANNUAL UPPER PENINSULA FARMERS' ROUND-UP

THE THIRD annual upper peninsula farmers' round-up, will be held at the upper peninsula experiment station, Chatham, on Thursday, Aug. 11th. According to the program of events arranged by Mr. D. L. McMillan, superintendent of the station, a treat is in store for all upper peninsula farmers and their families who may attend.

The forenoon schedule includes the following: Boys and Girls Judging Contest, A. G. Kettunen and Barbara Van Heulen; Land Clearing, L. F. Livingston, Extension Specialist in Land Clearing for U. P.; Home Demonstration (Women), Miss Aurelia B. Potts; Dairy Demonstrations, H. E. Dennison, Dairy Specialist.

At noon a basket lunch will be served under "The Maples," to be

immediately followed by the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station Parade, in charge of J. W. Weston, Assistant County Agent Leader. The afternoon will be largely devoted to an excellent speaking program, with D. L. McMillan as chairman. The speakers will be R. S. Shaw, Dean of Agriculture and Director of Experiment Station; L. Whitney Watkins, Member State Board of Agriculture; J. A. Doelle, Sec'y-Mgr. Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. Following the "speaking" program, Home Demonstrations for Women will be given by Miss Aurelia B. Potts and Crops Experiments by G. W. Putnam and J. E. Kotila.

The Women's Program to be held on the same day, will include Girls' Clubs in the Rural Schools, Miss Barbara Van Heulen; Hot Lunch Demonstrations, Girls' Club, Iron County; Nutrition in the Home and

School, Miss Helen Simonson, Home Demonstration Agent, Dickinson County; Woman's Work Shop, Edna V. Smith, Home Management Specialist, M. A. C.; Home Demonstration Clubs, Dickinson, Houghton, Chippewa and Gogebic Counties.

Not the least of the day's events will be the contests in Boys' and Girls' Club Work, which will consist of Poultry Culling contests, Upper Peninsula Counties, Poultry Judging teams, R. A. Turner, State Club Leader in charge; Live Stock judging contests, Upper Peninsula Counties, Livestock judging teams, H. E. Dennison, Dairy Demonstrator in charge; Championship Athletic contests for Boys' and Girls' Club members to be followed by dinner in the mess tent, and Club members in U. P. Experiment Station parade.

Attractive prizes have been offered for the winners in the various contests. They follow: First and second place livestock judging teams, (each team to consist of three members and a leader.) Trip to State Fair at Detroit, (donated by Michigan State Fair Association.); First place poultry judging team, (three members and leader.) Trip to State Fair at Detroit, (donated by Michigan State Fair Association.); High individual score in judging dairy cows, pure bred Holstein heifer, (presented by U. P. Expt. Station.); High individual score in judging pigs: Pure bred Duroc-Jersey pigs, (presented by U. P. Expt. Station.); High individual score in judging sheep: Pure bred Hampshire lamb, (presented by U. P. Expt. Station.); High individual score in culling poultry, pen of pure bred Barred Rocks, (presented by U. P. Expt. Station.)

During the day dairy demonstrations will be given by Mr. H. E. Dennison and inspection made of experimental crops work carried on by G. W. Putnam and J. E. Kotila.

The previous round-ups held under the auspices of the Experiment Station have been well attended, and the round-up promises to become an important annual event in Upper Michigan agriculture.

BOGUS MILK LEGISLATION

ALARMED by the rapid increase in the use of "bogus" milk products, consisting of compounds of skimmed milk and coconut oil or other vegetable fats, the National Milk Producers' Federation, has drafted a resolution to Congress asking for the abolition of interstate traffic in such products by "direct prohibitory or restraining laws." In case such congressional action is impossible, the resolution requests Congress to put a tax upon such products high enough to measure the difference in cost between such bogus or adulterated products and the products of like character made of whole milk.

ALCONA FIELD DEMONSTRATION

NOXIOUS and foreign weeds that get into an alsike seed crop and drag down its value were pointed out and methods for their eradication were given farmers in the vicinity of Lincoln, Alcona county, in a field demonstration put on July 22 by the Michigan Agricultural College, the Michigan Crop Improvement Association and the Michigan State Farm Bureau cooperating.

Weed seed work was done by Professor Ernest Bessey, head of the botany department of the agricultural college. Methods for improving the alsike crop were advanced by the crop improvement association represented by its secretary A. L. Bibbins. The farm bureau seed department which cooperates with the college and crop improvement association by assisting in the distribution of seed developed by the college and increased and held up to standard by crop improvement association inspection service, was represented by F. G. Mack, a seed specialist.

GRANGE TO EXTEND MEMBERSHIPS

SINCE the beginning of the year the Michigan State Grange has organized an Extension Dept. and been putting on a campaign to extend and influence the membership of the Grange throughout the state. One feature of this campaign is a series of 26 regional meetings so located as to be within driving distance of every farm home. These meetings will be in the form of picnics or rallies held during the month of August. Each meeting will be attended by the State Master, A. B. Cook, State Lecturer Dora H. Stockman and a speaker from the National Grange.

Conference of Grange officers will be held at 11 o'clock at each meeting. Program in the afternoon and ball games and other sports will close the days outing. Problems of vital interest to farm people everywhere will be discussed at these meetings. "Everybody is invited."

Following are dates and locations of meetings:

August 3rd, Ithaca, Gratiot County.
August 5th, Caro (Fairgrounds), Tuscola County.
August 5th, Flint (Thread Lake Park), Genesee county.
August 6th, Armada (Fairgrounds), Macomb county.
August 8th, Fruit Ridge, Lenawee county.
August 9th, Centerville, St. Joseph county.
August 10th, Berrien Springs, Berrien county.
August 11th, Battle Creek (Willards Park), Calhoun county.
August 12th, Wall Lake, Barry county.
August 13th, Lowell, Kent county.
August 15th, Fruitport, Muskegon county.
August 16th, Reed City, Osceola county.
August 17th, Tanner, Manistee county.
August 18th, Traverse City (Fairgrounds), Grand Traverse county.
August 19th, Charlevoix (Park), Charlevoix county.
August 20th, Gaylord, Otsego county.
August 22nd, Alpena, Alpena county.
August 23rd, West Branch, Ogemaw county.
August 24th, Pinconning, Bay county.
August 25th, Coleman, Midland county.
August 27th, Sault Ste. Marie.
August 29th, Manistique.
August 30th, Powers.
August 31st, Crystal Falls.
September 1st, Baraga Grange Hall, Baraga.
September 2nd, Marquette.

CALHOUN COUNTY AGENT RESIGNS

THE WELL known county agent of Calhoun county, Mr. Paul C. Jamieson, has gone to Fort Collins, Colo., to take up work as specialist in poultry with the Colorado Agricultural College. Mr. Jamieson was well liked by every one he came in contact with and proved himself a valuable man. We hope the farmers of Calhoun county will be able to find a man who will prove as satisfactory.

LAPEER COUNTY FARM BUREAU MANAGER JOINS STATE BUREAU

G. C. RAVILER, business manager for the Lapeer County Farm Bureau, who has made himself very popular and value to the members of the bureau, has resigned to accept a position as manager of the collection department of the state farm bureau.

ELEVATOR EXCHANGE

INCORPORATION of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange as a means of putting it on a commodity control basis as a separate organization, affiliated with the state farm bureau, and to be known as the Michigan Elevator Exchange, was voted by delegates representing 93 elevator members at the first annual meeting of the organization, held at the Michigan Agricultural College July 19.

The action was in accordance with the commodity control plan adopted by the state farm bureau at its third annual meeting last February and was the direct result of a joint recommendation to the Elevator Exchange delegates, adopted July 12 by the state farm bureau executive committee and the Elevator Exchange board of control.

(Continued on page 10)

Plasterboard and Wallboard at big savings

When we purchased Camp Custer from the government, we saved Jackson people thousands of dollars.

Plasterboard and wallboard at lowest prices make it possible to make your attic livable, with a play room for the children—or to cover up those old cracked ceilings and walls in the other rooms in your house.

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Camp Custer

Battle Creek, Bell Phone 7188

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The "Best" is all medicine—made of the best drugs obtainable, in accordance with a prescription used in veterinary practice for years. No better tonic made for horses and cattle in run down condition—creates appetite, builds animals up and keeps them in healthy condition. Send \$1 for package prepaid. List of "Best" products and their uses mailed free. Dealers wanted.

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Canadian Grain Growers do Enormous Business

*Control Marketing of Grain Through Several Hundred Country Elevators and
Two Huge Terminal Elevators*

THE GRAIN Growers' Grain Co., organized in 1906, first operated under a Manitoba provincial charter. In 1911 it applied for and received a charter from the Dominion Government. The Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co., organized in 1913, operated under a charter of the Alberta provincial government until 1917, when it amalgamated with the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the two companies became the United Grain Growers, Ltd., by amendment to the Grain Growers' Grain Co.'s Dominion charter. At the time of the amalgamation the Grain Growers' Grain Co. had a paid-up capital stock of \$1,357,382.46 and a surplus of \$1,118,351.51, while the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co. had a paid-up capital stock of \$563,689 and a surplus of \$541,004.38. On August 31, 1919, the paid-up capital stock of the new company, the United Grain Growers, Ltd., was \$2,415,185.58 and the surplus \$1,756,429.78. The authorized capital stock of the new company was placed at \$5,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares at \$25 each. Because of the accumulation of a large surplus, tending to increase the real value of the shares, the selling price is fixed at \$30 per share. Each member may own not more than 100 shares, and membership is limited to the owners or lessees of farm land or their wives, unless, by special resolutions of the members, others are admitted. Over 35,000 shareholders compose the present membership of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., and these are divided into locals as in the case of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co. To form a local 40 members are required, holding at least 267 shares. Each local elects a local board of 5 members, who act mainly in an advisory capacity to the general board of directors. The local also elects one delegate to represent the supporting shareholders at the general meetings of the company. Each delegate has only 1 vote, regardless of the number of shareholders belonging to a single local, but in case a local has 188 or more members it is entitled to have 2 delegates. In the meetings of the locals each shareholder has only 1 vote, and voting by proxy is not allowed either in the general meetings or in the local meetings. The affairs of the company are administered by a board of 12 directors, 4 of whom are elected each year to serve for a period of three years.

A by-law provision gives full authority to

HERE ARE a few facts about the United Grain Growers' Grain Co., of Canada. Organized 15 years ago, it has grown into one of the most powerful organizations of Canada, virtually controlling not only the wheat but the politics of the provinces in which it operates. Some of the things which this company has done to solve marketing problems, the U. S. Grain Growers', Inc., are also trying to do.—Editor.

the board of directors to determine the basis of the distribution of earnings. No patronage dividends have been paid.

In the operation of its country elevators much the same methods are used by the United Grain Growers as are used by the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co. Management is centralized in the office at Winnipeg, but the office organization of the old Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co. is being maintained at Calgary, Alberta, as western

Weeks Spurns Ford's Offer

SECRETARY OF WAR Weeks has knocked in the head the hopes of the farmers that Henry Ford might be permitted to buy the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant and go ahead in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers which are badly needed in this country. Mr. Weeks declares that the Ford offer does not adequately "protect" the American people whose taxes went to the support of the great project during the war.

If that is Secretary Weeks' strongest argument against disposing of these facilities to Mr. Ford it is a mighty lame one. Ever since the war closed the government has been virtually giving away valuable properties created by the exigencies of war. Camps have been dismantled and the material salvaged at enormous losses to the government. Engines of destruction have in turn been destroyed or rendered useless without a dollar's compensation to the taxpayer. In its haste to cut loose from activities in which it engaged during the war, the government has sacrificed hundreds of millions of the taxpayers' dollars. So it is hard to understand why Sec'y Weeks becomes so almighty conscientious when Ford proposes to take over the Muscle Shoals plant for a worthy purpose.

division, and through it is administered all of the business affecting the local elevators in Alberta, while the Winnipeg office has direct contact with the elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

While the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co. has consistently adhered to its policy of handling grain exclusively, the United Grain Growers, Ltd., has engaged in numerous other operations. In addition to operating terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, and conducting departments for handling farm supplies of all kinds and for live stock, it controls a number of subsidiary corporations. Among these may be mentioned the Grain Growers' Export Company, Inc., of New York; the Grain Growers' Export Co., Ltd., of Canada; Public Press, Ltd., Winnipeg; the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg; United Grain Growers' Securities Co., Ltd., Calgary; United Grain Growers (British Columbia), Ltd., Vancouver; United Grain Growers' Sawmills, Ltd., Hutton Mills, British Columbia. The first two companies were organized to enable the parent organization to conduct to better advantage the export business, which was begun as early as 1910. Through the Public Press, Ltd., and the Grain Grower's Guide, Ltd., is carried on the business of publishing the Grain Growers' Guide, a weekly publication devoted especially to agricultural interests in Canada. The United Grain Growers' Securities Co., Ltd., is engaged in conducting a general insurance business and a land department. The United Grain Growers (British Columbia) was formed for the purpose of furnishing a western outlet for grain for feed purposes, and the United Grain Growers' Sawmills, Ltd., was intended to provide manufactured products from a timber tract purchased in British Columbia in 1912. All of the subsidiary companies are owned and controlled absolutely by the United Grain Growers, Ltd., and the affairs of each are administered by the directors of the controlling company.

The annual report of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., for the year ending August 31, 1919, indicates a volume of business in farm supplies of \$6,180,359. During the year the company handled 22,203,007 bushels of all kinds of grain, which is considerably less than it has handled in former years. The live-stock department handled a total of 5,257 cars.

Breezy Notes on Live Stock Breeders who will Exhibit at the State Fair

By MACK

THE GENEROUS premiums offered by the Michigan State Fair, in the fat cattle classes, are the occasion for much favorable comment among breeders throughout the country and recent applications for entries indicate that this year's exhibit, of beef on the hoof, will surpass anything ever attempted in this state. One of the state's leading Shorthorn breeders will show three carloads of yearling steers; if he is lucky enough to win first, second and third prizes, he will lug away \$600 on the three entries.

At present writing it looks as if Lenawee county will again carry away the honors in the live stock division of the next State Fair with a big showing of Holstein, Shorthorn, Ayrshire and Jersey cattle; Berkshire, Duroc, Chester White and Poland China hogs, several different breeds of sheep and poultry enough to make a big show all by itself.

W. T. Shuttleworth, proprietor of the Yp-

silanti Stock Farm, is coming down to the State Fair with his usual "full hand" in the live stock and poultry department. Mr. Shuttleworth intends to exhibit Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire and Duroc hogs, Lester and Shropshire sheep, Toulouse geese and Pekin ducks. George H. Shuttleworth, brother to W. T., who is located on the old Stevenson farm east of Washington, in Macomb county, will show a fine herd of Jerseys.

The Wildwood Farms, the property of W. E. Scripps, of Detroit, has become immensely popular with the residents in the east end of Oakland county because of the splendid gift of a purebred Angus bull to the Order of the Eastern Star to assist in the erection of the new temple that the lodge intends to build in Orion, Michigan. The Wildwood Farms will send two herds of purebred cattle to the State Fair this year; an Angus herd with

Imported Edgar of Dalmeny at the head and a Guernsey herd of splendid quality.

One of the finest Jersey herds in Michigan is owned by H. E. Beecher of New Baltimore. Mr. Beecher has a small farm but every acre is as rich as manure and fertilizer will make it and it takes a big barn to house the food that is produced on these well-tilled acres. The farm sells certified milk in Detroit. Mr. Beecher has 17 acres of sunflowers that will go into the silo for winter feed.

The beef breeds will do well to look to their laurels in Michigan this fall for present indications point to the largest display of dairy cattle ever made at a Michigan State Fair. The Holsteins will probably occupy more space than any of the other dairy breeds but the Guernsey exhibit is sure to be larger than ever before and there is already in sight four times as many Jersey cattle entries as faced the judge last year and the year before.

Lowering Production Cost of 1922 Wheat Crop

Use of Fertilizer Is the Most Profitable Way to Increase the Yield of Grain

By OVE F. JENSEN

LAST FALL a noted economist returned from Europe after spending several months in making a careful and thorough study of conditions over there, and in a speech delivered shortly after his return he prophesied a large export demand for American wheat during the winter and spring months and consequently a good price. Likewise another authority in a talk delivered in the late summer before the Association of Commerce of one of the largest cities of the Middle West pictured a world scarcity and an increasing foreign demand for American wheat. He pointed out that the 1920 production was only 75 per cent as large as the crop of 1919. His inference was that wheat would continue at a good price. Both of these men were thorough and sincere, but their advice was poor because they could not foresee world conditions of credit and exchange. Even the Board of Trade in their prices on futures failed to predict the course of events in September and October.

There are 105,000,000 bread eaters in the country each of whom consume between five and six bushels of wheat every year, or a total of approximately 600,000,000 bushels. Wheat is the "staff of life". No one economizes on bread until they have economized



Fertilizer makes better and stronger clover. These plants were dug in early spring near Liberty, Ind. Three plants on the left received no treatment. Three plants on the right, acid phosphate on wheat the previous year.

land, or getting a more favorable lease. Materials, taxes and overhead can be lowered slightly, if at all, and these items constitute less than a third of the total acre cost.

The significant fact in this table is that labor and use of land make up nearly two-thirds of the acre cost. Any increased efficiency in the use of labor or land will react tremendously in reducing costs per bushel, which is the real unit of production. Lands should produce 100 per cent. If an acre having a producing power of 30 bushels is producing only 20 bushels, not only is the land only 66 per cent efficient, but labor is being wasted on a twenty-bushel crop which labor could have been expended in 30 bushels. Such a condition is identical with that of a manufacturer with a plant running at two-thirds capacity. His production costs are higher because he has the same overhead, the same taxes and investment. Just as a manufacturer measures his cost per unit instead of per square foot of factory space, the farmer should think in terms of cost per bushel instead of cost per acre. Cost per bushel involves the factor of yield, which corresponds to "capacity" in the factory.

Getting a Greater Yield

An increase in yield can often be obtained by only a small increase in the acre cost. For instance, it may cost only a few cents per acre to treat the seed for smut, and yet the yield may be increased several bushels per acre. Or the use of a better variety of wheat at an extra cost of perhaps one dollar an acre may produce an increase worth five dollars an acre.

One of the most profitable ways of increasing the yield is by the use of fertilizer. Many of the best farmers in Michigan would not think of seeding wheat without fertilizer, because they know that fertilizer pays handsome profits. The various experiment stations have secured increases of 60 to 150 bushels of wheat for a ton of fertilizer, and an extra yield of clover the following year of from two to five tons. The clover hay will nearly always pay for the fertilizer making the extra wheat a clear profit.

The Michigan Experiment Station is con-

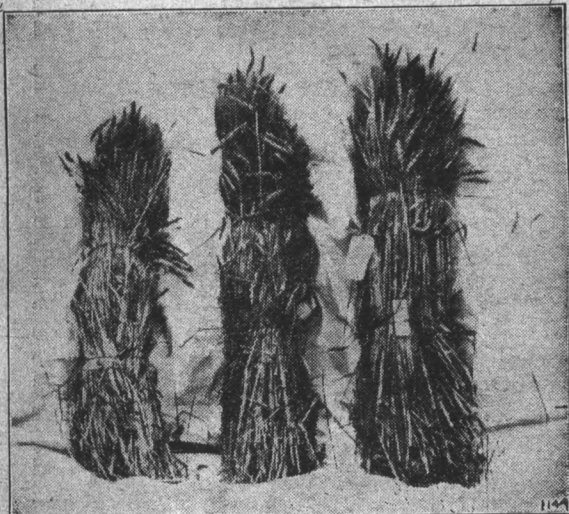
ducting some very interesting field experiments on the use of fertilizers. Striking results have been secured both in yield and in quality. In Kalamazoo county, a plot receiving no treatment yielded 2.73 bushels of shriveled and poor quality grain. An adjoining plot on which a complete fertilizer was applied yielded 19.46 bushels of good quality grain. In Barry county, the following results were obtained in a fertilizer test:

Lime and acid phosphate 24.11 bushels; Lime, sodium nitrate and acid phosphate 30.26 bushels; Lime and complete fertilizer 31.61 bushels.

In Cass county lime alone gave 8.26 bushels, while lime and complete fertilizer yielded 23.20 bushels. These and other instances reported in experiment station bulletins show the results from fertilizers in Michigan.

Fertilizer and Hessian Fly Injury

Instances are not lacking to prove that fertilizer actually decreases Hessian fly injury. To put it better, fertilizer makes stronger wheat that is better able to withstand the attacks of the Hessian fly. The best example of this may be found in the famous Ohio five-year rotation experiments at Wooster, Ohio.



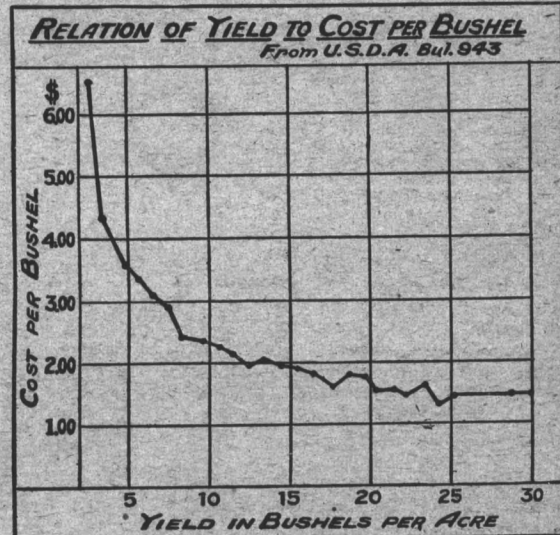
Wheat taken from Barry county fields by the Michigan Experiment Station, M. A. C. The field from which the left bundle was taken was fertilized with lime and acid phosphate and the yield amounted to 24.11 bushels per acre. The middle bundle was gathered in a field that was treated with lime, sodium nitrate and acid phosphate. The yield was 30.26 bushels to the acre. Fertilizing with lime and complete fertilizer produced 31.61 bushels per acre. The bundle on the right was taken from that field.

on everything else. All in all, there would seem to be little reason for growing either more or less wheat than in normal years. The important thing in growing the 1922 wheat crop is to produce it at the least possible cost.

A recent study made by the United States Department of Agriculture on 284 winter wheat farms in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska shows the following items in the cost of producing wheat:

Labor (man and horse) 34.4 per cent; use of land 30 per cent; materials (seed, twine, fertilizer, etc.) 10.4 per cent; other costs (taxes, insurance, use of machinery and overhead) 17.2 per cent; total 100 per cent.

A study of these figures will show that it is not so easy as it sounds to reduce production costs per acre. Labor will be somewhat cheaper, but this will not mean much to the man who does not hire help, for it will take the same number of hours to plow, seed and harvest an acre of wheat and he will not be able to take care of more acres simply because labor is cheaper. Horse labor will be cheaper because of cheaper feed. The cost of the use of land can only be reduced by marking down the price of land, renting cheaper



As acre yield increases bushel cost goes down.

Plots in this experiment are now in their 28th year. The years 1895, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1911 and 1912 were what is known as Hessian fly years, in which the injury from this pest was serious. In most of these years the unfertilized wheat crop was a total failure, or was not worth harvesting. The average yield for these seven years was three bushels per acre. On the plot receiving complete fertilizer the average yields for these same years was 14.6 bushels—an average increase for the fertilizer of 11.6 bushels. In eighteen non-Hessian fly years the average increase due to the use of fertilizer was 13.0 bushels.

Wheat growing in fertile soil invariably withstands the injury caused by Hessian fly much better than that growing in poor soil. To avoid injury from this pest fertilize and sow the wheat at a safe date recommended by your county agent or agricultural experiment station.

A list of the dates for the counties of Michigan will be published in the Business Farmer in the near future.

Reports we have received from reliable sources inform us that the farmers are going to plant more wheat this fall than they did last year. Some farmers of this state have begun preparing their ground. Let us hope the yield and quality are increased as well as acreage—it will mean more dollars for the farmers.



A field of wheat in Kalamazoo county. The left side of the field was treated with complete fertilizer and the right side received no treatment.

Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day 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 so requested.)

MORISITE PROCESS CO.

Will you please inform me if the Morisite Process Company, headquarters at 833-834 Book Building, Detroit, is a safe place to invest money?—J. B. Williamsburg, Michigan.

The Morisite Process Company was approved by this Commission February 10th, 1921, permission given the company to sell \$331,750 of its common stock.

We have had no complaints concerning this company and believe it is ably managed. However, this commission does not recommend the purchase of any security and its approval should not be construed by investors as an endorsement of value.—Michigan Securities Commission.

INJURY TO CAR IS TRESPASS

Is there any law to prohibit parties from removing the gas from my auto, and changing the wires and fooling with it when I do not give my permission?—A. W. F., Northville, Michigan.

Every injury to a car is trespass and the trespasser is liable for the damage and annoyance. The removal of any part of a car unlawfully is larceny. If the part removed is below \$25 it would be simply larceny and above that amount would be grand larceny. Each separate offense would be a separate crime.—Legal Editor.

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY

In case a husband dies and leaves a farm to a widow, having no children and the widow marries again in one year, she making her will to a niece before her second marriage, the second husband doing the farming and working out at same time and paying taxes on her place can second husband hold anything at wife's death providing she does not change the will?—L. C. M., Edmore, Mich.

The wife, in her life time, has a right to dispose of her separate estate in any manner she desires. If she wills it the surviving husband has no claim upon it. The second husband has no different right in his wife's estate than the first would. If he has rendered services for the benefit of the estate of his wife it is presumed in law to be gratuitous unless the wife agreed to pay for it. If this can be proven by competent evidence the estate would be liable for it.—Legal Editor.

OWNER OF LOGS IN RIVER

A river runs through and by my farm and has been used for driving logs, but the timber has been exhausted so it is not being used now. Who are the rightful owners of logs that lay on the bottom and shore of the river?—S. B., Benzie county, Mich.

The original owners of the logs are the rightful owners. The supreme court of this state held that the mere fact that the logs sank and remain at the bottom of the river does not show in and of itself that the logs have been abandoned. However, if there is evidence that establishes the fact that they have been abandoned they would belong to the owner of the soil where they lay.—Legal Editor.

CUT TREES ALONG HIGHWAY

I would like to ask what right has a farmer or others to cut the shade trees along the highway and plow right up to the ditch, leaving no place for children to walk to school but in the mud in the road?—S. G., Vassar, Michigan.

It has been the custom of a few in this county to farm the road right up to the track, plowing in all the drainage of the roadside so the only way for the water to get off from fields adjoining the road is to flow down the track, which of course ruins the road. Has anyone a right to do this? What is the law in regard to farming the roads?—J. T., Central Lake, Michigan.

The owner of land adjacent to a highway owns to the center of the highway subject to the right of the public to travel over it. While the law provides that trees along the highway shall not be removed without the consent of the highway commissioner and the owner of the adjacent land, yet if the owner should remove them the damage if any fixed by the law shall be for the ben-

efit of the owner. No damage is provided for the public. I therefore conclude that the owner has the lawful right to remove the trees even though it is the policy of the law that such trees should be allowed to remain. He has the right to cultivate the soil to the road bed if it does not interfere with the right of the public to travel over it.—Legal Editor.

FEED DRY HOPPERS TO HENS

In your July 4th issue you printed a cut showing what we Coloradans call a hopper dozer and told how to make it. We fellows hitch a horse at each end to walk outside the sweep of the dozer and scare more in front of it. When we have the hoppers dead we dry them and box them up for winter chicken feed. The chicks eat them and are glad to get the dry hoppers in winter as worms are scarce, hard to find and hard work to do the scratching. Meat and worms and hoppers make winter eggs.—A. A. Weston, Julesburg, Colorado.

NOT LIABLE FOR COST OF FENCE

I am the owner of 80 acres of unimproved land in Newaygo county, this state. Last summer my neighbor purchased material for and constructed 80 rods of line fence on my half between us and sent me bill for same. Just recently on the strength of my stating by letter something like a year previous that I would give him first refusal of job when same was needed, but of course I supposed he would, at least consult or notify previous to proceeding in which case I could have saved the difference between his local price on the wire and Chicago price. Can he collect the bill by law, as the fence is solely for his personal benefit?—O. R. S., Battle Creek, Michigan.

If you have stated all the authority he had for building the fence you are not legally liable for the cost of the same.—Legal Editor.

RAISING ROAD REPAIR FUND

Will you please tell us in your paper if there is a law obliging a township to raise the road repair fund by voting it one-half of one day's work raised as \$1.50 for a day instead of voting it one-half of one per cent as we have always done? Have they any right to tax over one-half of one per cent for road repair fund? If there is such a law where can it be found?—F. M., Hesperia, Mich.

Section 4615, C. L. 1915, provides that the highway commissioner shall make an estimate of the highway labor to be assessed on the property for the ensuing year not exceeding one day's labor on the one hundred dollars valuation. Also the improvements to be made in the highways and bridges and the amount of money tax to be levied for that purpose beyond what the labor will do and not exceeding 50c on each one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Section 4616 provides that the electors at the township meeting shall decide how much labor and how much money tax shall be assessed not exceeding the amount specified in the preceding section. Section 4617 provides that if the electors neglect or refuse to vote the amount the commissioner may assess not exceeding one half day's labor on each one hundred dollars valuation and the town board may order the tax (money) assessed not exceeding the 50c for each \$100 of valuation.—Legal Editor.

BONUS WITH INTEREST

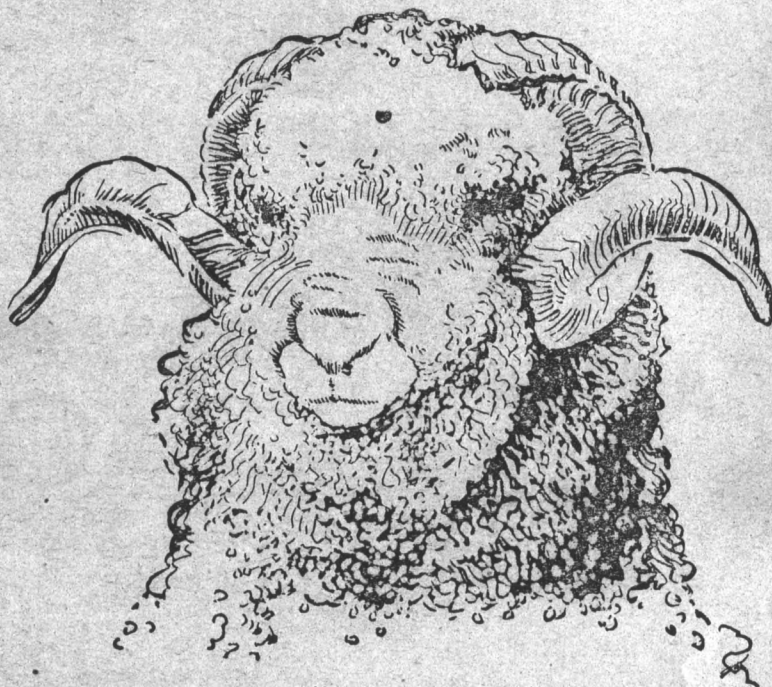
Can a bank take a bonus in addition to the interest when a note is renewed?—C. D. K., Maybe City, Michigan.

Section 5998, of C. L. of 1915 provides as follows: "No bond (bill, note, contract, or assurance, made or given, for or upon a consideration or contract, whereby or whereon, a greater rate of interest has been, directly or indirectly, reserved, taken or received, than is allowed by law, shall be thereby rendered void; but in any action brought by any person on such usurious contract or assurance, except as is provided in the following section, if it shall appear that a greater rate of interest has been, directly or indi-

rectly, reserved, taken or received, than is allowed by law, the defendant shall not be compelled to pay any interest thereon." Banks and individuals may charge seven per cent interest for the full time specified but no more on large or small amounts or for long or short time, except as provided in the pawn brokers bill. They make this rate part interest and part bonus but if the total of interest charged and the bonus taken or reserved amounts to more than seven per cent at the end of the specified time of maturity then no interest shall be allowed. It was held in the case of Umphrey vs. Auyer, 208 Mich. 276, that "In proceedings to foreclose a real estate mortgage where the notes given therewith included a ten per cent bonus in addition to the amount actually loaned and also provided for seven per cent interest, the highest legal rate, the same were usurious under 2 Comp. Laws 1915, Sec. 5998, and the assignee thereof with notice was not entitled to receive any interest thereon, and it is un-

important whether the mortgagee or her husband who acted as her agent in negotiating the loan, received the ten per cent bonus." In that case all amounts that had been paid as interest were credited on the principal sum even though there had been several renewals of the note. In the case of Gladwin State Bank vs. Dow, 180 N. W. 601, the Supreme Court held: "As between the parties to a usurious note or one whereon usurious interest was exacted by way of discount, or holders with knowledge thereof, payments of usurious interest made on a series of notes in renewal of that originally usurious, will be applied by the law to the extinguishment of the debt even though the parties may have treated such payments as payments of interest." The taking of a bonus is not unlawful unless the interest reserved or taken and the bonus amount to more than seven per cent. If it amounts to more than seven per cent then the whole interest is forfeited.—Legal Editor.

HE WILL BE THERE



YOU SHOULD BE THERE Michigan State Fair

10
DAYS

DETROIT
SEPT. 2-11

10
NIGHTS

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
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We will not knowingly accept the advertising of any person or firm who we do 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." It will guarantee honest dealing.

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Fooling the Farmers

WE WARNED our readers when the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., was organized that it would be made the subject of many attacks by the grain trade. Scarcely had the ink dried on the incorporation papers than the grain trade launched a broadside against the organization and with the aid of the grain trade journals has kept up a steady fire of ridicule and abuse ever since.

One of the favorite objects of attack are the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the grain growers which make the growers wholly responsible for the risks and the expense involved in doing business. And a few unthinking farmers may be misled by the absurd intimation of the grain trade journals that the officers of the organization should bear the risk and the expense.

As an example of the silly thrusts directed at this new farmers' marketing organization, let us refer to a recent issue of the Rosenbaum Review: The editor copies verbatim from the minutes of the joint meeting of the Information Committee and Organization Committee regarding organization work, in which this statement is made, "the plan being as much as possible to have farmers furnish transportation for organizers and to go with them". The editor of the Review remarks, "No opportunity should be avoided to make the farmers pay the bills".

Certainly, the farmers pay the bills. Who would pay them if they didn't? Since time immemorial the farmers have been paying the bills and the profits of those engaged in the grain trade. Why should they object to paying the bills of their own hired men? There is no philanthropy about the farmers' new marketing organization. It is business, through and through. The farmers are not spending their money to get this thing going because they want to give someone a job. They are supporting it in hopes that it will help them to get more money out of their grain. Nor are the leaders in the movement giving of their time without charge. They are being paid for most of them. It's a rare case where they get paid for all they do. And the man who says they shouldn't get paid is a fool or a lunatic.

The grain trade is trying to make the farmer believe that the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., is the pet scheme of a few men to get rich at the expense of the farmers. They cannot conceive that it is an organization absolutely owned and controlled by the farmers. Every dollar that is spent must come from the farmer and every risk that is involved must be shared by the farmers. That's just plain horse-sense. The U. S. Grain Growers' Inc., is almost an exact counterpart of the Canadian Grain Growers' Inc., which has made such a magnificent success of grain

marketing in the Canadian provinces. If by lies and ridicule the grain trade of this country can discredit the U. S. Grain Growers' Inc., our farmers will not follow the footsteps of their Canadian brothers. But if the U. S. farmers are "hep" to the game they'll plod right along on the trail they are following and sooner or later take control of the marketing of their grain from the hands of the gamblers and speculators.

Stick!

WILL EVERY reader of the Business Farmer please turn back to page one and read the little sermon published there under the heading, "Stick"? Then tuck it carefully away in your mind and think about it while you are doing the chores. If you are down-hearted and discouraged, you will find a world of comfort in the thoughts which it portrays.

It is a perfectly natural trait of human nature for every man and woman to feel that his or her lot is the hardest to bear. Every one of us would be glad to change places with someone else if we could. We sometimes forget that no life was ever made happier or easier by shirking the tasks, burdens and duties which confronted it. The joy of living is found in doing. The harder the task the greater the satisfaction when it is done. No man can really know the exquisite joy of achievement until he has come face to face with hardship and failure, and mastered them by the sweat of his own brow.

There are millions of people on this old world today who are standing upon the abyss of failure. Certainty has given away to uncertainty, confidence to doubt, prosperity to want, and hope to despair. A crisis has come for the first time in the lives of people of every nation. The greatest question of the day is how they are going to meet that crisis. The whole course of future events hangs in the balance awaiting their decisions. It will be a blow to progress and civilization if in their moment of trial these millions quit their farms, their factories and their professions to follow what may appear to be an easier way. What we most need at the present moment to bring order out of chaos, and industry out of inaction, is for every last man of us to forget that our own lot is the hardest, take a new grip on our jobs, and stick!

The County Nurse

THE RURAL folk are not taking kindly to the county nurse idea. They not only fail to see how the results can justify the expense but look upon the work of the nurse as an unwarranted interference in matters which they consider peculiarly personal and private.

There has always been a difference of opinion as to how far the state should go in inspecting the health of its citizens and aiding them by expert advice and even financial assistance to rid themselves of diseases of mind and body. The policy was forcefully brought into question in the congress during the discussion of the maternity-aid bill, when Sen. Reed of Missouri, argued long and eloquently that the question was an altogether too delicate and personal one for government meddling.

But there is a broader way of looking at this. Were each individual sufficient unto himself and lived absolutely aloof from other people then he might with reason say that it was nobody's business but his own how he lived. But since nearly every individual comes in contact with every other individual at certain intervals it is very much to the interest of every individual to see that every other individual is clean and free from disease. As a matter of public safety the state has sought to regulate the health of its citizens by the holding of health clinics, the investigation of premises, the quarantining of persons suffering from or exposed to contagious diseases, and compulsory treatment of those afflicted with venereal diseases. No sane person would think of suggesting that a state discontinue its work along these lines.

If it is wise for the state to control disease

after it has once developed, how much wiser it would be to prevent its inception. The time to detect the defects of skin, bone and flesh which if allowed to develop become a menace to both the defective individual and the community, is in infancy. Think of the thousands of men and women who are suffering today from the neglect of infancy and childhood. Parents' ignorance of the physical imperfections of their children is truly appalling, and as a result of that ignorance our schools and colleges are filled with boys and girls suffering from diseases and deformities which slight medical or surgical treatment would soon correct. But left unmolested, they are bound to become aggravated and curse the afflicted to the end of life. We are just beginning to learn that a large majority of the physical wrecks both inside and outside our public institutions are those whose health in childhood was neglected.

The county nurse has the opportunity of discovering defects in school children while it is yet time to correct them. She may not know all that it is desirable to know about the deformities of children; she may occasionally err in her diagnosis; she may sometimes fail to detect flagrant cases; but despite her shortcomings she will be able to help many a boy or girl on the road to better health and spare their parents expense and anxiety in later years.

The President's Opportunity

ALTHOUGH the United States has refused to have anything to do with the League of Nations, our president proposes to take the lead in carrying out one of the principal objects mentioned in the League, namely, the limitation of armaments. The difference between the League plan and the Harding plan is this: The League provides for participation of ALL nations in a disarmament program while Mr. Harding proposes to confine his conference to the representatives of the "Big Three", the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

We rejoice that President Harding has finally submitted to the urgings of the American people and issued a call for this conference. At the same time we feel that a tragic mistake will be made if the representatives of all nations are not invited to attend. It is said that President Wilson failed because he did not take his people into his confidence. As surely as the sun sets the disarmament conference will fail of its purpose unless all the nations of the world are taken into the conference and made to feel that their counsel and co-operation are needed to make the plan a success. What in thunder is the reason that great nations must go on flaunting their superiority over little nations and leaving them out in the cold when questions of great international import are to be decided!

The President has an opportunity before him which is second only in importance to the world to that which confronted President Wilson. It has been the hope of all generations that armaments might be limited so that no nation could rise up over-night and destroy another. Think what it means to this nation and its president to stand in the position of being able to clothe this age-old dream with reality. It is a responsibility which should not be held lightly; it is an opportunity pregnant with far-reaching possibilities. Let us pray to God that we and our President may be equal to the great task before us, and that ere the day arrives when the great question shall be placed upon the conference table, all the nations of the world may be invited to participate, so that there may be no misunderstandings or small jealousies after the job is done.

A year ago the profiteers were wondering what they would do with it. Now they are busy trying to remember where it went.—New York American.

A grinch is a man who thinks the world is against him—and it is.—Newspaper Enterprise Association.



What the Neighbors Say



A STRONG ARGUMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION

THE FOLLOWING communication is a copy of a letter which Mr. Chas. Staff, secretary of the Larrowe Milling Co., has written to Congressman Fordney apropos agricultural tariff legislation. Altho the bill has since passed the House, the arguments presented by Mr. Staff are so forceful that we are giving them here for the benefit of our readers:

"Asking your pardon for taking up your time when you are so very busy, we wish to comment on the full page advertisement appearing in the July 13 issue of the Journal of Commerce, over the signature of the Bureau of Raw Materials For American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries. This is a typical free trade argument contradicting itself in the different paragraphs.

Paragraph 10 states that American labor is to be forced to pay artificially high prices for many necessities of life, of which foreign raw materials are a necessary part.

Paragraph 11 says that groups of agriculturists are being encouraged in the false hope that they will realize more than the world level of values for their products.

Paragraph 12 says that the United States produces a surplus of our principal farm grown products, and that it is axiomatic that no tariff on such materials can induce the buyers of Europe to purchase this surplus and pay a penny more than the world level of values of these products.

The signers of this advertisement are evidently buyers of foreign vegetable oils entering not only into the manufacture of soaps, but also into the manufacture of oleomargarine and food products that compete with the dairy products of this country. If the statements in paragraph 12 are correct and the United States producers of these farm products must sell their commodities on the basis of foreign values then why are these men so perturbed, why should they need to import foreign commodities when they can buy the domestic products at the world level prices?

If, as stated in paragraph 12, the United States producers must accept the world level of values for their surplus products which, of course, means that they must accept that same price for their entire production because there is no way that the domestic consumers can be made to pay more money for what they buy than the foreigners pay for what they buy, then how can this tariff force the American laborer to pay artificially high prices?

These people are trying to carry water on both shoulders; they try to persuade agricultural interests to believe that the tariff will be of no benefit for them, and at the same time they try to make the consumer believe that the tariff is going to raise the costs of the goods they buy. Both statements cannot be true.

A protective tariff undoubtedly cannot be protective unless it raises the price or the value of the home product. The American farmer is too wise not to know that a duty of 60 a pound on butter will protect him to that extent from foreign importations. He also knows that a duty will not prevent a decline in prices if he produces more butter than the American public will consume. However, the protection exists as long as the domestic consumption keeps pace with the domestic production. On the other hand, even though the domestic production may only be sufficient for the domestic consumption the price would still go down if on top of the domestic production were added a lot of foreign goods, and my theory of the value of a protective tariff is that it prohibits the dumping on our markets of a comparatively small amount of foreign products, which are just able to tip the beam and make the supply outweigh the demand, and thereby force the domestic producers to sell at ruinously low prices.

We do not want to pauperize the agricultural industry. The laborers in our cities need a well paid and contented class of farmers in order to provide them with a market for the goods made in the cities by city workmen. It is more to the interest of organized and also unorganized labor that farmers get good prices for their products and thereby become good buyers for manufactured articles, rather than to have the farmers sell food for little or nothing and destroy their own buying power.

The recent address of Mr. Reynolds of Chicago is wonderfully inspiring as showing the necessity of the development of home industries. It is not true as stated by these people in paragraph 5 that an expansion of foreign trade is an absolute necessity for our industrial activity at home. If the truth were

known it probably would be found that one cause for our present depression is the enormous amount of money tied up at the present time in foreign investments, through the purchase of foreign bonds and securities and credits.

I know your position in matters of this kind too well to think that you need any argument in support of the strong protection of domestic industry, but am writing this letter to you, and sending a copy to some of my agricultural friends to make it plain that this argument published in The Journal of Commerce does not meet with the approval of every reader of that paper.—Charles Staff, Sec. Larrowe Milling Co., Detroit, Michigan.

COUNTY NURSES

I WOULD like to say a word in answer to the question asked a few weeks ago, "Are Soldiers Neglected?" I am beginning to hear that they are and if Major Guy M. Wilson of Flint made that statement, I have no reason to doubt it for he is a man in every sense of the word, but it is hard to believe the Red Cross will overlook our own dear boys and spend the money buying yarn and knitting socks and other garments to send to other countries while our own flesh and blood are suffering. I believe charity should begin at home always. Another very foolish way they are spending money is paying county nurses. I understand each one gets a thousand dollars a year, also a new car to ride around in and their gas furnished. It might be a good thing to have a nurse but the parents should pay the bill. There isn't a family in our district but what is able to pay their own doctor bills and some have said when they wanted the public to pay their bills they would draw on the fund we each pay in our taxes every year. I don't think our taxes would be so great if some of these white-collared, lead pencil fellows would roll up their sleeves and sweat a few honest drops. The one great trouble with the world today is so many people, both men and women, are trying to live without work so the ones who will work have a double load. Some are trying every scheme to get out of work. I think we should have a chance to vote whether we want the county nurse or not.

Our school teacher invited the women of the district to visit the school a certain afternoon and when we arrived we met the nurse who gave a talk and to finish up she said the Red Cross had paid the nurses last year and this but next year we would be obliged to pay it. Now we haven't any children to send to school yet we help educate other people's children and it begins to look as if we would be obliged to help pay their doctor bills also help feed them, for while they are having their hot lunch clubs they are like some neighbors they borrow all the time. One day it's a quart of milk, next day onions and rice and one day it was vanilla to make ice cream for their one cold dish; you know children can study so much better if they have something cold at noon so they wanted to

make some ice cream. Of course people who are in comfortable circumstances perhaps wouldn't mind this much but to those who are working hard and saving, trying to get a home, all these things count.

I would like to hear the opinion other people have of the nurses. I think it is unnecessary to keep them. Some of the dentists have absolutely refused to strip children of their teeth. The nurse has taken children who were sound and they have been sent back without anything being done to them. Now I would like to hear the opinion of others on this subject. I don't want to be a kicker but these unnecessary things and luxuries must be stopped or things will never be any better.—M. C., Genesee County, Mich.

No doubt there is a good deal of tommyrot about some of the new-fangled notions which are being foisted on people, and which add materially to the cost of living. I think no one will object however to doing anything within reason to make school life a little more pleasant and healthful for the children. True, neither we nor our fathers had hot lunches and ice cream in school, but that wasn't our fault. If we had it to do over again we would have them if we could. By all means let's have a discussion on the county nurse.—Editor.

BUGS, BIRDS AND BANKERS

I SEE WHERE a man from Roscommon County said he is a new land farmer and hard times and the banker is picking them at the 12 to 15 per cent rate for interest. He is lucky if he gets off that easy. We here are nearly all new land farmers too, and have to fight crows, blackbirds, potato bugs and bankers from 12 to 30 per cent. A small loan is quite expensive that runs on the 25 or more per cent rate and they know you have to have it and are not able to get it any other place so they soak you all they can. They violate the law but what is a poor, pine stump farmer going to do about it?

Should a man make a little moonshine for himself to have a hard drink after chasing crows, blackbirds and bugging potatoes along comes one of those state food and drug men and takes a sample of it and you too, but he forgets about the banker who charges high interest. I am not writing this in favor of moonshiners, or any one, far from it, only which one is the worst of the two I should like to know. They both are not a very desirable citizen to my way of thinking. We have our hands full to pay taxes, raising sugar beets at \$6 per ton, 25 cents for oats, potatoes (you are lucky if you can sell them) veal calves (they hate to see them, you have to eat them yourself or give to the dogs), cream and milk is just as bad. A farmer gets it coming and going.

I should like to see the state rural credit system in Michigan as they have it in So. Dakota, as the farm loan of St. Paul does no one any harm nor good. You need help when you go to the bank or else you would not go there, so if you want money from the government you can

get it from any bank but they will only loan you 1-2 or less on your assessed valuation so a new land farmer is up against it good and proper.

We need rain or else we will not have any hay, oats nor sugar beets. The showers always go the other way here.—A Subscriber, Gladwin County, Michigan.

It's a great life if you don't weaken. The marvel is how we live through it all. Likely as not the first big rain that comes your way will ruin your crops and wash out the fence posts, so you'll not have to worry longer about birds and bugs. Still there'll be the 30 per cent banker, over whom neither man nor nature seems to have any control. Perhaps Providence is sparing him for crueler fate.—Editor.

THE ANGLER'S LAW

ALLOW ME to express my sentiments in your columns of "What the Neighbors Say," in regards to some of the laws that have been passed by our legislature this year. One in particular which I call a fool law is the angler's law compelling a person to buy a license to catch fish. Why do they show such discrimination to the different individuals and taxpayers. I supposed we maintained a Utility Commission to handle corporation and stock companies to see there is no discrimination practiced.

The law as I understand it, gives all that own property living on and adjoining the bank of any stream or lake the right to fish without such license. Let's stop and consider the number of people the sporting ones, I mean, who own property on the banks of streams and our lakes and have their cottages and club houses and that live there more or less during the principal part of the summer season that is exempt under such a law. And a poor farmer living just outside of that limit has to pay his dollar or not fish even if he doesn't go a fishing only once in the whole year. I wonder who is the most able to pay for their sport, if sport it is, the poor farmer or the resorters.

I can tell them one thing: It isn't the farmers that are depleting the fish in our lakes and streams, although they have had to pay taxes to build and keep up the fish hatcheries of the state. Then to deprive them of an afternoon or so off for little recreation and paying a license for that privilege I say it's a fool law just like the thresher's license law, though that doesn't cost him his fee but it costs him a lot of his time and inconvenience of which he gets nothing for. I think we could pick men out of our penal institutions that could show better brains than some of the men we send to make our laws. I know of a member in my territory that has been making money from dollar wheat and our 25 cent potatoes and \$1.50 beans and a lot of other stuff the farmer has had to sacrifice as much again to raise them working his wife and family about 16 hours a day. Oh, yes, I see them every few days out on their pleasure trips, riding in their limousines, but they are not passing many dollars out to the farmers. Not but what their business is legitimate but I do say they get a lot of pleasure along with their business.

This is a government for the people and by the people we are taught but the comparison looks mighty small sometimes. If some of our laws were put up to the people to vote on it would save the state a good many hundred of dollars in the time they take up at Lansing in trying to pass them. Much could be said along that line but I'll not weary you any longer. I had understood by what I had seen in our daily that that law didn't pass and only recently my attention was attracted to it in our local paper. I suppose next time someone will bring up a bill to prohibit a person from pick-

(Continued on page 11)

Musings of a Plain Farmer

IT'S A quiet house that greets me this noon hour. Mrs. B. has spread a white table cloth neatly over my dinner.

Looks like a bier. Well I'll eat!

Here is a note showing a formula for mixing turkey feed. Let's see, corn meal, Dutch cheese and a little pepper, a few drops of Kresol No. 1, I presume that's for colic.

No! I guess it's cholera. Turkeys don't have colic. Just horses and babies have that.

Now, I must place this in the feeding pans.

They are having a meeting right at my feet. I can't step. I am surrounded. Ambushed! This is a big

job. Here is one in a box by himself. Sick. He needs careful attention.

I wonder if I can catch his pulse, temperature and respiration? If I can, I'll chart it to show Mrs. B. that I am interested.

My! But that old gobbler is vain. Why don't you eat, you old simpleton?

The others are not interested in your style. Your vanity will leave you hungry. There is a moral in that turkey's conduct.

Some people strut down the avenues of life displaying their plumage. When old age breaks in they find others more thrifty have picked up the kernels.—A. P. Ballard, Ubly, Michigan.

WHAT DO GROWING CHILDREN NEED?

The following article does not contain anything new but it does contain much truth. I was interested in reading it and perhaps you will be.—Editor.

CHILD WELFARE experts consider the following necessary for the child's best growth and development.

Shelter

Decent, clean, well-kept house. Plenty of fresh air in the house, in winter and summer. Warm rooms in cold weather. Separate bed, with sufficient bedclothes to keep warm. Sanitary indoor water-closet or outdoor privy. Pure, abundant water supply. A comfortable place to welcome friends. Has your child there?

Food

Clean, simple, appetizing, well-cooked food. The daily diet should include: Milk, at least 1 pint a day. Butter or some other form of fat. Cereal and bread. Green vegetables, especially leafy vegetables. Fruit. Egg, meat or fish. If no one of these three is used an additional pint of milk should be given. Three square meals a day. Meals at regular hours and sufficient time for them. Dinner at noon for children under 7 years of age. Has your child these?

Every child has the right to be well born, well nourished and well cared for.

Clothing

Clean(whole garments. Different clothing for day and night, suited to the climate. Change of underclothes and nightgown at least weekly. A change of stockings at least twice a week. Warm underclothing and stockings in cold climates. Heavy coat, cap, and mittens for cold weather. Shoes, free from holes, and long and wide enough. Foot protection against rain or snow. Has your child these?

Health and Personal Habits

Bath every day, or at least twice a week. Hands and face washed before meals and at bedtime. Natural bowel movement every day. Hands washed immediately after going to the toilet. Teeth brushed at least twice a day (morning and night.) Regular bed hour. Ten hours of sleep at night with open windows. Correct weight for height. Has your child these?

Play and Companionship

A safe, clean, roomy place for outdoor and indoor play. At least two hours outdoor play every day. Constructive and suitable playthings and tools. The right sort of playmates. Has your child these?

Wise parents are a Child's best asset.

Education and Work

Schooling for at least nine months a year from 7 to 16 years of age. Not more than two hours of "chores" outside school hours. Not enough work either in school or out to cause fatigue. Vacation work, if any, must allow ample opportunity for the proper amount of rest and recreation. Has your child these?

Religion and Moral Training

Opportunity for religious training. Proper moral and spiritual influence in home. Teaching of standards of right and wrong in daily life. Has your child these?

Is your child getting a square deal? If not, what are you going to do about it?



A Popular Style for Slender Figures. Pattern 3668 was used for this model. It is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. A 20 year size will require 4 3/4 yards of 38 inch material. Figured voile, foulard, English sateen, taffeta, gingham, linen and serge are attractive for this design. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 7/8 yards. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

The two designs this week represent the latest ideas in summer dresses both very artistic and up-to-date.

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

Dear Friends: We all need to express ourselves occasionally. Here is the place to do it. Let us talk over our work, our pleasures, what we read and our problems in bringing up our families. I feel that I have many new friends made thru the columns of this page and when I write it is not to a cold-blooded Woman's Home Department but to thousands of women throughout Michigan and some other states in whom I have a very close and tender interest. I think of you all in your homes and among your families and wish I could just sit down with you on your own doorstep and be at home but we will have to call this page our doorstep. Now please do not let me do all the talking. I shall be glad to offer a year's subscription to American Cookery for the most practical letter on the subject suggested in the letter of Mrs. F. W., "Taking Drudgery From Work."—Mrs. Grace Nellis Jenney.

FROM MISSOURI

AT OUR LAST meeting of our Farmers' Union local we talked on the hard surfaced roads and the immigration problems. The finish was so very unsatisfactory that I asked to have them rehearsed at our next.

They then made fun of me and reminded me that even our congress doesn't know what to do about immigration so how could we. I then spunked up and told them that one speaker made three mistakes in interpreting our road law, and they agreed to warm the hash over at our next. Now either tell me soon, or tell me who will tell me where I can get statistics showing the percent of insanity here and in the old countries. I want to show them where we are bound for. I know we spend more on our insane than is spent on our colleges. I have a notion that our boasted civilization is wrecking us. Is it not true that two-thirds of our elderly people are imbeciles and that their descendants

interference. There are not enough jobs for those already here so why add to the jobless?

You can get information about insanity by writing to The Census Bureau at Washington, D. C.

As far as caring for old people goes, it was just last week that I read of a man and his wife being sentenced to prison, one for a term of five years and one for life for keeping an aged mother in an outbuilding for one whole year without proper food—and that was in France! Let us hope it does not happen often in any country.

Will you let me know what you find out about insanity in the different countries? Perhaps you will find some very interesting facts. I have much confidence that the opposition is not going to smother you. Believe you are too well informed.

SINNER CAN NEVER BE AS PURE AGAIN

I WANTED to say just a few words concerning the little poem printed in our department last week. That little bit of yerse has from childhood touched and stirred my very heart. I do most sincerely

Sunrise

THE DIM light to the sou'ward
Is the beacon of the coast,
But the white light to the lee-ward

The mariner loves most.
And whether 'tis the dim light
Or the white light to the lee,

do not revere them, but lie awake
nights scheming to escape caring
for them?

While in the old countries elderly people grow old gracefully and sit in the chimney corner peacefully and contentedly while their children respect them and see that they have proper care.

One young mother seemed afraid her children might marry some of the foreign workman's children. The only foreign settlement that I was ever in was Jewish and if we would sort this country over we couldn't find a dozen children who would compare favorably with those little Jews with their olive skins, brown eyes and ringlets and instead of us worrying lest our children marry them, it seems to me we might be glad if they could. Those little Jews looked so well kept and knew enough to answer a civil question. The rank and file of ours do not.

Some of the men told how hard it is to get along with foreigners who come here to work. There were men in the audience who had had just the opposite experience, but they did not speak. Help or the opposition will smother me!—Mary E. Osborn, Hopkins, Missouri.

Your Farmers' Union Local must be a very interesting organization to belong to and I wish I could attend some of your meetings and hear your debates.

Now about immigration, if it could be headed in the direction of our farming country we could swallow a whole lot of it and it would not disagree with us or upset us for when people get on to the land, a bit of their own, they will become pretty good citizens and are inclined to be loyal to the country that makes it possible for them to become owners, but when they herd in the cities and add thousands to the thousands already there, of the unemployed, they denationalize our cities and become a restless, dangerous element, fit hot-beds for sedition and anarchy.

I believe in America for Americans only and that means all who want to and will become good Americans. We are a wonderful people, we and our Canadian neighbors, who are also Americans and practically independent and much admired and loved by us especially since the war.

We must keep our ideals and principles of government and system of living safe from European influence and

agree with the writer that the bird with a broken pinion never soars as high again, and I too believe it is the same with the one that sins. He or she can never be as pure and innocent again. The one that has never fallen into sin, remember, has also been tempted and tried. And to him who overcometh, God giveth a crown. Repentance is required of the sinner and rejoicing over his return to the fold. But I can not believe that the one that has wilfully sinned against God will receive the same power and glory in the world to come as the one who has always been the faithful soldier. Not denying but the repentant one may lead a good and virtuous life ever after and do much good and he will struggle not in vain. But the life that sin had stricken never soared as high again.—Violet Fields, Antrim County.

My Answer

"In men whom men pronounce divine,
I find so much of sin and blot;
In men whom men pronounce as ill,
I find so much of goodness still,
I hesitate to draw the line
When God has not."—Editor.

WANTS PICKLE RECIPES

DEAR FRIEND and Readers: There is a saying that you never hear from some folks until they want something of you, and that seems to be my case exactly. But let me say right here that I think a whole lot of our department in our paper. It is the first thing I turn to when I can get a hold of the paper. Everyone wants it. The children are all anxious to see the Doo Dads, friend husband reads it from cover to cover and I do also after reading our department first. Now for the favor I wish. Will some of the readers please send in some good ways for fixing cucumber pickles. We raise cucumbers and I would like to pickle quite a good many. I wonder how many of our readers have a dish drying rack. I have one (which I received from the M. B. F. a few years ago) and I find it such a help.—Farmers Wife.

The recipes for cucumber pickles will be given next week. They are crowded out this time.

A FEW HINTS FOR WARM DAYS**Healthful Drinks**

Three handfuls rolled oats in 2 quarts of cold water, using a 2 quart fruit jar. Roll this up in a new thick gunny sack and it will keep cool for some time for men in the field. It can be seasoned or sweetened if preferred. One does not get hungry as quickly and will not drink as much as when water alone is used. Babies love this drink, with a little sugar and a tiny bit of salt, and some seasoning (nutmeg or vanilla, a very little bit.) Young chickens will take care of the oats when the water is used off.

Tartaric Acid Drink

Fill a glass 3/4 full of cold water, add 2 teaspoons sugar, 1-8 tea tartaric acid; dissolve these and add about 1-6 tea, soda and just as it begins to foam drink it. Or it can be made into a syrup.

Tartaric Acid Syrup

Five and one-half ounces tartaric acid, 4 1-2 pounds loaf sugar, dissolve in 1 gallon boiling water and while hot clarify with the whites of 5 eggs (beaten.) When cool add 4 ounces essence of wintergreen, lemon or vanilla or any other flavoring. Bottle. Fill glass to depth of one inch, adding water to fill glass; add 1-4 teaspoon soda; stir and drink quickly.—Lillian Smith, Montcalm County.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

MISS N. Holton, Mich.—It seems to me that the trouble with your bread is in the baking. Try the following method and see if it makes any difference.

Put your bread in a hot oven and keep the oven hot until the bread colors a light creamy brown, (not a dark brown), then reduce the heat until comfortable to the hand and bake 40 minutes longer. Any loaf except a very small one needs 60 minutes to be well baked. Then as I like a crusty loaf, I take it out of the tin immediately and let it steam off. Are you sure your flour is perfectly dry? If this does not help, discard your old recipe and try one published in our recipe column. It is a good plan to make a change occasionally. Be sure to let me know what success you have.

Some weeks ago I received a letter from one of our readers and among other things she asked an explanation of a mitted corner. Well, I answered the letter and made a little drawing of the corner. The letter was sent to the compositor's room and in some way mislaid. If the lady will write me again I will send her a personal letter with the explanation. I hope she will now understand and forgive my seeming neglect.

Mrs. B. E. R.—A very good polish for furniture which will also remove dirt is a mixture of 2-3 paraffin oil to 1-8 gasoline with a very small amount of turpentine added. A tbl. to 1 quart of liquid. This will remove fly specks and finger marks and will not damage the original polish. It is also most excellent for hardwood floors on which no water should ever be used. Use a cloth moistened in the liquid and then a dry one.

One of our readers asks how to remove mildew. This method is recommended. Rub on the spots the juice of a tomato, sprinkle with salt and place in the sun. You may have to repeat this several times. Lemon juice and salt may be used on white goods.

Mrs. S.—I have not been able to locate the makers of the Domestic Sewing machine but we have here an agent who makes repairs on any machine. I asked him if he could repair your shuttle and send you the proper needles for it and he said he could. Address The De-Stieger Music Co., 82 Macomb Street, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

A Simple Attractive Day Dress for Slender Figures: Pattern 3657 is here shown and it is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. An 18 year size will require 4 5/8 yards of 38 inch material. Taffeta, serge, linen, gingham, percale, pongee and shantung are desirable for this style. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 yards. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.



THE COST OF SUCCESS

By David Gibson

THE ROAD to success is no rougher, or harder, or more painful than the road to failure, but there is a difference. We voluntarily choose to bear the pains of success, while the pains of failure the thrust upon us.

The pains of success are mental and physical, as are those of failure.

The girl or boy who aspires to success in school pays a daily penalty in the act of resisting the impulses to enjoy the pleasures of the moment; in forcing the brain to exercise when it is crying to quit; in doing daily mental tasks which are just as tiring as any physical labor.

The man who succeeds pays his penalty too.

He must save when he would like to spend.

He must work when he would like to loaf.

He must be up and doing when he would like to sleep.

He must take kicks and not kick back.

He must assume responsibilities when he dislikes to add to his burden.

He must be patient when his nature is to be impatient.

He must bring his appetite to reason when it calls to be unreasonable.

The penalties of success are suffered for the most part in early years.

DEAR CHILDREN: Going thru my papers today I discovered the above and I want you all to read it very carefully. It is far more important than anything that I could write so I am printing it in the place of a long letter. I hope you will cut it out, paste it on a pretty piece



of cardboard and hang it up in your room where you can see it every day.

Look at what is happening to those mischievous Doo Dads, Roly and Poly. If Flannelfeet, the cop, doesn't watch out he will drown them. Wait until next week. They will get even with the people for treating them this way.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—A few issues ago you spoke of me writing as I was a good writer of interesting letters so I am going to fulfill your wish, but I think there are a great many of our cousins who write ever so much better than I do. I see that some like the New York girl's idea and some do not. As for me I must say it is very interesting to hear of some trip, school picnic, birthday party or a flowering trip in the woods. But on the other hand I enjoy very much reading of the pets and their names, also the names and ages of the brothers and sisters of the writers; to come right down to the real truth I enjoy every letter in our page no matter what it is about. I was very sad for a long time last spring Uncle Ned, as my dear papa was very sick and was operated on for appendicitis. He was in the hospital nine weeks. I stayed with my auntie in Midland during that time. Papa is better now but can not do any work yet. I had such a lot of letters, Easter cards, valentines and birthday presents when I got home. I answered all I could but I do not believe I can write to so many this summer but love them all and will always remember them for their letters provided much comfort for me. I want to tell you now about the surprise birthday party my auntie had for me while I was with her. She told me we would go up town that afternoon so I got all ready and we were about to start when four little girls came. Pretty soon four more came, then four more and then I tumbled; it was a surprise party. We played all sorts of games and had lots of music. Then came the time we all enjoyed—dinner. We had place cards

with the names on and each hunted out her own place, and finally we got settled down to business. We had cake, cookies, fruit, salad and apples. After dinner we drew numbers, the one getting the smallest number got a prize and the one getting the largest number got a booby prize; it was great fun. Auntie made me a lovely birthday cake with 12 little pink candles on top. I got some very pretty presents which I like very much. That was my first surprise party and it is one I will never forget.—Eathel Fay Sharpe, Akron, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a girl eight years of age and in the third grade at school. I live on a 90 acre farm. For pets, I have a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Sport and the cat's name is Nellie. I have two sisters and one brother. Their names are Gladys, Donald and Mary. I will close with a riddle. A cent and a dime were walking over the bridge. The cent fell into the water, and why didn't the dime? Answer: Because the dime had more cents.—Helen B. Phillips, Yale, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl ten years old and am in the fifth grade. I like to read the story of the Doo Dads in the M. B. F. We have sixteen milch cows, ten calves and four horses. I have five sisters and two brothers. My oldest sister is sixteen years old.—Ruby Somers, Clare, Mich., Route 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your merry circle. I am a girl 13 years old and just passed the 7th grade this year. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I like to read the children's letters and I also like the Doo Dads. I like the poem very much which was in the paper recently. (Little Chickens.) I would like to have the boys and girls write to me and I will answer their letters. I live on an 80 acre farm and we own 3 horses, 3 cows, 1 pig, 1 sheep, 1 calf, and some chickens. I will end with a riddle, hoping to see my letter in print. 32 white horses upon a red hill; now they champ and now they stamp, and now they stand still. Answer—the teeth.—Ruth Conklin, Shepherd, Mich., Route 3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is another girl

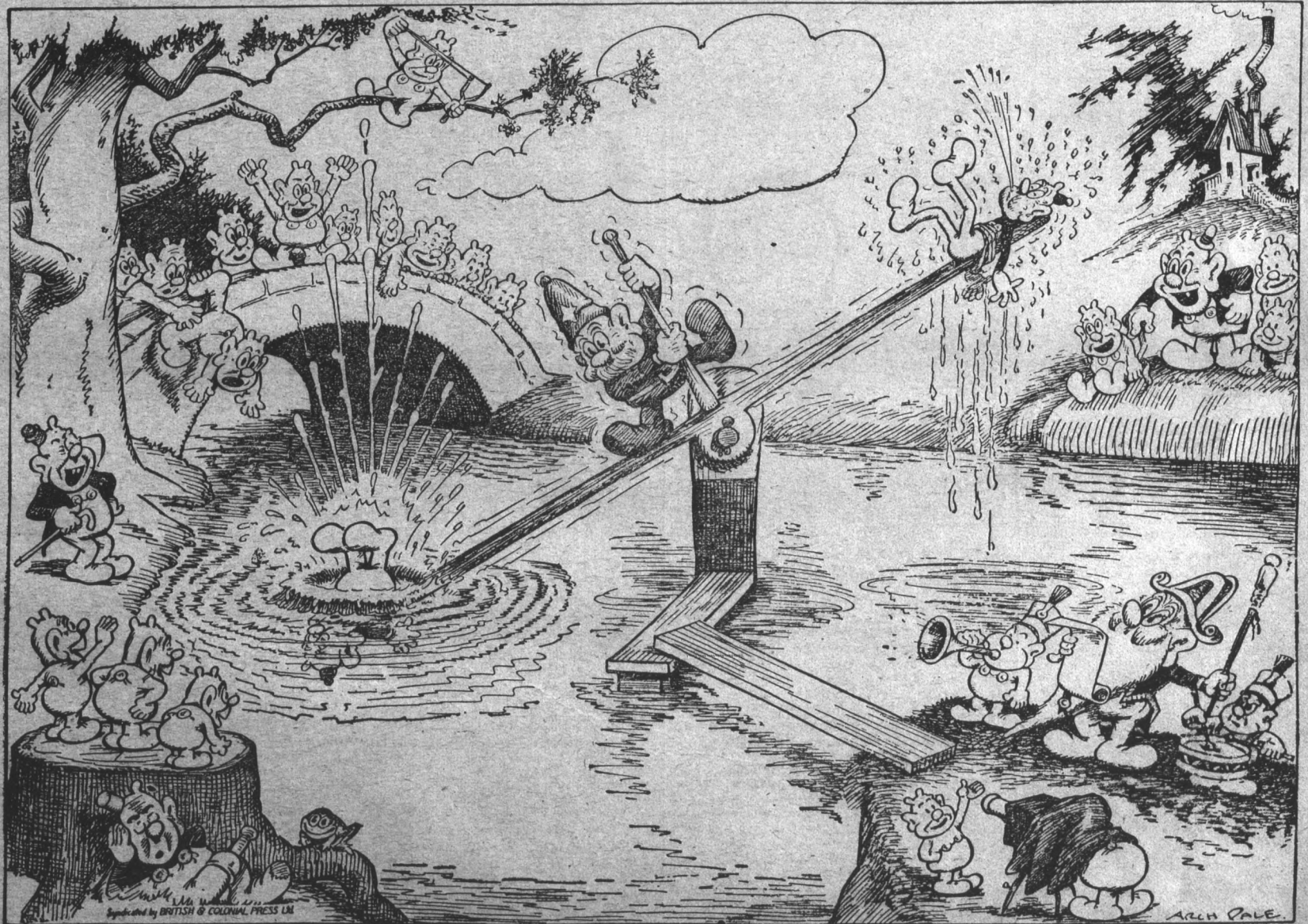
who wants to join your merry circle. May 1? I will be 13 years old the 13th of this month. I will be in the 7th grade next year. My father is a reader of the M. B. F. and I like it very much. I look for the "Children's Hour" every week. We have to go half a mile after our mail. I go generally and read the Children's Hour on the way back home. I live on an eighty acre farm. My father has 3 cows, 26 hogs, and some young cattle. My mother has about 50 little chickens. I wrote a letter before this one about a month ago but for some reason or other it was not printed. I will gladly answer any letters written to me from the other girls and boys.—Miss Velma Berg, St. Johns, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl of twelve years, and in the sixth grade at school. I have brown eyes, and brown hair. Am about five feet two inches tall and weigh ninety-two and one-half pounds. My father and sister both take the M. B. F. and like it fine. We got the paper today and I have just finished reading "The Children's Hour" and thought I would write too. I have five sisters and no brothers. I live on an eighty acre farm. We have nine head of cattle, two horses, three hogs and about thirty-five hens.—Ruby E. Fletcher, Pellston, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I am a farmer girl 12 years old and in the 8th grade. I have one brother and three sisters. Their names are Alice, Gertrude, Edwin and Regina. We live on a 120 acre farm. For pets I have a little dog. I call him Gyp. We have 7 horses, 10 cows, 40 geese, 200 little chicks. I take music lessons once a week.—Rose Chaplinski, Port Austin, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Please excuse me but what is the Children's Hour for? To write letters that are all the same? First they say, "I am so old. I am in grade at school." Then they tell their father takes the M. B. F. and that he likes it very much, what the size of their farm is. Then the farm animals. Then the number of sisters and brothers, pets. I don't think the children will take notice of this. I am eight years old.—Gracella Haxton, Oakfield, N. Y.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 14 years old. We have 160 acres of land. We have 8 horses and 7 cows. For pets I have a cat named Billie, a dog named Sport and two pigeons named Polly and Paul. I have three sisters and two brothers. I hope my letter is not too long to be printed in the M. B. F.—Dan Henley, Ubly, Michigan, Route 1.



THIS WEEK we see Poly and Roly getting the punishment that Doc Sawbones read out last week, that they should get. He ordered that they be put on the dipping board and dipped nine times in the river, just like they used to punish people a long time ago in England. The drummer gives a rap and the bugle gives a toot

every time they are dipped and Old Doc solemnly counts the number of times. Grouch has been very happy these last two weeks.

We are wondering if his good humor

Punishing the Guilty

is going to last very long. Percy Haw Haw seems to think that the whole affair is "jolly sport don't you know." Flannelfeet appears to take a relish in doing the necessary work.

The little fellows on the bridge are so anxious to see all that is going on that one little eager fellow is going overboard into the water. He will get his dip without having to be sentenced to have it. It takes more excitement than this dipping process to keep Sleepy Sam the Hobo awake.

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 12, 24 or 32 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today! **BREEDERS' DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.**

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Oct. 21, Holsteins, Howell Sales Co., Howell, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.
J. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
Wm. Waffie, Coldwater, Mich.
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.
O. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

BULL CALVES Sired by SEGIS FLINT

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

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

I AM OFFERING LIGHT COLORED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull 1 year old from 21.51 lb. dam and sire whose six nearest dams are 33.34 lbs. butter. Herd under state and federal supervision.
Oscar Wallin, Wisconsin Farm, Unionville, Mich.

Registered Holstein Bull

Sired by a son from King Ona and from a 22 lb. cow. \$90 delivered your station. Write for pedigree.
EARL PETERS, North Bradley, Mich.

TUEBOR STOCK FARM

Breeder of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

ROY F. FICKLES
Chesaning, Mich.

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

7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segis Korndyke De Nilander, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan ribbon winner. Her dam, 29 1-2 lbs. Dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 27 lb. son of King Segis. Records 16 lbs. to 30 lbs. Priced at half value. \$100 up. Federally tested June 10. Write for list.
ALBERT A. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

NOTICE!

Springwell Stock Farm offers for sale Six Registered Holstein females, three two-year-old heifers due this fall, two cows six and seven due this fall. Bred to a 27 1-2 lb. bull; one yearling heifer; \$1,000 takes the bunch. Send for pedigrees and photo or come and see them. Herd under federal supervision.
W. C. HENDEE & SON, Pinckney, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold out 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.

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 8 months old. Both have low 2 milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

A ROYALLY BRED BULL

Born Nov. 13, 1920. Mostly white. Sired by a 35 lb. son of King of the Pontiacs; dam a 15 lb. 2 yr. old granddaughter of Pontiac De Nilander, whose records of 35.43 at 5 1-2 yrs. 32.73 at 4 1-2 years and 30.11 at 3 1-2 years put her in the first rank as a producer. First check \$150 gets him. Herd Federally Supervised.
BRANDONHILL FARM, Orionville, Mich.
John P. Mehl, 1205 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

GLADWIN COUNTY PURE BRED LIVESTOCK

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

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Embellgaard Lifth Champion 108073. His sire's dam Colantha 4th of 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 Lifth 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 Colantha 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-FRIESIAN

Herd sire Paul Pieterse 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.
E. E. BUTTERS, Coldwater, Mich.

A PROVEN BLOOD LINE

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.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
111 E. Main, Jackson, Mich.
Corey J. Spencer, Owner
Under State and Federal Supervision

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

for sale. From calves to full-grown cows.
F. E. GODDAR, Richmond, Mich.

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.
Wm. GRIFFIN, Howell, Mich.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—KING

REPEATER 713941, and Beau Perfection 327899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, bred or opened, bred to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.
Tony B. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehrhoiz, Hardeman, MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE

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

Write us, tell us what you want and get our prices.
LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind.
J. Crouch & Son, Prop.

LAKESIDE HEREFORDS, JUST TWO

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

RIVERVIEW HEREFORDS FOR SALE

four bulls, one a grandson of the \$9,500 Bullion 4th. Also a few females.
Wm. C. DICKEN, Smyrna, Mich.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE. WE HAVE BEEN

breeders of Herefords for 50 years. Wyoming 8th, 1920 International prize winner heads our herd. Have 5 choice yearling bulls, 8 yearling heifers and a few choice cows for sale. Let us know your wants.
CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Mich.

SHORTHORN

FOR SALE—ONE EXTRA GOOD 18 MOS.

old Red Scotch bull suitable to head pure bred herd. Also several cows and heifers carrying the service of a son of Imp. Lorne who was twice grand champion of Michigan.
L. P. OTTO, Charlotte, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

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

SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS

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

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREED-

ers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

ELEVATOR EXCHANGE

(Continued from page 2)

Other changes made in the Elevator Exchange rules and regulations provided that the Board of Control should become the Board of Directors and that its membership should be increased from seven to nine. Principal offices of the Exchange shall continue to be located in Lansing.

It was ordered that eight of the directors should be elected by member elevators and that one should be appointed by the state farm bureau, all to serve for two years, except four to be elected in 1921 for one year each.

Directors were elected at the meeting. They organized by re-electing James Nicol of South Haven as president of the Michigan Elevator Exchange. Carl Martin of Coldwater was re-elected secretary and W. E. Phillips of Decatur was elected vice-president. Directors elected were:

Two years—M. R. Shisler, Cadillac; W. E. Phillips, Decatur; B. H. Ellis, Albion; George McCalls, Ypsilanti.

One Year—Herb Horton, Kinde; Carl Martin, Coldwater; John Nicolson, Marlette; Jacob Landis, Scottville. James Nicol, president of the state farm bureau, represents the farm bureau on the board.

New rules for the exchange provide that the president, vice-president and secretary shall constitute the executive committee of the exchange and shall have active management of the affairs of the exchange in the interim between the quarterly meetings of the board, subject to such limitations as the board may impose on the committee.

It was ordered that the executive committee should meet the third Tuesday in each month at elevator exchange headquarters in Lansing. Secretary Brody of the state farm bureau was authorized to act as exchange secretary when Mr. Martin is absent from Lansing.

Resolution addressed to Michigan members in Congress demanded defeat of a Capper-Tincher grain bill amendment to prevent any but dealers in contract markets from having leased wire market quotations service. July 12 the state farm bureau executive committee adopted a similar resolution, charging that the amendment is an attempt to put cooperative marketing organizations out of business by withholding from them legitimate market information.

Another resolution to Michigan congressmen asked for a high tariff on beans to protect Michigan growers from Oriental competition. It was referred to the board of directors for correlation with the state farm bureau resolution asking for retention of the present emergency tariff on beans of two cents per pound.

Huron county elevator's request for port inspection of grain at Port Huron and Toledo and improved communication service between Huron county elevators and the state office was referred to the board of directors for action.

Optimism and faith in the future of their organization was an outstanding feature of the sessions. Speakers at a program given after dinner served the elevator men in the woman's building at the college declared that the Michigan Elevator Exchange is the greatest grain marketing organization in the state.

WOOL POOL CONTINUES

FIFTY THOUSAND pounds of short staple clothing wool from the 1921 pool, ordinarily considered reject wool by local buyers, was sold last week by the state farm bureau wool pool at 20 cents a pound. The wool went to a big mill. Local buyers are said to be paying 12 to 15 cents for the same grade of wool.

Pooling continues at a favorable rate, despite the rush of harvest season. Record poolings reported last week were 40,000 pounds at Oxford and 17,000 pounds at Saline where 24,700 pounds were pooled on the first visit made by graders. Cooperative associations

which have pooled wool on their own account are now pooling with the state farm bureau.

QUINCY MILK MARKETING COMPANY RECOMMENDED

THE SPECIAL investigating committee which has been collecting information upon the milk marketing situation near Quincy, Illinois, has reported in favor of the formation of a producers cooperative milk marketing company to market both retail and wholesale. It was recommended that the farm bureau and the proposed milk marketing association combine in the erection of a building which would serve both as a milk marketing plant and headquarters for the Adams county farm bureau. It was recommended that the company, if formed, be capitalized at \$50,000. The farm advisors in the St. Louis milk producing district are now at work on a survey of their counties to select sites for the location of surplus plants for the Southern Illinois and Missouri Cooperative Milk Producers' Association.

ORCHARD INSPECTION TOUR

A TOUR OF the famous fruit districts of Mason and Oceana counties will be made August 2nd, 3rd and 4th, under the guidance of Mr. T. A. Farrand, secretary of the Michigan State Horticultural Society. All fruit growers of Michigan are invited to meet at the Graham Experimental Farm on West Bridge street, two miles west of the city limits of Grand Rapids for a light luncheon at noon served by the Michigan State Horticultural Society. After the luncheon an inspection trip over the grounds to inspect the experimental projects covering 100 acres of land recently acquired by M. A. C., 50 acres having been donated by Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Graham. There are many experimental projects being started upon these grounds which should be of interest to all the fruit growers in Michigan. After inspecting the grounds the party will leave at 2 p. m. for Shelby, visiting the famous Cinecroft Fruit Farm of Treasurer Munson after which we will follow route marked M-54 from Grand Rapids to Newaygo, from there taking improved road to Fremont, Hesperia to Ferry via State Trunk Line M-41 through to Shelby via gravel road. Apply Hotel Shelby for accommodations.

August 3rd a visit will be made to the plant of the Shelby Canning Co., and Co-operative Association and the balance of the day will be spent in inspecting the famous orchards which lie in the vicinity of the villages of Hart and Shelby. The program includes not only inspection but also fertilizer tests, pruning, grafting, and other things of interest to the fruit grower, to say nothing of picnic dinners on the shores of Lake Michigan and a swim in the refreshing depths.

A BOOK FOR A PENNY!

As I write this I am holding in my hand a book which ought to be in the library of every business farmer in our state. If an agent called on you this morning, he could easily sell you a copy of this book for fifty cents and at that he would be giving you a good value and you would be satisfied with your investment.

Yet Wing & Evans, 625 Book Bldg., Detroit, the sales agency for the Solvay Pulverized Agricultural Limestone have offered to send this book free to any reader of the Business Farmer who will mention this weekly when they write on a postal or send the coupon which appears on the back cover of this issue.

I am bringing this offer to the attention of someone in every family because if "dad" and the "boys" are busy in the field, I hope mother or one of the girls will send for this valuable book which is offered FREE. It is more than worth the effort in sending for it and may be the means of solving a big problem on your farm. Send for it right now while it is on your mind.
—The Publisher.

The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent dealings or unfair treatment by persons or concerns at a distance.

In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

- 1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
- 2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.
- 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber. THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box Mt. Clemens, Mich.

THE COOPERATIVE BANK

Large advertisements of the Co-operative Bank, 659 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., have been appearing in farm journals. These feature in display lines an offer to cash Liberty Bonds at par and solicit subscriptions and deposits by mail.

The copy is radical in tone, denouncing "capitalistic" banks with considerable violence and accusing them of robbing depositors and of deliberately forcing the depreciation in Liberty bonds in order to reap an illegitimate profit thereby. Other accusations against legitimate banks and banking are made which are calculated to destroy confidence in their integrity among those who are only too ready to be influenced by such outbursts. These statements are not only radical in tone but obviously false.

The Co-operative Bank appears to be some sort of Common Law Trust as the copy speaks of its "trustees" a number whose records are obscure but who are described as "among the best men in the country." The "bank" is wholly irresponsible.

Preliminary investigation indicates that the use of the term "bank" in the title of this company is a violation of the Illinois law. The address given is false as there is no such establishment at that place. Pictures in the copy showing imposing banking rooms are fakes as the "bank" has no actual existence. The matter has, of course, been referred to the authorities for action.

We are informed by the National Vigilance Committee, that this "bank" is an activity of a certain Reverend Crane, whose reputation is not of the best and that his "bank" is in bankruptcy. Mail addressed to the address given in the advertisements is being delivered at his residence and charges will be filed against him for receiving deposits after being declared bankrupt.



SENSE AND NONSENSE

Then He Got Worried

An Irish soldier coming out of ether in the hospital ward after an operation exclaimed audibly: "Thank God! That is over!"

"Don't be too sure," said the man in the next cot, "they left a sponge in me and had to cut me open again." And the patient on the other side said: "Why, they had to open me, too, to find one of their instruments."

Just then the surgeon who had operated on the Irishman stuck his head in the door and yelled: "Has anybody seen my hat?"—New Orleans Picayune.

Opportunity

A stranger knocked at a man's door and told him of a fortune to be made.

"H'm," said the man. "It appears that considerable effort will be involved."

"Oh, yes," said the stranger, "you will pass many sleepless nights and tollsome days."

"Oh," said the man, "and who are you?"

"I am called Opportunity."

"Yes," said the man, "you call yourself Opportunity, but you look like Hard Work to me."

And he slammed the door.

WORLD'S CROPS SUFFER FROM DROUGHT AND HEAT

(Continued from page 1)

Drought In the United States

While the United States has suffered very little from drought in comparison to France and England, nevertheless the crops are beginning to show effects of dry weather, and the reports to the Department of Agriculture are none too encouraging. The results of the general crop summary for the week ending July 16th is given on a following page.

The results of the drought in this country is reflected in shriveled wheat, premature ripening of oats, low condition of potatoes, and dried up pastures. With the promise of yields far below the average from an acreage five to ten per cent less than last years, the total production of all crops with the possible exception of wheat is going to fall considerably below last year's production.

The government's summary for July 1st bears out this statement. Less barley, rye, beans, sugar beets and spring wheat was planted this year than last. A million more acres was planted to oats but the total yield will be less than the 1920 yield by 200 million bushels. There was a slight increase in the acreage of corn, but the total yield will be less by one hundred million bushels. A million more acres were planted to fall wheat in 1920 than in 1919, but the estimated production for the current year is less by 4 million bushels than last year's. The principal fruits also show a great falling off this year, the commercial apple crop being estimated at 17 million barrels, as against 36 million barrels in 1920.

Potatoes Suffer Heavily

The potato producer who will have any spuds to sell this fall may take some comfort in the thought that there will be no over-production this year. Although the 1921 acreage was slightly larger than the 1920 one, the drought, heat and blight have raised havoc with the crop in nearly every state so that the July 1st condition indicates a total production not to exceed 377 million bushels as against 430 millions last year. It is our prediction that this estimate can be put materially and still be liberal. In some parts of nearly every important potato growing state, potatoes are a complete failure, and no section reports a condition which gives promise of bumper crops.

The bean growers may also rejoice. Beans generally are in fair condition, but the acreage was so reduced this year that a yield of less than 9 million bushels is estimated compared with an average of better than 12 million bushels for the past five years.

THE ANGLER'S LAW

(Continued from page 7)

ing wild flowers without a license, as I see it has already been agitated. Nothing like experimenting.—Sidney Cooper, Osceola County, Mich.

Because of a long absence from my office I am not entirely familiar with the legislation you speak of, but it would appear to the writer that the law is more of a benefit than an injury to the average farmer. On the face of it, it appears to be a measure of protection for the resident fisher, against the inroads of the non-resident. Certainly a great deal more land adjoining lakes and rivers is owned by farmers than by any other class of people, but adjoining land holders often find their fishing "grounds" occupied by non-residents who have paid nothing for the privilege. Licensing non-resident fishermen may not reduce their numbers but it will bring in a revenue to the state and help defray the cost of restocking the streams. I speak above as one who sees the farmer's side of the case. Speaking as a fisherman who loves to cast his fly for the wily trout, and owns neither title nor title of land upon any trout stream, I too raise my voice in protest against such an iniquitous measure. Are not our lakes and rivers and the fish that inhabit them and the mosquitoes that sing over them natural resources to be enjoyed by all alike whether they fish with string and pin or silk and fly? What right has man to step in and say that just because accident turned the course of a stream by your farm instead of mine, you may fish and I may not, without a license? Let's organize a "non-resident fishermen's protest association" to restore our fishing rights!—Editor

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.

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

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

CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association offer for sale 75 head; all ages, both milk and beef breeding. Send for new list. M. E. MILLER, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

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

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

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

ANGUS

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

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS
Orion, Mich.

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

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND CALVES. 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. RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Michigan

JERSEYS

MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM—REGISTERED Jersey cattle. J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD— Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyllock 158,692 also young bulls sired by Frodo's Master Pegasus 177,653, a grandson of Pegasus 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigrees. GUY C. WILBUR, R 1, Belding, Mich.

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

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

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL CALF 7 MOS. OLD, SIRE, Langwath 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

FOR SALE GUERNSEY BULLS, SERVICE- able age, and calves. Dams now on test making splendid A. R. records. I have what you want in type breeding and production. Have never had abortion nor tuberculosis. Herd federally accredited. Prices \$100 up. Write for particulars. A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

FOR SALE REG. GUERNSEY BULL, 3 years old, ready for heavy service. T. B. tested. F. C. BUCK, Williamsburg, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

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

BROWN SWISS

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS BULL, BORN April 15, 1921. Guaranteed entirely satisfactory. EARL O. WHITLOCK, St. Johns, Mich.

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

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's Big Bob, champion of the world. His dam's sire is A's Mastodon, grand champion at Iowa State Fair, some breeding. I have 3 sows bred for Sept. A fall boar and spring boars that are corks. Write for prices. Everything guaranteed to please. C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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

FARWELL LAKE FARMS BIG TYPE P. C. Have a fine lot of spring pigs. Come and see them. Boars in service, Clansman's Image 2nd, W. B. Outpost and Smooth Wonder. Don't forget the November sale. W. B. RAMSDALL, Hanover, 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 Tank gilts bred to Hart's Black Price March 24th at \$75 each. F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

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

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

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE P. C. One gilt for sale with pig by the Grand Champion boar of Detroit, 1920, due May 8th. First check for \$75 takes her. Gilt is right, so is the price. A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, 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.

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

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

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA GILTS BRED for summer and fall farrow from \$25.00 to \$40.00. Boars ready for service, \$25.00. JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call. CLYDE FISHER, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROCS

FOR SALE—FINE MARCH AND APRIL PIGS Sired by Gladwin Col. 188993. Write us your wants. HARLEY FOOR & SONS, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—DUROC FALL GILTS AND BRED sows. One Duroc Boar from Brookwater breeding. Choice spring pigs. Louis R. Eisentrager, R 1, Linden, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

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

A FINE LOT OF SPRING DUROC JERSEY pigs, either sex. Brookwater breeding at reasonable prices. SCHAFER BROS., R 1, Leonard, Mich.

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

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS

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

FOR SALE—REG. DUROC-JERSEY SPRING gilts bred to Rambler of Sangamo Ist. The boar that sired our winners at Michigan State Fair and National Swine Show.
F. HEIMS & SON
Davison, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International

4th Prize Jr. Yearling

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
BLANK & POTTER
Petterville, Mich.

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

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

DUROC JERSEY REGISTERED BOAR King \$15 up. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

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

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

DUROC BOAR PIGS TYPE, QUALITY and size. Pathfinder, Orion Cherry King and Proud Colonel breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address
ROGER GRUBER, Capac, Michigan

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECTED spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write
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Bred sows for August farrow. March pigs that will please. Prominent bloodlines. Write
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A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

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Mt. Clemens, Michigan

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A reliable house, well and favorably known among the farmers in Michigan has an opening for an honest, energetic man to sell to farmers.

The man for this job must realize that he will be expected to work hard and steadily and that his advancement will depend entirely upon the amount of energy enthusiasm and loyalty he puts into the work. Applicant should have a Ford car or horse and buggy. Previous selling experience desirable but not absolutely necessary.

If you are only curiously interested do not apply, but if you really want to better your condition by hard work, write

BOX K

care Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Read the Classified Ads

—IN—

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

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

ARE WE PROGRESSIN'?

WHEN WE see some of the things that are bein' done by our wonderful men and women—the great things that have been accomplished in the last 50 years an' the changes that are constantly being made, we pat ourselves on the back an' speak right out in a loud voice an' proclaim that we are a great and wonderful nation—a nation that can't be beat, this side of the next world an' mebbe beyond even that. An' we are a wonderful nation in many ways an' sometimes we have just reason to be proud that this is our country—an' we are proud—an' then again we ain't—'cause something happens to make us think we're progressin' backwards an' in some ways I'm thinkin' we are—quite rapidly too.

Take fer instance the thing that happened July 2nd down at Jersey City—the great prize fight you know, when one trained brute bully knocked the livin' daylight out of another trained brute bully an' where more'n 90 thousand people, many of 'em women, looked on an' applauded, paid enormous prices for the privilege of seein' two men go into a roped arena an' knock the stuffin' out of each other to see who could stand the most punishment an' who could hit the hardest blows. In that disgraceful performance nothin' that will ever better humanity was accomplished. The life of no man nor woman was made better nor easier, no orphan boy or girl was given a home nor means for an education on account of it; the mortgage was lifted on no woman's home because of that brutal fight; no unfortunate girl or woman was shown a better way to live, no unemployed man or woman was given a job, no church or religious organization was helped, taxes were not lowered, the high cost of livin' was not changed—God was not honored nor man benefited an' yet nearly a million an' a half of dollars was spent by people to see a thing that lasted jest about eleven minutes.

An' the men an' women who spent money so freely—most of 'em at least, would holler the longest an' loudest about income taxes or if they were asked fer a little money for charity or to help their fellow men.

An' what is the excuse for such a performance as that anyway? Those men were not—or not supposed to be enemies—they were friends—supposed to be men created in the image of Him who made the universe an' all that's in it. How far away from bein' a true likeness of the Maker, I leave to you, dear readers, but I'd say they wuz a poor imitation, wouldn't you?

Jack in the stone age, when I wuz younger'n I am now an' mebbe you wuz too, fightin' wuz natural—it wuz common an' lawful, 'cause men, cave men then you know, had to fight for their lives—for the lives of their families an' fer their homes. All the law they knew was the law of force—cave bears an' other cave men were their natural enemies an' had to be conquered—with them fightin' was lawful an' legitimate—there wuz no other way out.

But today things are different—there is no such excuse as that—if men have a just grievance ag'in each other an' try to fight it out, they are nabbed by half a dozen policemen an' carted off to the calaboose an' fed on bread an' water an' fined twenty or thirty dollars an' mebbe sent to jail for life. But two men put in an arena, with thousands, who have paid good money to see, can knock each other senseless a dozen times—can batter each others features out of all resemblance to anything human an' the admirin' thousands will applaud. It's a wonderful sight an' the papers gladly print every last detail an' folks go wild over the reports—oh, ain't it a grand thing fer our boys an' girls to read things like this: "The

champion got in some stunnin' blows in the first round an' his opponent was bleeding from several cuts—one bad one over the eye, his lip was cut an' badly swollen an' he was gittin' groggy but held on 'till the gong sounded an' was carried to his corner where he nearly collapsed," or something this wise, "In the 4th round, in the first 10 seconds, Carpenter was knocked down an' lay till nine had been counted then tryin' to get onto his feet he was hammered unmercifully by Dempsey until he collapsed an' the referee held up the champion's hand signifyin' that he had won the fight and was still champion of the world."

Of course the ambition of every young man nat'rally turns in the direction of being a prize fighter—a champion you know—'cause champs gits good money an' will jest as long as men an' women sanction such things an' the government goes into partnership with the promoters an' gits a share of the profits an' prize fighters is jest as legal as preachin' an' pays a lot more money an' I ain't sure whether we're progressin' forward or backward, but I know we're goin' some where an' I'm ashamed to think that our government sanctions any such performance an' I'm ashamed that there's so many men an' women, 'specially women, who take pleasure or seem to, in such brutality, an' I'm sorry that such things are allowed, not because a couple of trained brutes get up an' maul the life out of each other—I have no sympathy for them—but I'm sorry that such an example should be set for our young men—the finest young men the world has ever produced. Where was Jack Dempsey during the war? Was he any better than any other slacker? An' yet, today, by a certain class of our people he is the most highly honored man of the nation an' got more money for that brutal performance than our President gets for his four years of service. An' so, dear readers, I'm askin' you straight—are we progressin' an' if so, is it backward or forward? Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

AMERICAN CHEESE MADE FROM SURPLUS MILK

AMERICANS do not appreciate as fully as many Europeans, the value of cheese as a food. American, or Cheddar-type, cheese is palatable and rich in body building materials. It compares favorably with beef in food value. As it may be kept for long periods without refrigeration, it helps to meet the need for protein in the diet, when meat is scarce or hard to keep.

Farmers' Bulletin 1191, Making American Cheese on the Farm, suggests that during certain seasons when there is a surplus of milk, cheese making offers an exceptionally advantageous means of conserving for later use, milk which might otherwise be wasted. The farm home could well afford to use more cheese. The farmer and his family lead an active, vigorous life, and they must be especially well nourished to meet the requirements of farm life. Cheese furnishes muscle and body building material in abundance, and does not require a great deal of time to make.

For making cheese in small quantities on the average farm the Cheddar process used in factories is somewhat too complicated. There is a more simple method, however, presented in this bulletin, known as the hand-stirred or granular process, which is recommended instead for the home made product.

Cheese may be made at any time of the year, in five or six hours from starting to heat the milk until the final pressing. After that only a few minutes each day are required for two weeks.

The best results have been obtained in regions where the nights are cool in summer and where cool water can be obtained. Only sweet, clean, whole milk should be used.

Approximately 10 1-2 pounds of cheese are obtainable from 100 pounds (almost 12 gallons) of milk containing 4 per cent butterfat. This cheese will be light straw color unless cheese color is added. Butter color will not answer.

Skim milk cheese made by this method is hard, dry and lacking in flavor.

Precise details of each step of the process, and a description of how to construct inexpensive apparatus at home, will be found in Bulletin No. 1191, Making American Cheese on the Farm. Copies may be obtained on application to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BURN CHINCH BUGS IN LATE FALL

Getting rid of grass, weeds, and undergrowth about the farm during the fall and early winter is one of the best protective measures the farmer can use against crop-damaging insects the following year, says Mr. A. C. Burrill of the Entomology Department of the University of Missouri. Weeds, matted grass, dead vegetation and brambles along fences, roadsides, margins of fields, banks of little streams or ditches, especially in irrigated territories, are the natural hibernating and often breeding places of many destructive insects. This vegetation gives grasshoppers, chinch bugs and other insects most favorable conditions for reappearance the following spring and summer. Grasshoppers lay millions of eggs along the banks of canals, streams and ditches. Chinch bugs hibernate in bunches of broom sedge, and many other destructive pests could not endure the winter were it not for these natural nurseries.

The entomologist therefore recommends to farmers that they fall plow sod lands intended for other than grass crops another year, and clear up roadsides, fence margins and all waste lands, ditch banks and similar places by burning over, pasturing or in case of ditch (and river) banks, by plowing or disking in the fall wherever sheep can not be used to like advantage in destroying weeds and their bug homes. This will tear up the roots and expose the eggs of grasshoppers to the excessive moisture and cold of winter and will also burn up those insects which hibernate in the ground. Burning vegetation where possible will destroy many insects.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

PIG HAS PILES

I have a pig three months old which has piles protruding about three inches and has been this way for two weeks. Seems to eat alright but is not doing well. Up until about a month ago was fed on sweet skim milk but lately on sour milk with middlings once a day. Please advise me if there is anything I can do for her.—A. W., Arenac County, Mich.

Wash the parts thoroughly with some good antiseptic solution, apply a little carbolized vaseline and return the protruded part carefully. A stitch should be placed across the external opening, one half inch deep, surgeon's flax thread is the best to use for this purpose. If unable to obtain the flax use ordinary shoemaker's thread well waxed. A laxative diet should be given and a little extra care.

CAN'T GET HORSE FAT

I have a nine year old Clydesdale gelding. I can't feed him enough to get him fat. He gets 4 quarts of oats three times a day and all the hay he wants. He works pretty good until he starts to sweat then he gets weak and I have to put him in the stable and let him rest and feed him again. Then he is good for a couple of hours in the afternoon.—R. V. L. Clarion, Mich.

Feed eight quarts of oats instead of four and add one quart of bran; give one tablespoonful of fluid extract of Nux Vomica three times a day. After following the above directions for two weeks I think your horse will be able to do a day's work.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

POULTRY

PULLETS

If you want some good eight weeks old Pullets, write us for description of White and Brown Leghorns and also yearling Hens.

Also we have a limited number of Three Months old Pullets—White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds and Buff Leghorns. Also Cockerels.

Let us make you a price on what you want. STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

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

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

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. TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES

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C. W. HEIMBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

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

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

ORPINGTONS

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

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS GREAT PRICE OUT FOR JULY delivery to retail bargain price. LOOK

Pure S. C. W. Leghorns ... \$8.00 \$4.00
Pure Barron Eng. Leg. ... 10.00 5.00
Pure S. C. Anconas ... 10.00 5.00
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Hatch every Tuesday in July. Order direct from ad. Prompt shipment by Parcel Post. Full count, strong lively chicks on arrival. 13 years reliable dealings. Fine instructive catalog free. W. VAN APPELDORN, R 7, Holland, Mich.

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BREEDERS



WE ARE BREAKING UP OUR BREEDING pens and offering you this valuable stock at \$1.75 per head. Both males and females must go. Write us now how many you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. LORING & MARTIN CO., East Saugatuck, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

ANCONA COCKERELS, 4 MONTHS OLD, \$2; 2 for \$3; 8 weeks, \$1.00. EVA TRYON, Jerome, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS HATCHING EGGS FROM Parks 200 egg strain. Rich in the blood of Park's best pedigreed pens. \$2 per 15; \$6 per 50; \$12 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post in non-breakable containers. R. G. KIRBY, R 1 East Lansing, Mich.

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

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"Ernie" Foreman the Culling Wizard

published in the June number of the Modern Poultry Breeder, illustrated with 17 halftones and engravings. We have saved a few hundred June copies for new subscribers, and while they last will include one with your subscription. Only 50c a year, 3 years for \$1.

If you want this great June article send subscription at once to

MODERN POULTRY BREEDER,

Battle Creek, Mich.

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Business Farmers' Exchange

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Words	1 time	3 times	Words	1 time	3 times
20	... \$1.00	\$2.00	36	... \$1.80	\$3.60
21	... 1.05	2.10	37	... 1.85	3.70
22	... 1.10	2.20	38	... 1.90	3.80
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FOR SALE—MY 40 ACRES OF NO. 1 soil well tilled all under cultivation. 7 room house, small outside buildings, orchard, 2 miles to Fairgrove or Akron, good roads, actual value of land buys, on account of poor health. HENRY DELONG, Fairgrove, R 2, Michigan.

FOR SALE—200 ACRE FARM. 12 ROOM house, large woodshed, 40 x 60 barn, large cow stable attached, 22 x 36 driving shed, other buildings, good well and flowing spring, 140 acres tillable, good heavy soil, 30 acres of orchards, apples, peaches, and sweet cherries, 1 mile from trunk line, 4 miles from shipping station, \$10,000 part down and easy terms. JAMES R. RICE, Benzonia, Michigan.

I HAVE 320 ACRES LAND IN ALCONA county. Two good springs, some building timber also, no improvements. Will sell cheap. MRS. SUSAN MOFFETT, Applegate, R 2, Michigan. X

240 ACRES CLAY AND SANDY LOAM soil, some improvement, for sale. In Presque Isle Co. For particulars write LEONARD FLEWELLING, Okequo, Mich.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED 60-ACRE MASON Co. farm on hard road. Write J. A. WEAVER, R 2, Scottville, Mich.

GOOD FARM, STOCK AND TOOLS. \$1,000 down; 80 acres, 60 acres cleared, good clay loam soil, good seven room frame house, small barn, good well, land lays nearly level, good fences, on state award gravel road, just 3 1-2 miles from good railroad town. With this farm goes one good team, harness and one wagon, two good cows, spring-tooth drag, spike-tooth drag, binder, mower, hayrake and small tools. Price \$4,000, \$1,000 down and remainder at \$100 or more a year. Write owner, W. F. UMPHREY, Evart, Michigan.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY ONE OF THE best farms in Arenac county, 80 acres, 60 under cultivation, horses, machinery, everything to start in, write the owner today for price and full particulars, address Wm. BAUM, Au Gres, Michigan.

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

\$100.00 PUTS A HIGH GRADE TRACTOR on your farm. How? Address Box 1131, Indianapolis, Indiana.

FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND 20-32 New Racine Separator. Cheap if taken at once. Inquire MARTIN J. HEUSSNER, Marlette, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON harvester or winnows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$28 with fodder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of harvester. PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.

GENERAL

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SEED

FOR SALE—IMPROVED RED KIDNEY seed beans. Hand picked and graded. Yielded 24 bus. per acre, 1920. ROBT. F. REAVEY & SON, Caro, R 1, Michigan. X

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

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

The Best Breeders

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

MARKET FLASHES

TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THE BUSINESS of the country is still under the spell of mid-summer dullness and the volume of the transactions for the past week is not large. There are, however, many indications of improvement that bespeak an active demand for many commodities as soon as the fall trade opens. There is a persistent inquiry for both cotton and woolen goods and manufacturers are confident that the output of their mills will be taken, during the coming year, as fast as it can be turned out. An improvement is also noted in the shoe and leather trade and some increased inquiry for the better grades of packer hides. There is no change in the lumber trade and no increased activity in the building business. Aside from the demand from automobile factories, the steel and iron trade is extremely quiet and many of the leading specialties, in these lines, are quoted lower than at any preceding date in many years. That marked progress has been recently made in evening up inequalities, which have existed for some time past in the selling price lists of various commodities cannot be denied and good judges of the business outlook for the coming year welcome this evening up process as a good omen and an indication that the public will soon begin to buy more freely. The new wheat crop is beginning to move and the money received for it is thawing out some of the rural credits that have been frozen tight for more than a year.

No improvement in the employment situation has been noted, during the past week, on the contrary, certain facts have come to light through the medium of newspaper interviews with leading manufacturers, that make it appear that industry, from this time forward, will cull its labor closer, using as far as possible only skilled men; if this proves to be the case, many men, lacking experience and natural adaptation to the work in hand, will be obliged to leave the large cities and seek employment in the country.

The railroad situation seems to be much more encouraging than at this date last month; current weekly earnings show a big gain and the managers of the big transcontinental lines seem to be in an optimistic mood concerning the immediate future. The improvement in operating conditions is reflected in an increased demand from the railroads for material of all kinds and for equipment. Railway stock issues have been quiet but firm on the New York stock exchange, of late and the same can be said of equipments, motors and other standard stocks. Call money ranges between 5 and 5 1/2 per cent. The weekly bank clearings were \$6,239,069,000.

WHEAT RUSHED TO MARKET

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JULY 26, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.25	1.20	1.30
No. 2 White	1.20		
No. 2 Mixed	1.20		1.30
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	2.32	2.30	2.30
No. 2 White			
No. 2 Mixed			

Considering the enormous receipts of wheat at all primary points the market is holding up well. Last week the bears, encouraged by the increase in receipts of both old and new grain, were anticipating a material drop in prices the opening of the week, but the market held firm and the tone as we go to press is strong. But with continued heavy marketing of wheat terminal points are likely to become congested in which case the prices will be affected adversely.

Herbert Hoover is reported as having said that as a result of the world-wide drought the farmers of the United States are facing a period of unprecedented prosperity.

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Beans advancing in face of short supply. Wheat steady. Corn and oats lower.

CHICAGO—Wheat firm, supplies heavy. Market news all bullish. Hogs higher.

(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.)

But if the farmers don't watch out they are going to rob themselves of this prosperity and pass it on to those engaged in the grain trade. Why do farmers go to such extremes in marketing their crops? Last year at this time when the price of wheat was nearly double what it is now the western farmers resolved to hold their wheat, and grain farmers everywhere followed suit. The holding movement would have been a success, for not once since has the supply of grain greatly exceeded the demand, but the western farmers got cold feet within a few months and let loose of their grain, causing prices to decline. This year the situation seems to be exactly reversed. In spite of the most positive evidence of the failure of grain crops in nearly every country, and of the huge import needs of Germany, Austria and even Russia, farmers are rushing their grain to the market as fast as they can get it there. Should there be no let-up in the movement, we need not be surprised to see dollar wheat inside of sixty days. It is to be hoped that the farmers will come to their senses and market only enough wheat now to meet their immediate financial needs, holding the balance until the market has become more stabilized.

CORN IN POOR DEMAND

CORN PRICES PER BU., JULY 26, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.69	.63	.83 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	.68		
No. 4 Yellow	.65		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	1.62		
No. 3 Yell.			
No. 4 Yell.			

Corn is not in good demand, although there is very little of the

grain offered for sale. The promise of another bumper crop of corn is a bearish factor which is likely to keep prices down until more adverse weather conditions, or until the arrival of the harvest. There is nothing about the corn deal which promises any radical change in present prices. The crop will be large, if size of stalk and leaf is any indication, and if the weather is such as to fully ripen the grain. The short hay crop will add to the demand and help to stabilize prices.

OATS LOWEST IN FIVE YEARS

OAT PRICES (new) BU., JULY 26, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.38	.37	.53
No. 3 White	.37	.35	
No. 4 White	.37		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	1.06	1.05	1.04
No. 3 White			
No. 4 White			

New oats are quoted on the Detroit market as we go to press at 38 cents per bushel. This is the lowest oats have reached in over five years. Old oats are still in fair demand at around 44 cents for the best grade. In order to market intelligently the farmer who has oats to sell should carefully consider the condition of the grain in this and other countries, and the falling off of domestic production by more than 200 million bushels. On the other hand he should bear in mind that most of the grain is of a very poor quality not likely to be in great demand by Europeans if a better grade can be purchased elsewhere.

BEANS

Again we are stumped on the bean market. That the market is still absolutely in the control of a few powerful manipulators is shown

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., JULY 26, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	3.50	4.25	4.50
Red Kidneys		9.25	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.			
Detroit			7.00

by the recent decline. There was no sound economic reason why beans should have advanced the last of May to \$4 and then slumped in less than sixty days to \$3.30. A manipulated market is as elusive as a greased pig. No one knows except the manipulators what it is going to do. At present the market shows signs of returning strength. It has steadily advanced the past week from \$3.35 to \$3.50. The demand is not good but supplies are so scarce that the price is holding up. The new crop will be less than the old, and with the carryover, from previous crops pretty well cleaned up we may expect a somewhat better market the coming year. Since it will be another sixty days at least before new beans come on the market in any quantity, we need not worry about the condition of the market at this time.

RYE

The rye market is inactive. Recent declines have discouraged the farmers from selling. They can afford to hold. Germany and Austria will buy more rye this season than in the last four. The total U. S. crop is estimated at 20 to 50 million bushels short of the 1920 crop. Detroit market quotes No. 2 rye at \$1.20.

Barley is quoted at \$1.25@1.40 per cwt.

POTATOES

The 1921 potato crop will fall short of the previous crop by between 50 and 75 million bushels. This may not mean \$2 potatoes, but it certainly will not mean 50 cent potatoes. New potatoes are selling now at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per barrel.

HAY

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Detroit	22.50@21	21.50@19	20.50
Chicago	25.00@27	23.00@25	22.00@23
New York	23.00@31		26.00@29
Pittsburg	23.50@24	21.00@22	19.00@20
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Detroit	36.00@37	35.00@36	34.00@35
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	
Detroit	35.00@36	33.00@34	32.00@33

Is another year of high hay prices in sight? It appears that the total production will be considerably below that for any recent year, and with a continuation of high freight rates the far western producer will have little incentive to ship to eastern consumption points.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET NOTES

Fresh eggs selling at 28 cents per doz., and best creamery butter at 37 cents per pound in Detroit.

Dry weather has cut the berry crop and as a consequence commission firms are unable to supply the demand. Blackberries are jobbing at \$9@10 per bushel; raspberries, \$12@12.50; huckleberries, \$9@10 on the Detroit market.

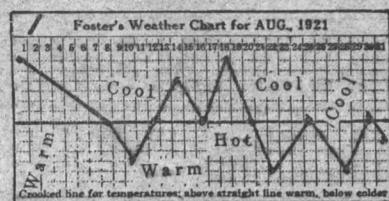
Peaches are more plentiful and lower. Elbertas are quoted on the Detroit market at \$4.50@4.75. Apples are also lower, prices ranging between \$3@3.50 per bushel.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The general live stock situation, the country over, seems to be on a healthy basis but, with the exception of hogs, not much change in

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1921.—A high temperature wave will cover the northern plains, northern Rockies and northern Pacific slope near August 1 and a moderate storm will be pushing from behind it. These conditions will cross Michigan, moving southeastward, about two days later and will reach the Atlantic coast section August 4 or 5. Not much rain from this disturbance; storms will be weak and of little importance; good corn weather where the soil is wet and bad where it has been dry; lazy, sluggish weather. The rain that comes from that storm will be located much the same as for the past three or four weeks. This storm will end the monthly moisture locations and better rains are expected for August in the middle southwest, including western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Texas. July and August rains are always of importance to that large section. But severe storms are not expected in August and they are necessary to good rains.

A considerable number of subscribers to this paper have written private letters asking me to answer weather questions relative to their immediate vicinities and some editors have requested that I answer such questions. I always reply to such letters when a stamp accompanies

them, but I am not able to answer all questions; sometimes I do not know; sometimes it would require too much work. I am very busy but I desire to be accommodating.

I gave remarkably correct forecasts, a year in advance, of the present great drought in Great Britain and the northwestern part of Central Europe. Six months ago I foretold another great drought that will be of great importance to man in all civilized countries. Australia, the East Indies, including the Philippines, the south of China and India will be afflicted with a general drought, beginning with October, 1922, and continuing four or five months. Australia will suffer most. Greatest damages to crops will be in southeastern and northwestern Australia. The time of that great drought covers all of their crop season, October to February, and will include their wheat crop, which is a very important matter to America and Canada. In about two-thirds of the winter grain sections of this continent winter grain crops will be good next year. Failure of crops next year in Australia and a shortage in India, southern China, the Philippines and New Zealand, means a big demand for our 1922 winter grain.

I know the causes of these great droughts and have not missed them for years and I have complete faith in these forecasts and advices. I miss the local temperature forecast sometimes, but I do not miss the great droughts. The farmers of this continent can increase their income by billions by sowing more winter grain than usual. Of course this will not apply to all sections.

W. T. Foster

selling values has been noted since this day, last week. Strictly corn-fed cattle are extremely scarce in all parts of the country and for this kind prices have advanced since the recent low point from 50 to 75 cents per cwt., the price depending upon the quality of the cattle. Last week's gain in prices paid for high-grade bullocks in the Chicago market equaled 25 cents per cwt. Steers, of the kind that sell just below the best, are also active and higher, but all of the grassy grades showed a loss for the week of from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. Canner cows were in light supply and 25 cents higher for the week and the same was true of stockers and feeders. Last week's receipts of cattle, in the Chicago market, varied very little from the showing of the week before but the quality did not average as good; very few loads of corn-fed steers came to hand in Chicago, last week and buyers were forced to take the next best thing. Chicago got a liberal trade offering of yearlings, last week, mostly of the medium kind, and the trade took them at strong prices and without haggling. The top for yearlings, in Chicago, last week, was \$9.75 and for mature cattle, \$9.25 per cwt.

Eastern order buyers are the main support of the market just now, a fact that very naturally follows a marked improvement in the demand for carcass beef in all eastern cities. Bulls were dull and 50 to 75 cents lower for the week, in Chicago and other markets reported similar conditions. Chicago's average price for good cattle, last week, was \$8.20, being 10 cents above the week before. The general opinion is that all grades of handy butchers cattle, that have had grain enough to make them dress fairly well, will sell higher as the cool weather of fall approaches and the consumptive demand for fresh meat broadens.

Very little fluctuation was noted in the sheep and lamb trade, at Chicago, last week; receipts, while they were fully liberal for the season, were nearly 7,000 head below the run of the week before when 83,500 came to hand. Recent arrivals of handy killing sheep and yearling wethers have been far below the current needs of the trade and prices have been gradually hardening. Handy native ewes sold in Chicago last week for \$5.25 per cwt. An active demand for breeding ewes is reported at prices ranging from \$5 to \$6.25, depending upon the average quality of the offerings.

Last week's lamb trade did not hold up as well as did the market for mature sheep and the close showed a loss in price for the week of 25 cents per cwt. in the native division. Western lambs were in heavy supply all the week, coming mostly from Idaho. Toward the close of the week, a few Montanas came to hand. The top for native lambs in Chicago was \$10.50 in small lots to butchers; the packers' price was \$9.75. The top for Idahos was \$10.90 with the bulk of the western crop going at \$10.50 to \$10.80. Cull lambs, in the western division, sold for \$7.50 per cwt. Demand for feeding lambs was active in Chicago, last week, with prices ranging from \$7 to \$7.10 per cwt.

The upgrade of the live hog and commodity markets continued uninterrupted until about the middle of last week when the trade began to hesitate and show signs of easing off. The wise ones have been commenting, recently, upon the top-heavy appearance of the provision futures but nothing serious, in the way of a decline, has yet developed. That a tremendous export demand exists is evidenced by the fact that weekly shipments of cured meats and lard are nearly twice as large as they were on this date, last year. The supply of lard on hand at the present time is 53,500,000 pounds greater than on this date last year but the fact that we are sending out to foreign shores 15 million more pounds, monthly, than we did last year takes care of that.

Chicago handled almost 150,000 hogs last week, being 3,900 more than the week before, 19,000 more than for the same week, last year, 30,000 larger than two years ago and 32,000 larger than the ten-year average. Last week's average price for hogs was \$9.95, the highest average since March 13 when the average was \$10. Last week's average was \$2.05 per cwt. higher than that of the week ending June 4 when the average was \$7.90. The top price for hogs in Chicago, last week, was \$11.15 standing 55 cents above the previous week and \$1.20 above last week's general average.

GENERAL CROP SUMMARY

(For week ending July 16, 1921)

CORN—The condition of the corn crop is generally good; it has improved in many sections since the recent rains. However, rain is still badly needed in some regions; for instance in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. A large crop is expected in Nebraska if rain comes soon. Late corn in the southern and southwestern states is reported to be in excellent condition.

WHEAT—The harvesting of winter wheat is making good progress in the northern tier of states and

threshing is commencing. Threshing is progressing rapidly in the central belt of states and is nearing completion in some parts of this belt. Some good yields are reported and many yields up to the average, but considerable complaint is received of tight shriveled grain. Good yields are generally reported in Colorado, Idaho, Oregon and Washington and fair yields in Montana. The spring wheat crop has deteriorated considerably due to the heat and drouth, and some rust damage is reported.

OATS—The extreme heat and drouth tended to ripen prematurely the oat crop in many portions of the country, especially in the central states. Many disappointing yields and much light shriveled grain are reported. Harvesting is well under way in the central belt and commencing in the most northern tier of states.

POTATOES—The condition of late Irish potatoes has been materially improved in some states, due to recent rains. Rain is still needed in many portions of the central and north central states, where the condition is deteriorating due to the combined heat and drouth. The yield of early potatoes in the eastern and central states has been reduced considerably by the drouth.

General Rains Help Michigan Crops

Threshing in Progress; Wheat a Good Crop; Oats Poor

Saginaw—Some threshing being done. Wheat is shrunk. Oats are light. Corn and beans are good. Potatoes are very poor. Pasture is drying up. Stock is in fair condition. Some local rains are helping crops. Hail has done some damage.—H. H. Hill.

Genesee—Much threshing being done and wheat is being sold. Crop is very good and of good quality. Corn never looked better; early oats very short; some are harvested; rain has been sufficient for needs. All prices low, too low for purchasing power.—A. R. Graham.

Saginaw (Western)—Weather is some cooler than it has been. Oats are about all cut. Threshing has commenced. Wheat is shrunk quite badly, the hot weather ripened it too quickly. Pastures are well dried up. Potatoes are nothing so far. Corn and beans are good.—G. L.

St. Joseph—The oat crop is very disappointing. Wheat is averaging about 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Corn is fine around here but it is pretty dry. The cultivated ground is quite moist but where it has not been cultivated it is very dry. Potatoes are not very good.—H. A. Barnes.

Ionia—Had some rain Monday night and a hard wind that laid oats to the ground. Still need a good rain. Oats are being harvested. Wheat is going from 8 to 12 bushels to the acre. Corn and potatoes both doing fine. Some of the farmers are painting their buildings.—S. E. Lyons.

St. Joseph—Lovely rain here Monday night. Crops all in fine condition. Everything growing good. Nearly all of the farmers have their grain in the barns ready to be threshed, and the threshers are in the neighborhood. Potatoes only half a stand, and are bothered lots by large tomato worms on the potatoes.—Mrs. Henry C. Holtz.

Hillsdale—Second cutting of alfalfa is being harvested; crop is fair. Threshing machines are very busy. Wheat is going from 18 to 23 bushels; rye 15 to 20; oats 20 to 30. Barley is very poor. Oats are very poor in quality. Poor stand of late potatoes. Farmers selling considerable grain direct from machine.

Washtenaw—Haying and harvesting mostly done. Some oats to be cut, straw short. Some wheat threshing done, not turning out in proportion to straw. Potatoes poor stand, 60 per cent. Not many planted. Too dry to plow. Corn is looking good. Not many beans planted. Some farmers holding last year crop.—H. C. Ringle.

Miswaukee—Farmers are cultivating, and harvesting wheat and rye; they are fair but straw is very short. All new seeding is dying from dry weather. Fruit is scarce. Potatoes are very poor; the seed mostly drying up in the ground. Corn is good. Oats well filled but straw is short. Hay poor but a good show for second crop.—Peter Vis.

Ottawa—Somewhat cooler. Wheat not turning out well; oats light, rye fair. Many poor stands of potatoes. Early sowed corn promising, late sowed poor. Pastures good except on low lands. Hot weather shortened berry crops. Blackberries just coming in. Grapes good where frost did not nip them. Grapes will ripen early this year.—C. P. M.

Midland—The weather has not been quite so hot. Have had enough rain to keep the ground moistened. Corn continues to look well. Oats are being cut. Hay is about all made and other crops are looking pretty fair. Potatoes, however, look rather uneven, some of them are no more than 2 or 3 inches high. The last cultivating is being done. Some building is being done.—C. L. H.

Calhoun—Farmers are cultivating, threshing and doing general work on the farm. The weather is very dry and warm and the soil is very dry. Early potatoes are a failure. Oats are very

poor. There is a slim chance for late potatoes as there is but half a stand. Corn is holding its own very well but needs rain. New seeding looks bad.—C. E. Beardsley.

Mecosta—Harvesting almost all done excepting threshing. Everything needs rain. Not much fruit, only berries. The early potatoes are almost a failure. Corn is looking fine. Pastures getting short except on low land. Rye making 10 to 18 bushels per acre. Hay is all made. Oat cutting commenced. Most oats are very short; some heavy on low land.—H. L.

Wexford—Had some nice rains since July 4th. Harvesting all done and the threshing is begun. Pastures are improving a little. Corn is growing; it is beginning to silk out. Lots of buckwheat was sown around her, and some millet. Joe Hubbard has his barn wall completed. Andy Burgess has his barn frame up. Mrs. Cyrus Brazee, an old resident, died last Monday. Weather is fine.—Wm. A. Jenkins.

Saginaw (Central)—Hail storm completely destroyed corn, beans and grain crops in nine sections in Merrill community. Loss estimated at \$100,000. Rains during week helped beans and corn to some extent. Still very dry. Results of threshing quite encouraging on best farms. Rye and wheat yields reported at 35 and 40 bushels. Potato crop failure. Cabbage very poor crop. Sugar beets very poor compared with 1920.

Hillsdale—Second crop of alfalfa hay nearly made and is quite heavy. Majority of wheat and rye threshed. Oats nearly all cut and will be a poor crop. Cool weather for the past week. The soil is full of moisture which will last for some time if not too much heat follows this cool period. Poultry and eggs are being sold at good prices in this vicinity. Corn will be a bumper crop if no destructive storm hits it.—Reon J. Fast.

Branch—Rye prices dropped 6c during the week-end and farmers are holding. Threshing is progressing rapidly, but was held up by a heavy rain Monday night. Rye and wheat not turning out as good as expected; 16 bushels being the average for rye and thirty bushels of oats per acre is a good yield. Corn is looking the best ever. A new potato pest in the form of the tobacco worm has arrived and is causing much damage on the late plants. Early potatoes are considered almost a failure and there is already a shortage of them.—Fred Adolph.

Jackson (South)—Weather is fine. The drouth was broken by a light rain fall. Need more rain. Threshing is in full swing. Rye not turning out well, will hardly pay for seed and threshing bills in good many sections. Oats poor but farmers may get their seed back, but that looks doubtful on a good many farms. Early potatoes not yielding at all and many farmers complain that it has been so dry and hot that the late potatoes when planted did not grow. It looks as if there would be a light crop. Huckleberry season is over. Dry weather caused the berries to drop off.

Bay—The dry weather of June and July has cost the farmers of this section a good deal of money. The general average of crops will be light. Wheat is fairly good but not much grown. Corn is the best crop and is looking fine. Hay, oats and barley are very light. Beets and beans not doing much. Pastures are all dried up. Farmers have begun feeding already which will mean a shortage of feed this winter. The drouth has hit the potato crop hard and if it continues there will be no potatoes here. Not much selling and not much to sell in the line of grain. Some cattle sold at the butcher's own price. Few barns built.—Alvin Green.

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In the above lesson, we have, however, attempted to show in terms of dollars and cents the return which the average farmer can reasonably expect from an investment in limestone.

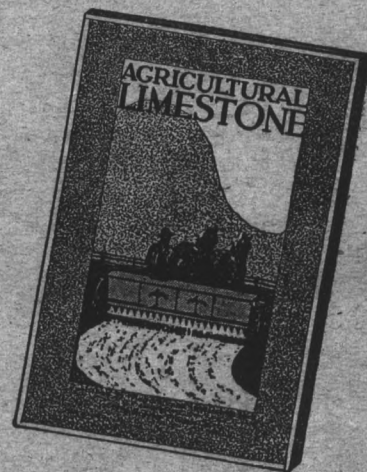
Fifty per cent increase in the yield of winter wheat is not at all unusual following a limestone application. And similar increases are continually being proven in the case of other crops included in the crop rotation.

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