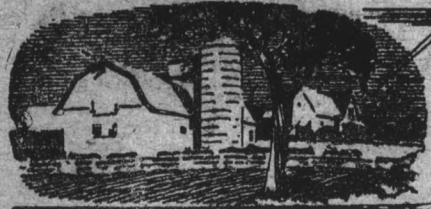
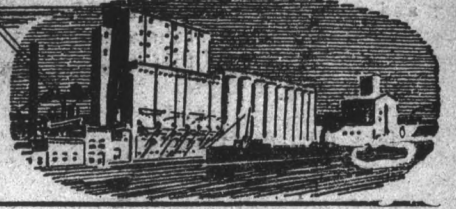


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 49

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR

Rail Rate Four Times Higher than Ocean Rate

Comparison of Hauling Costs by Land and Sea Show Need for More Water Transportation

IT COSTS 38 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from Minneapolis to New York City, a distance of 1,500 miles.

It costs 12.6 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from New York City to Liverpool, a distance of 3,100 miles.

On Jan. 23, 1920, it cost 17.4 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from Battle Creek, Michigan, to New York City, a distance of 811 miles, but on the same date a bushel of wheat could be shipped four times as far across the ocean for only 7 cents more.

Since that date, the cost of shipping a bushel of wheat from New York to Liverpool has dropped from 24 cents to 12.6, but in the same time the cost of shipping wheat from Battle Creek to New York has increased from 17.4 cents to 24.3 cents per bushel.

Today it costs more to ship a bushel of wheat from Buffalo to New York, a distance of only 440 miles than it does to ship the same bushel from New York to Liverpool, a distance seven times as great.

Again, it costs 27 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from Kansas City to Galveston, Texas, a distance of 700 miles, but to carry that same bushel by boat from Galveston to Southampton, England, a distance of 5,000 miles the cost is only 15 cents per bushel.

Because of the high cost of getting farm

By THE EDITOR

products to the seaboard American producers are placed at a big disadvantage when competing in the world's markets. The little country of Argentina has been an active competitor of the American farmer for European business in wheat and corn and can undersell the American farmer by from 7 to 15 cents per bushel because of the difference in hauling cost alone. It is over 6,000 miles from the wheat-growing sections of Argentina to Liverpool, but the cost of shipping a bushel of wheat between these two points is 15 cents less than the cost from Minneapolis to Liverpool although the distance between the latter points is 1,500 miles less.

Even the great wheat-producing prairies of the Canadian northwest, far removed as they are from the Atlantic seaboard, can ship their products to Liverpool cheaper than can the farmers of many of the wheat centers of the United States because they have access to the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river. The Canadian port of Montreal, by the way, is 350 miles nearer to Liverpool than is New York. A bushel of wheat shipped from Detroit to Liverpool via New York City would have 550 miles farther to travel than if shipped to Liverpool via Montreal.

Scores of instances as striking as the above could be cited but these few should be sufficient to impress upon the farmer the great disadvantage under which he labors because of the outrageously high freight rates. High freight rates give all industry a black eye, but they give agriculture two black eyes because the farmer pays the freight both ways. The cost of transporting farm products during the war when the farmers were getting high prices for their products, was burdensome enough, but now when farm product prices are down to bed-rock they are in many cases actually prohibitive, and in other cases exact a toll which squeezes the last cent of profit out of the business. Farmers might become reconciled to the past if there was any hope of improvement in the future, but there is not. The rail owners resent any and all suggestions that a reduction in rates would bring increased business. Having fastened the present rates upon the country with the assistance of the worst piece of class legislation that was ever adopted, the rail owners seem determined to make no admission or concession which might result in a reduction of rates.

But after all the situation is not without its redeeming features. The railroads are in supreme power today only because they have a throat hold (Continued on page 11)

Five Thousand Farm Folks Swarm M. A. C. Campus Farmers' Day

By H. H. MACK

THE PRESENCE of more than 3,000 farmers and farmers' wives at the Michigan Agricultural College on Farmers' Day, Friday, July 29, was accepted as a splendid endorsement of the work the college has been doing during the past year by the members of the faculty and the Board of Agriculture who were present. The campus presented a lively picture with its grand old forest trees, its green turf and flower beds, intermingled with crowds of men, women and children, eager to see all points of special interest in the all too short period of time at their disposal. By far the majority of those present came in automobiles, many of them covering more than 200 miles in the days' trip; the writer of this article found himself repeatedly asking himself the question, "Why should not the farmers of this great state, who own automobiles, visit their college oftener and learn at first hand the many important lessons which it is designed that this institution shall teach them?"

A temporary stage had been constructed in the center of the college campus and from this rostrum the speakers of the afternoon delivered their messages to the men and women seated in camp chairs and on the ground; the platform was located

Wheat Movement Subsides

THAT THE great rush to market new wheat is about over in Michigan is the belief of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, which is affiliated with the state farm bureau. During the week of July 18 the Exchange was handling for 95 elevators an average of 25 cars of new wheat each day. The week of July 25 saw the state movement of new wheat drop to about nine cars a day.

Great exporters and millers advise that in the long run wheat is going to command a better price, says the Elevator Exchange. The exporters believe that the farmer who is able to carry his wheat crop until the holidays or thereabouts is going to get a better price for it than he can today in the face of the movement of new wheat to market.—Michigan State Farm Bureau.

at the lowest point, the ground gradually rising from it in every direction, giving every member of the huge gathering an opportunity to hear and see all that was going on. The afternoon exercises opened with an address by President Kedzie, followed by an address by Dean Shaw who

acted as master of ceremonies for the afternoon. In his remarks Mr. Shaw called the attention of those present to the activities of the college in the field of scientific research and up-to-date farm practice. He stated that the college owned 1,050 acres in the college farm at Lansing, an experimental farm of 700 acres in the Northern Peninsula, one of 100 acres near Grand Rapids and a 15-acre tract near South Haven. He stated that a conservative estimate would place the value of the college real estate at about \$1,600,000; adding to this amount the value of the pure-bred live stock and poultry on the farms and the wonderful equipment, it will be seen that the state has made a tremendous investment purely for the benefit of the farmer and his family. Adding to the above, the salaries of the college faculty and the hired help required to operate the enterprise and computing interest upon the entire amount, the reader can appreciate the annual cost to the state of maintaining this great institution. In view of this tremendous expenditure of money for the benefit of the Michigan farmer and his family, is it not of vital importance that our farmers shall become intimately familiar with the work the college is doing? (Continued on page 11)

Current Agricultural News

MICHIGAN LEADS IN WOOL POOL

WELL INTO the last phases of the 1921 pooling campaign, the State Farm Bureau wool department is now engaged in sacking and preparing wool in 100 or more local grading warehouses for market, and to be sent to farm bureau mills for manufacture into suitings, overcoatings and blankets.

Graders started on this task last week. Pending the announcement of a regular schedule for that work, the wool department is notifying authorities at local grading points when their grader and sacker will arrive at the local point. Local authorities are advised that farmers who have wool to pool may bring it to the grading center at that time and that the grader will grade and make the regular wool pool cash advance as at the first and second gradings.

Wool sacked and prepared for market at this time will remain in the best of condition and will shrink but very little, says the department. Between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 pounds of wool have been pooled to date, all of which has been weighed and graded and a cash advance given. No other state in the union has pooled locally, graded and weighed before the farmer and has given a cash advance, says the farm bureau. Nor has any other state graded all the wool that has been placed in its care and is advantageously situated to take advantage of all market opportunities as is the Michigan State

Farm Bureau wool pool, according to the wool department.

Reports from other farm bureau states show that farmers doing business outside of their state wool pool are having troubles of their own. In Indiana local buyers are paying but 15 cents for wool, it is reported. In the Northwest many fly-by-night wool buying concerns have fleeced the farmer of all returns on his wool, once they get it into their hands.

Thousands of Michigan farmers this winter are going to wear suits made from wool produced by their own sheep and woven into cloth by mills serving their state organization. Fifty standard varieties of suiting are now included in the farm bureau's stock room. Farmers are making all types of suitings, from the soft woollens to the finest serges and cassimeres. Their suitings establishment at state farm bureau headquarters is the largest place of its kind in Lansing. Twenty-eight thousand blankets are soon due there for the fall trade.

It is believed that the extra returns from blankets and suitings will not only reduce handling costs of the 1921 pool to a negligible sum, but will provide a splendid return to the farmer as well.

SWEET CLOVER IN DEMAND

MANY FARMERS in the drought-beset and grasshopper plagued section of the northern portion of the lower peninsula are turning to sweet clover, says the

state farm bureau seed department in commenting on the surprisingly heavy demand for sweet clover from that section of the state. It appears that sweet clover best withstood the prolonged drought and grasshopper visitation this summer. Fall trade in all lines of seed is declared to be early this year.

Mammoth clover is not expected to give a heavy yield in Michigan this year. The red clover seed crop is now in the making and may or may not be a good crop, depending upon the type of weather that the state gets at this time. Heretofore the weather has not been favorable for the production of a big seed crop and predictions of a light yield has been made.

The alsike seed harvest is under way, with prospects of just a fair crop, says the farm bureau. Michigan is enjoying a brisk trade in vetch seed and is shipping much of it outside the state, according to reports.

STATE TO INSPECT ALL HEAVY SCALES

RECOGNIZING that reliable weighing and measuring devices are as necessary to good business as dependable currency, and that 75 per cent of the products of Michigan agriculture passes over heavy platform scales each year, the Bureau of Weights and Measures of the State Department of Agriculture will add two enclosed trucks for inspection purposes to its heavy scale equipment. Funds for the purchase of the trucks were allowed in the budget by the 1921 legislature.

A. F. B. F. DEMANDS LOWER FREIGHT RATES

ON JULY 25, the President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the representative of 1,122,882 farmers in 47 states, presented to the President of the United States, members of Congress, and the Interstate Commerce Commission a memorial requesting that a substantial decrease in freight rates on basic commodities be brought about, and that the 5-1-2 per cent minimum return guarantee section of the Transportation Act be repealed. The memorial reads as follows:

"After the armistice was signed in 1918 the whole world entered upon a reconstruction period. Methods and prices have been gradually readjusted toward the pre-war level. A similar process has followed practically every great war. One year ago this movement was launched. The prices on most of the necessities of life have been scaled to the lowest level of all.

"In the United States there is one notable exception to this world-wide readjustment. The government decreed last year that railroad rates must increase. When every other line of business was called upon to reduce its charges the American people were ordered to assume an increased transportation burden of more than one billion five hundred million dollars annually. The purpose of this increase was to take care of an increase in the cost of operation and also to increase the net income of the railroad corporations by the hundred million dollars over the amount guaranteed them during the war.

"But this attempt overshot the mark. It crippled the business of this country. The percentage advance disrupted rate relationships and unsettled business conditions. Instead of increasing the net income of the railroads it actually decreased it.

"We have patiently awaited some bona fide effort on the part of the railroads to right this wrong. But nothing except a few minor changes of relatively inconsequential character as far as tonnage is concerned have been effected. The Railroad Labor Board has already ordered wage reductions of \$400,000,000 or approximately two-thirds of the increase granted last year; still other decreases in wages may be effected. But the railroad corporations are still obdurate. They decline to make any general reductions in rates.

"We earnestly appeal to the President, to Congress and to the Interstate Commerce Commission to bring about at the earliest possible moment a substantial decrease in the freight rates on the basic necessities of life."

COOPERATIVE WORK WITH STATES

THE BUREAU of Markets and Crop Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture maintains separate division in its organization to handle its cooperation with various states. With the consolidation of the administration of the office of Farm Management under the chief of this bureau, it is planned to strengthen the cooperative relations with the state institutions. It is desired that the work undertaken by state and federal workers will be based on definite projects as has been done for the past two years in the office of farm management.

Research work in farm management, cost of production and cost of marketing, marketing methods and practices, etc., will be undertaken cooperatively, with the state colleges and experiment stations whenever satisfactory arrangements can be made to work together. Based on information gained from these investigations the educational work will be carried on in cooperation with the extension service of the state colleges. The service work, which covers in a broad way the market news and the inspection work of the bureau, will usually be with the state Departments of Agriculture and the State Bureaus of Markets, conforming in this regard to the division of labor agreed upon in the state.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS DENY ANTAGONISM TO FARM BUREAU

SEVERAL NATIONAL organizations which in dispatches from Cincinnati on June 28 were linked with the \$250,000 "war chest" that the organized grain trade is to spend in "actively opposing" the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., have denied any official connection with the undertaking, the Michigan State Farm Bureau is advised by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc. Because the Cincinnati meeting, according to news reports, was held for the purpose of "directing propaganda against co-

(Continued on page 13)

Mr. Farmer: Look Before You Leap!

If a grain-pooling contract is submitted to you, do these things for your own protection:

- 1—Study every word.
- 2—Consult your lawyer—your banker—your grain dealer.
- 3—Ask your lawyer if it does not deprive you of all **CONTROL OF INCOME** from your grain crops for five years.
- 4—Ask if there is any **LIMIT** to the **HANDLING CHARGES** which may be imposed on you by the pool.
- 5—Ask if the contract does not **BIND YOU ABSOLUTELY FOR FIVE OR MORE YEARS** even if you find it ruinous the **FIRST** year.
- 6—Ask if there is any assurance against heavy loss to you if the pool fails. The contract protects the pool—how does it protect **YOU**?
- 7—Ask your banker or your grain dealer for literature.
- 8—Write executive committee, Grain Dealers' National Association, 308 Western Union Bldg., Chicago, for free legal analysis of sample contract.

REMEMBER NORTH DAKOTA!

REMEMBER THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE!

Grain Dealers' National Association

"Let Farmers Fail," Said Federal Reserve Board

Deflation Decree Responsible for Hard Times, Alleges Williams, Former Comptroller of Currency

SLOWLY but surely the secret of the great crash in prices which have brought a near-panic upon the country is coming to light. Two years ago when we were wallowing in prosperity an era of hard times seemed remote if not impossible. With industry running full-blast, everyone working and with money to spend, the products of agriculture in demand from the four quarters of the world, our future seemed secure and rosy. But we all know what happened. Why it happened or how it happened we have been puzzling ever since to find out. We knew that some great power touching everyone of us was mysteriously moved by unseen hands to rock our prosperity and destroy our air castles. What was it?

The foundation upon which our industrial structure is built is credit. Let that foundation become impaired and the structure must suffer. Up to a year ago the credit foundations of our industrial structure were absolutely sound. Then disintegration set in. Part of our industrial structure sagged; some of it collapsed; and most of us were caught in the fall.

Example: A farmer buys a cow. He borrows the money from the bank, giving his note. In order to secure more money to loan to other farmers who want to buy cows, the bank in turn borrows from a larger bank giving the farmer's note as security. Possibly the larger bank in turn borrows from a still larger bank. Up to four years ago the largest bank had no source to turn to in case it got pressed for funds. Consequently, it "called" its loan from the smaller bank which in turn called its loan from the country bank, which as a matter of necessity, called its loan from the farmer. The fact that a bank finds it necessary to "call" a loan usually signifies that the borrower is hard up else he would have paid his note when due. He is therefore often obliged to sell his cow or other belongings at a loss in order to meet his obligation. When this happens to farmers all over the country an enormous loss is entailed which injures the farmer's purchasing power and is ultimately reflected in the slacking up of industry, which in turn finds itself unable to pay its obligations. In the good old days a nation-wide situation of this kind resulted in a panic.

The Federal Reserve system came into being. Its purpose was to provide so large a line of credit that no bank would ever be obliged to call in good loans because of shortage of funds. It was to make credit so flexible that a panic would be impossible. The system worked well,—until a year ago. Then,

A Farmer on Federal Reserve Board

THE DISCLOSURES made by John Skelton Williams of the high-handed methods employed by the Federal Reserve Board to "deflate" farm product prices, lends force to demands of the organized farmers that the Secretary of Agriculture be made a member of the board. There will be a scrap over an yattempt to carry out this suggestion on the ground that it is a class move, but the farmers ought to have no difficulty in convincing Congress that the restriction of agricultural credits was also class distinction and that the farmers have the right to employ the same weapons that are used against them.—Editor.

according to John Skelton Williams, former comptroller of the currency, the federal reserve board decided that prices were too high and arbitrarily decreed that a period of deflation should set in. But, how, you ask, could a little handful of men put such a preposterous decree into effect. Easy enough. Remember they had authorized the loaning of hundreds of millions of dollars to member banks which had in turn loaned them to farmers, workingmen, merchants, manufacturers, etc. Do you see how easy it would be for these men to force producers to flood the markets with their goods, by the simple process of calling in these enormous credits, and raising the rediscount rate so that it would be harder for everyone to borrow? And that is precisely what was done. The reasons for this action have often been brought into question, and the federal reserve board has never succeeded in convincing the country that its action was either necessary or wise. It has remained for Mr. Williams who was an ex officio member of the Board and in constant touch with its proceedings to reveal how needlessly and relentlessly the Board went about to carry out its decision.

Before a great gathering of farmers at Augusta, Georgia, Mr. Williams "let the cat out of the bag" and told in detail just how it all happened.

"The present disastrous situation," said Mr. Williams, "was brought about by restricting of credits, raising the rate of discount on farmer's paper, discontinuance of the War Finance Corporation, and the harmful effect of the statements given out by the Secretary of Treasury,

the federal reserve board and federal reserve banks, which were construed to the effect that commodity prices and particularly prices of farm products were too high, and that a pre-war basis, or an approximation of a pre-war basis of prices, must be reached within a short time.

"When I remarked that serious failures might occur unless a certain course of action was taken, one member remarked with a cynicism and heartlessness which I was unable to comprehend: 'Let them fail.' Since then the same idea actually has been published in newspapers as a suggestion discussed by an important official of a certain prominent Federal Reserve Bank.

"The heart-breaking and purse-breaking collapse in prices of farm (Continued on page 10)

Detroit Milk Price Improves

THE PRICE paid for milk by Detroit distributors in comparison with prices paid elsewhere showed a slight improvement for the month of July. The average price for the month at 111 local markets scattered through the United States was \$2.55, as compared with an average price of \$3.33 for the month of July, 1920. The Detroit milk price was \$2.71 or 16 cents above the average. In contrast to this price was that of \$2.83 received by members of the Illinois Milk Producers' Ass'n supplying the city of Chicago; \$1.75 at Indianapolis; \$2.40 at Kansas City; \$3.65 at Boston (not applied to surplus); \$3.18 at Kalamazoo; Cleveland, \$2.80, (not applied to surplus).

Particular attention is called to the price received by producers supplying the city of New York, viz., \$3.40 per cwt. This was one of the highest in the country, and would seem to show that the plan of pooling adopted by the New York Dairymen's League for the purpose of controlling the price of milk has been a success. The retail price of milk in the city of New York during this same period was 14 cents per quart as against 13 cents in the city of Detroit. Allowing for an equal cost of distributing, which would be more than fair to the Detroit distributors, the latter's margin between buying and selling price was over 20 cents per cwt. higher than the margin of the New York dealers.

The above facts fully justify the refusal of the producers of the Detroit area to accept a less price than they are now getting, and fail to justify the claims of the distributors that they cannot do business on their present margin.

Department of Agriculture Tells How You Can Keep Sweet Cider Sweet

THOSE WHO insist on having a "kick" in every beverage they drink will probably take no interest in the recent findings of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, that sweet cider, grape and other fruit juices can be kept in a sweet condition for an indefinite time. But it will be good news to those who love the sweet juices of the apple and grape and have sought for years for a method which would prevent them from fermenting without destroying their natural flavors.

The advent of prohibition bringing in its wake stringent laws which prohibit the selling of cider containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol, and penalizing the maker in case it acquires that much alcohol before it is consumed, has tended to arouse even greater interest in the problem of keeping the stuff sweet. The only practical method heretofore recommended was to dope the

cider with benzoate of soda which resulted in a product having a taste half way between dishwater and soda water, flavored with a little lemon extract.

The new method described by the Department of Agriculture consists of pasteurization or heating, during which process the germs of fermentation are scalded to death. The same thing happens in the pasteurization of milk, and it is declared that when properly heated, the fruit juices retain as much of their original flavor as does the milk when heated.

Method Described

The method employed is described as follows by the Department of Agriculture:

"As rapidly as the juices are pressed from the fruit place them in clean vessels. Wooden barrels or tubs which have previously been thoroughly scalded, will serve the purpose very well, although earthenware jars, if available, should be used. These are allowed to stand over night, or for not more than 12 to 14 hours, in the cool-

est location possible so that much of the solid matter suspended in the juice will settle to the bottom. Glass jars or bottles must be thoroughly sterilized to receive the juices, which are drained off without disturbing the sediment.

May Use Glass Fruit Jars or Bottles

"If fruit jars are used they should be fitted with sterilized caps and rubbers, and the cap tightened down as far as it can be turned. If bottles using crown caps are used, the bottles are capped as they are filled, using caps which have been sterilized. In case bottles closed with corks are used, set the previously sterilized corks in place in the bottles and tie them down loosely with strong cord so that steam may escape. To relieve the pressure during sterilization the bottles should be filled only to the neck.

"A wash boiler or other convenient vessel can be prepared for a 'water bath' by fitting it with a wooden rack on which the containers, filled with juice as above indicated are placed. The bath is filled with cold water and the bottles or jars if closed, are inverted or laid on one side so as to wet the inside of the caps thoroughly with juice. If bottles (Continued on page 11)

Sunflowers Declared Superior to Corn for Silage

Many Live Stock Owners Feeding Sunflower Silage to Milk Cows With Good Results

RECENT TESTS by experiment stations and results obtained by practical farmers have revived interest in the sunflower as a silage plant. L. D. Tucker of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, tells us that the U. P. Experiment Station at Chatham, has proven to its own satisfaction at least that sunflowers are far superior to beets, oats, corn and other common silage crops, for winter feeding. And even more recently the Business Farmer's market and live stock editor notes that Mr. H. E. Beecher of New Baltimore, one of the largest breeders of Jerseys in the state, is one of the many progressive farmers who have silaged sunflowers with satisfactory results.

Early in the spring of 1920 a seven-acre plot was seeded to sunflowers, at the Upper Peninsula experiment station, under the direction of D. L. MacMillan, superintendent. The test plot was given careful attention, and a week later saw the sprouts reaching up and squaring away for a healthy growth. The plant thrived and grew rapidly until, at the time of cutting, it had reached an average height of about eight feet, with heavy, thick stalks, wide leaves, and great yellow heads eight inches or more in diameter.

The plant yielded 24.6 tons to the acre, as compared with eight, nine and eleven tons for oats, beets and corn, respectively, grown on an adjacent plot, and receiving the same amount of care. Thus, approximately 175 tons of sunflowers were hauled to the silo, cut into one-inch bits and packed tight, no other product having been mixed with them. When the fermenting process had been completed, the experiment was begun, first, on the cattle.

Holsteins which received forty pounds a day thrived rapidly, and took on weight. Milk and butter fat showed a decided increase and the silky gloss to the hide, the rounded udders and healthy calves were striking evidence of the success of sunflowers for winter feed.

This much having been definitely established, the same experiment was begun on the sheep and lambs. The ewes waded into the

juicy feed with a will, eating it clean and leaving not a scrap. The lambs, however, held back and, though they seemed to sample it from time to time, did not take to it heartily. It was found that the lambs would turn aside from the sunflowers for turnips or rutabagas.

The ewes, however, stuck to the sunflowers in preference to any other feed, with the re-

sult that they soon out-stripped the lambs in weight and appearance. That sunflowers contain a decidedly nourishing substance is not questioned by the authorities at the station where these tests were first tried out. Not only that, they declare, but sunflowers, fed in less amount than any other type of silage, produces better results where the animal shows a liking for it.

Another interesting experiment—though conducted quite accidentally—was carried out with sweet clover. A part of a band of sheep, breaking out of the feeding corral, wandered into a field of annual sweet clover and, when discovered later, they were digging away at the tender sprouts as though actually eager to "take on" as much of the feed as possible before being discovered. Later, when six inches of snow covered the same field, the sheep were turned in, as an experiment, and the entire flock, scenting the clover beneath, immediately began digging down for the roots. Consequently, further tests will be carried out with annual and semi-annual sweet clover, to determine its field value as compared with other kinds of winter feed.

Just at present, however, the experiment station officials are emphasizing the high field value of sunflowers for silage, believing that therein lies at least a partial solution of the winter feed problem for the northwestern farmers and grazers. It was also determined that sunflowers show a much greater resistance to frost than corn, or other silage crops, which, again, places the sunflower to the fore as a middle-western feed crop. And, lastly, the fact that sunflowers will produce approximately three times the tonnage of corn—the latter a stable silage crop for years—has brought forcibly to the attention of the northwestern farmer the decided advantage of the former, as applied to the growing conditions in the middle-western region.

Here, again, we have demonstrated the practical value of experiment stations in taking the lead in the investigational field and uncovering facts of importance to agriculture which might otherwise remain hidden indefinitely.

Michigan Dairy Show

THE MICHIGAN Allied Dairy Association, which numbers among its affiliations all branches of the dairy industry in Michigan, will hold its 1922 Annual Convention and Dairy Show in Saginaw, February 14-17, inclusive, according to Mr. H. D. Wendt, general secretary of the Association.

The Saginaw municipal auditorium has been turned over to the association for the occasion by the Saginaw Board of Commerce. This building has 20,000 square feet of floor space for exhibit purposes and is almost ideal for that purpose. A convention hall seating 600 people and several smaller rooms suitable for sectional meetings of the association are to be at the disposal of the dairymen. The main balcony has a seating capacity of more than a thousand. The total seating capacity of this building, where no space is used for exhibit purposes is 4,000.

Plans being developed by the several dairy show committees are designed to fully mirror the importance and diversification of the dairy industry in Michigan. The Dairy Department of the State Farm Bureau is actively cooperating with the State Dairy Association to make the Michigan Dairy Show second only to that of the National which this year is to be held at the Minnesota State Fair grounds, St. Paul, Minn., October 8-15.

Dairymen in Ohio and Indiana will be invited to take an interest in the Michigan Dairy Exposition which will be built along the lines of the progress which have been made in the production, manufacturing and marketing of milk and milk products.

Insurance for the Wheat Crop--Good Seed Bed and Pure Seed

By A. L. BIBBINS
Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

Early Plowing for Wheat

OUR GOOD friend, A. L. Bibbins, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Michigan Crop Improvement Society, wants to see the farmers of Michigan increase their acre-yield of wheat, and in the accompanying article he tells how this may be done. Michigan has never produced enough wheat in the aggregate to entitle her to rank among the so-called wheat states. Until recent years our business farmers could make more money out of other crops. Michigan soil and climate are adapted to wheat-growing and yields of from 40 to 60 bushels per acre are not uncommon. The price of wheat will be high for some years to come, and ought to be a good crop for Michigan farms. Bibbins presents some striking facts in this article which should aid the business farmer in his wheat operations.—Editor.

THE DELAYING of the preparation of the seed bed for wheat costs Michigan farmers each year thousands of dollars. Every fall we see thousands of acres of land being hurriedly prepared for the wheat crop. Very often much of this land could have been worked one to two months earlier and thus a far better seed bed would have been prepared and undoubtedly a considerable increase in yield obtained.

The good seed bed for wheat is one which is firm below and loose on the surface and contains a good supply of moisture and available cut plant food and is free of weeds. It is very difficult to obtain these conditions in a few days and the attempt is often costly to the wheat crop.

Early Plowing

If the land be plowed in July or not later than the middle of August an important step has been taken in the right direction. It should not be difficult to prepare a firm seed bed then; however, if plowing be delayed until September the seed bed is quite likely to be loose which may be directly responsible for a poor wheat crop. The early plowed land frequently worked provides a cleaner seed bed and thus there are less weeds for the wheat and clover to fight. Authorities state that land so managed contains a more liberal supply of available plant food. The Kansas Experiment station found that late fall plowed land contained 2.7 per cent available moisture at seeding time while the early fall plowed land contained 4.2 per cent. The additional moisture encourages the more rapid

germination and early growth of the wheat,—so essential to a successful stand.

Careful experiments have been conducted by the Kansas Experiment Station to determine the best time to plow for wheat. It was discovered that for a three year average land plowed Sept. 15th gave a yield of 14.15 bushels per acre and that plowed August 15th yielded 22.19 bushels per acre, while the July 15th plowing gave 27.11 bushels per acre. The writer has observed similar conditions on a great many Michigan farms, and is convinced that early plowed land, well worked,

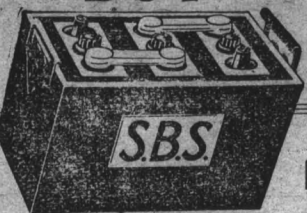
is the most economical and practical method for Michigan wheat growers to follow. In fact the early and thorough preparation of the seed bed is of equal importance to the use of fertilizer and good seed, and he who successfully produces wheat must give careful attention to all three of these points. This is additionally true in cases where wheat is seeded with clover. The clover crop is insistent in its demands for a clean and firm seed bed. Many times a poorly prepared seed bed is more responsible for clover failures than is the combined effects of the weather and soil. One may find direct proof of these if several clover seedings be observed.

With our harvest out of the way far earlier than usual we have an excellent opportunity to give our wheat crop an ideal seed bed and thus pocket most of the annual loss caused by the late plowing for wheat.

Prices on Farm Products

THE AVERAGE of prices paid to producers for the principal crops decreased 3 per cent during June and on July first was 65 per cent lower than a year ago, 58 per cent lower than two years ago and 38 per cent lower than the ten-year average. Prices paid to producers for meat animals decreased nearly 5 per cent during the month ending June 15 and on that date were 41 per cent lower than a year ago, 51 per cent lower than two years ago and 22 per cent lower than the ten-year average. This can only mean that the bottom has been reached and that from now on there will be a gradual improvement.

BUY



BATTERIES

direct from factory and save

50%

6VOLT 11or13Plate \$15.00

Any Assembly

12VOLT 7Plate \$20.00

Any Assembly

Every Battery carries a One Year Guarantee

WHEN ORDERING GIVE MAKE OF CAR AND YEAR MADE. A \$5.00 DEPOSIT MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS. ALL BATTERIES SHIPPED EXPRESS C.O.D. SUBJECT TO INSPECTION A \$1.00 DISCOUNT WILL BE ALLOWED IF THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS RETURNED WITH ORDER.

Storage Battery Service Co.

6432 E. JEFFERSON AVE. DETROIT MICH.

Used Cars and Fordson Tractors For Sale

We are well equipped to do all kinds of Ford and Fordson repair work.

Reboring and regrounding of cylinders, a specialty.

Ford Authorized Dealers

Mt. Clemens Garage & Motor

Sales Company

South Gratiot Avenue

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

CORN HARVESTER Self Gathering for cutting Corn, Cane and Kafir Corn. Cuts and throws in piles on harvester. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal to Corn Binder. Sold in Huggins, Sperrin, Okla. "Works 5 times better than I expected. Saved \$40 dollars in labor this fall." Roy Apple, Farmersville, Ohio. "I have used a corn shaker, corn binder and 2 rowed machines, but your machine beats them all and takes less time of any machine I have ever used." John F. Haug, Mayfield, Oklahoma. "Your harvester gave good satisfaction while using filling our Silo." K. F. Ruegnitz, Otis, Colo. "Just received a letter from my father saying he received the corn binder and he is cutting corn and cane now. Says it works fine and that I can sell lots of them next year." Write for free catalog showing picture of harvester at work and testimonials. **PROCESS MFG. CO.** Salina, Kansas

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 234 Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **EASY TO CLEAN**

NEW BUTTERFLY guaranteed. Lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 3 shown here; sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and one plan whereby they earn their cost and more by what they save. Postal brings free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money. **ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2260 Marshall St., Chicago**

Best Wire Fence On the Market Lowest Price—Direct to User

Not hundreds of styles Nor millions of miles, But satisfied smiles From every customer.

Bond Steel Post Co. 56 Maumee Street Adrian, Michigan

10 Days Free Trial

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

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.)

TRIMMING ALONG HIGHWAY

An electric light line built by the farmers runs by a neighbor's farm where elm and oak trees grew in and outside of the fence. The trees had to be trimmed to string the wire. The owner of the farm was away and the trees were trimmed without his permission. Can said owner collect damages for the trees and if so how much? —A Subscriber, Rosebush, Mich.

It is the policy of this state to allow and encourage the planting and preserving of shade trees along the highway. The statute provides: "Any person who shall wilfully injure, deface, tear, or destroy any tree or shrub planted along the margin of the highway, or purposefully left there for shade or ornament, or who shall hitch any horse to any such tree by means of which the same shall suffer any injury, or who shall negligently or carelessly, by any other means suffer any horse or other beast driven by or for him or any beast belonging to him and lawfully in the highway, to break down, destroy or injure any tree or shrub not his own, standing for use or ornament in any highway shall be liable to an action for damages in a sum not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense, to be recovered at the suit and for the benefit of the owner or tenant of the land in front of which such tree or shrub stands, or at the suit of the commissioner in whose township such tree or shrub may be situated, for the benefit of the highway improvement fund of such township." The supreme court has said: "The policy of our laws favors the planting and preservation of shade trees in the public streets where they do not constitute actual obstruction." A highway commissioner who has wantonly sold trees in a highway cannot justify his action, when sued in trespass by the owner, by the statute authorizing him under certain circumstances to order the removal of trees from the highway." A telephone company authorized to erect its line along a country highway has the right to cut away obstructing branches of trees to admit of free passage of the wires without first giving the abutting proprietor an opportunity to do so but it will be answerable to him for any unnecessary, improper or excessive cutting." Not knowing just what was done I am unable to advise whether an action for damages will lie or not but the owner has the right to have the shade trees preserved if he wants them. —Legal Editor.

GERMANY COMMUNITY BONDS

Will you tell me through the M. B. F. if Germany Community bonds are a good investment?—L. G. R., DeWitt, Michigan.

I am not familiar with these bonds nor the security offered. After visiting Germany, however, I feel that any investment in that country which is backed by real estate or the government is a safe one. The German people have gone back to work and they are slowly but surely making progress again. But why invest in the securities of foreign countries when there are so many excellent investments offered in our own?—Editor.

LIFE LEASE

Party of the first part deeds to party of the second part forty acres of land reserving to himself a life lease and estate, said forty acres being encumbered with a mortgage of fifteen hundred dollars. Party of second part agrees to assume said mortgage. It is agreed that party of the second part live upon the land and work the land, party of the first part having his home with party of second part. Party of first part agrees to furnish team and tools. Party of the second part owns one-third of the stock on the place. Place is worth about \$3,000. What share of the proceeds of the farm should each party have when sold and reduced to cash. Party of the first part has the right to go and come at his pleasure.—W. B., Chesaning, Michigan.

The reserving of a life lease of the place gives the party of the first part control of the premises during his life. The leasing of the prem-

ises to the party of the second part is the same as an ordinary lease and is to be governed by the agreements of the parties. If no terms were agreed upon in advance it is possible that it might have been the intention that the party of the first part should have his care and keep for the use of the land. It is a matter that should have been agreed upon in advance. In case of difficulty the courts would make an effort to carry out the intention of the parties in the first instance. If that can not be ascertained the courts will endeavor to enforce what is fair and equitable in view of all the circumstances. They would take into consideration what was furnished by each party, its value, and what it was worth to the party of the first part to have his care and keep on the premises. Want of agreement in advance oftentimes causes much trouble.—Legal Editor.

STUCCO

Will you please tell me something about kellastone stucco. Many people are putting this finish on their old houses, lathing over the siding. I would like to do the same with our old house, but was recently told that it was worthless and that the lumber and studding would dry rot.—G. D. S., Fremont, Michigan.

In general there are two types of stucco, the Portland cement stucco and the product made from magnesite. The Portland Cement Ass'n has issued a bulletin upon this subject entitled, "Recommended Practice for Portland Cement Stucco," which contains much information. I am sure they will be glad to send you a copy of this bulletin if you will write for it. The address is 111 West Washington St., Chicago. As to the lasting qualities of stuccoed houses, a committee representing the American Concrete Institute declares the product may be depended upon, "if applied in accordance with the recommended practice, to be structurally sound, durable and capable of giving satisfactory service, with little or no outlay for repairs or maintenance." The committee emphasizes the importance, however, of employing only contractors experienced in stuccoing to do the work. Almost everywhere you go now-a-days, stuccoed houses may be seen. Some of these show cracks or patches where the stucco has fallen off, evidence that those who did the work were not experienced. But most of these houses look as if they would stand for a hundred years. Inasmuch as reputable contractors have no hesitancy in recommending stucco for old houses, they must be fairly well satisfied as to the results.—Editor.

IMPERFECT TITLE TO FARM

What is the substance of the law that helps a man with an imperfect title to his farm to make his title better by holding peaceable possession of his farm for a long time?—M. F., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

The possession of land for more than fifteen years by one claiming to own the land during all of the time of possession; and if that claim of ownership and the possession must be open, notorious, continuous, exclusive, visible, distinct and adverse, and hostile. If such adverse possession is continued for fifteen years, then one gets as good a title as if he had a deed to the premises from the government. To make sure that one has all of these conditions existing in his possession he may file a bill in chancery and have the court decide and declare that he has a good title. He may then record his decree for the purpose of "quieting his title."—Legal Editor.

PUNISHING CHILD

Our teacher sends children that she is capable of handling home with black eyes and swollen faces and she does not do this in self defense; I mean it is just the little ones she does this to. Also, she uses the school for entertaining her gentlemen company. Are the children required to bring in her coal, make the

(Continued on page 12)

Get Jobs like these

MEN WANTED!

Young Men Mechanically Inclined, Get into the Automobile Business Now. —and Make Real Money!

Sweeney trained men are in demand everywhere at good wages, **\$50.00 A WEEK—AND MORE—** from garages, tire shops, welding concerns, auto repair shops, etc. In the last six months farm products have all gone down but autos still kept running and no trained mechanic had to hunt for a job. Top wages are paid but **Sweeney Trained Men** are wanted. Here's the proof:—

Hundreds of Openings for Men!

South Dakota wires: "Will pay most any price for good man. Send him right away." Neck City, Mo., says: "Putus in touch with a first class repair man. Excellent opening." Indiana says: "Want one more Sweeney man for my new garage. Steady work at good prices." Kansas appeals: "Send man who understands Ford Car from A to Z. Will pay top wages." Mississippi wires: "Want a post graduate mechanic. Will pay all he is worth. Wire my expense." Florida calls: "Want head mechanic. Will pay \$50 a week. Let me hear by return mail." Thousands of Sweeney graduates now owning their own business in various parts of the country naturally favor Sweeney trained men. Sweeney loyalty is wonderful. Our daily mail is conclusive proof that the trained man with a SWEENEY diploma can secure jobs like these at \$50 a week and more. Simply send name today, a post card will do, for full information!

I Will Pay Railway Fare to Kansas City

My big announcement this season. You can come to the world's largest and best trade school at no more expense than if it were located in your home town, for I am rebating fares from any point in the U.S. to the Sweeney School. No advance in tuition, no extras—just a fair, square rebate. No matter where you live, this brings THE SWEENEY MILLION DOLLAR SCHOOL RIGHT TO YOUR DOOR.

Seven Trades

The Sweeney man is taught seven different trades. No extras. No books to buy. We teach by doing the actual work. Learn in eight weeks. You cannot get the Sweeney System of Practical Experience anywhere else. The system that trained over 5,000 men for Uncle Sam during the war and that has turned out an army of over 86,000 graduates. You can hardly go any place in the world without bumping into a Sweeney man holding down some mechanical job, ready to greet a fellow Sweeney graduate.

Business is Better!

Young man, be INDEPENDENT. Strike out for yourself. Hold up your head. On the skyline of OPPORTUNITY see the Sweeney School. We are TRAINERS OF MEN, ARCHITECTS OF SUCCESS. I have made a million dollars in 15 years by MAKING OTHERS SUCCESSFUL. Take your first step towards success by writing me TODAY.

FREE!

I will gladly send my 72-page illustrated catalogue FREE—Simply send name today. Read the worth-while stories of men like yourself who came to Sweeney's and found success. Read how Frank Powell and Harry Wilson built up a \$20,000 business in about two years after graduating. Read how Elbert A. Pence built up a \$25,000 yearly garage business at Clearmont, Mo. Also how my students enjoy themselves after work in the swimming pool, the club and reading rooms, etc.

EMORY J. SWEENEY, President
LEARN A TRADE—
Sweeney
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-ATION
899 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

GET THIS FREE Book

Send free, without any obligation, your 72-page catalogue. Tell me of the opportunities in the Auto and Tractor Business.

Name.....
P.O. State.....

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1921

Published every Saturday by
THE RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by
the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated

GEORGE M. SLOCUM PUBLISHER
FORREST A. LORD EDITOR

ASSOCIATES:

Frank R. Schalek Assistant Business Manager
E. R. Walker Circulation Manager
M. D. Lamb Auditor
Frank M. Weber Plant Superintendent
Milton Grinnell Managing Editor
Grace Nellis Jenney Farm Home Editor
H. H. Mack Market and Live Stock Editor
William E. Brown Legal Editor
W. Austin Ewalt Veterinary Editor

ONE YEAR (52 Issues) \$1; TWO YRS (104 Issues) \$1.50
THREE YRS (156 Issues) \$2; FIVE YRS (260 Issues) \$3.00

The date following your name on the address label shows when your subscription expires. In renewing kindly send this label to avoid mistakes. Remit by check, draft, money-order or registered letter; stamps and currency are at your risk. We acknowledge by first-class mail every dollar received.

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line. 14 lines to the column inch. 772 lines to the page. Flat rates.
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us.

RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

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.

Entered as second-class matter, at post-office, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

"Are They All Dead Yet?"

THE LAMENTATIONS and dire predictions of certain self-appointed spokesmen for agriculture upon the present plight and the future fate of agriculture remind us of the old class yell we used to sing in high school: "Are they all dead yet; are they all dead yet; no, by golly, there are — left yet". There's no denying that farmers are in a bad way. No one is more mindful of the fact than we. And no one is trying any harder to help agriculture back on its feet. The truth is bad enough without stretching it. But we claim it is stretching the truth to say that agriculture is tottering upon the abyss of bankruptcy, or that the food supply of the nation is threatened, or that millions of farms will be deserted unless relief comes soon. Some farmers have failed; others will fail, no year passes by that mortgages are not foreclosed and farmers give up the ghost. The situation is a little worse this year, but so it is in every line of business. During June 1,325 commercial firms failed with liabilities of 43 million dollars. In May 1,347 failed, with liabilities of 55 million dollars.

We know of at least 5,000 farmers in this state who are not languishing upon a financial death-bed. At least they were well and happy a week ago when they journeyed by road and rail to the agricultural college and spent the day in a manner quite unusual for folks upon the verge of bankruptcy. And if reports can be believed some eight or ten thousand Grangers of southeastern Michigan are going to leave their shattered farmsteads next Monday and drown their sorrows in song and lemonade beneath the great oaks on the George B. Horton farm in Lenawee county.

America's Demands on Russia

NO MATTER how much they may despise bolshevism, fair-minded Americans must concede that the protest of the Soviet government against the American government's demand for the unconditional release of all American citizens under arrest in Russia as the price for food relief is entirely just.

Since the Russian revolution thousands of American citizens have gone to Russia to study conditions. Some of these were the hired emissaries of American interests opposed to bolshevism. Others were professional writers looking for material for their pens. Most of them went with the preconceived notion that everything was rotten in Russia, and with the preconceived intention of proving that it was upon their return home. These people sought and accepted the hospitality and protection of the Soviet officials. Every courtesy was extended to them in order that they might become fully informed as to the results of Soviet administration. We

know now that some of them, at least, upon their return, were not content to tell only the truth about Russia, which was bad enough, but drew upon their imaginations for horrible stories of outrages which had no foundation in fact,—the whole purpose of the visit and the account having been to paint the most shocking picture of bolshevism which the mind of man could conceive. It was perfectly natural that among these thousands there were some who were indiscreet enough to plot against the Soviet government while enjoying its hospitality. These were caught and thrown into prison. In a less benighted country their lives would have been the forfeit for their crimes. But they were spared, because,—they were Americans.

It is all very well for the United States to have regard for the welfare of its citizens in foreign countries, but it is playing the part of a bully to demand that weaker countries grant immunity to our citizens for their every misdemeanor. The American citizen in a foreign country receives preference over the citizens of every other country. We have the world at our feet. But we can easily lose this prestige if we insist on taking advantage of it. The United States is big enough to be fair if not magnanimous. She should demand the same rights for her citizens as every other country demands, but no more.

If American citizens are in prison in Russia because they deserve to be there, how can the United States government justify its position before its own citizens and the world, by refusing aid to starving women and children in case these prisoners are not released?

Why Not Prepare for Peace?

IS IT GOING too far to say that if all nations would spend the same effort and the same money to prepare for peace that they now spend to prepare for war we could say good-bye forever to war within the next five years? We were all very much interested in the recent tests of the naval department to determine the efficiency of airplanes in destroying objects on land and water. After the discharging of innumerable bombs of varying explosive force we learned that a modern battleship could be blown into kingdom come by the right kind of a bomb. And a few days later an air squadron sailed over the city of New York exploding imaginary bombs upon the skyscrapers and the harbors just to prove to the unsuspecting inhabitants that they lived in a fancied security only and that their lives and property could be snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye by weapons of destruction discharged from unseen heights above.

The making of these tests at a cost of several million dollars must have been predicated upon the theory that this country may and probably will engage in war again at a not remote date. Nations that do not anticipate war need not concern themselves with methods and weapons which experience has proven will be obsolete within five or ten years. Why should this nation proceed upon the theory that another war is imminent? With the whole world yearning for everlasting peace and the diplomats of the leading nations drawing closer together in mutual desire and understanding for limitations of armaments, why does our government persist in thinking and acting in terms of war? If the taxpayers of the United States can afford to support a department of war which expends annually over a billion dollars for purposes of destruction, can they not also afford to support a department of peace which may spend a few paltry millions for purposes wholly constructive?

Governmental Hindsightedness

THE INTERSTATE Commerce Commission has ordered an investigation of freight rates on grain to begin August 15th. This will be welcome news to the farmers. But it would have been doubly welcome had the investigation been started six months ago in order that they themselves might have received some benefit from the readjustment of

rates which is likely to follow the investigation. New grain is already in transit. It has been purchased from the farmer on the basis of the prevailing market and the prevailing freight rates. Long before the investigation can possibly be concluded and new rates put into effect a large percentage of the new crop, if not the bulk, will have been sold by needy farmers. This means that most of the benefits which may result from the investigation will go to the grain dealers instead of the grain producers.

Here we have an excellent example of governmental hindsightedness. The rate-making authorities have been familiar for months with the hardships which the iniquitous freight rates have visited upon the farmers. From every nook and corner of the land there have come clamorings for relief. If it was at all alive to its responsibilities the Interstate Commerce Commission must have known months ago that the situation demanded investigation, but instead of acting, it has dilly-dallied along, until all possibility of bringing relief to the grain producers on their current year's grain crops has vanished. A little foresightedness on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission coupled with an honest desire to help a great body of people at a most critical period in their history would have resulted in an investigation months ago and a saving of millions of dollars to the farmers at a time when every penny of it was needed.

Let the Women Smoke—

WOMEN, 'tis said, have voiced a protest against any governmental ban against their smoking. Really, if a man may smoke why not a woman,—if she wants to? If a man may drink why may not a woman,—if she wants to? If a man may flirt why may not a woman,—if she wants to? If a man may trod the pathway that leads to hell, why, sirs, may not a woman,—if she wants to? Let's have no double standards. Treat 'em alike, we say.

Everywhere in Europe,—hotels, railway trains, clubs, boats, parks,—I saw women puffing away at cigarettes between sips at the wine glass. And one woman, who with her little son strode the deck of the Dronning Maud which plys between Christiana and Copenhagen, drew placidly upon a cigar in quite a mannish style. It took me some time to get used to that sort of thing, and I kept saying to myself, "thank the Lord, the women of America will never fall for smoking." Whenever I got the chance without offending, I made it plain to my European friends that American women were not smokers. I took a deal of comfort in the thought that American wives and mothers and sweethearts still retained some of their old-fashioned sweetness and aloofness from habits that corrupt mind and body. I kept thinking about the thing on my way home and even got into an argument on my return boat over the superior virtue of American women. You can imagine I was sort of staggered when the first paper that I picked up said in bold headlines, "Washington women oppose ban on smoking".

Sure, let 'em smoke,—if they want to.

State Police Come in Handy

THE INDICTED governor of Illinois has found a new use for the state police. When the sheriff of Sangamon county attempted to serve a warrant upon the Governor for his arrest on the charge of embezzlement, the governor assumed an attitude of lese majesty and threatened to call out the state police to protect his person and his dignity. Gov. Small may or may not be guilty of the charge against him, but he is guilty of contempt of law and democracy when he declares himself immune from arrest because of the official position which he holds. The American people will stand for a lot of things but they will not stand for any "divine right of kings" doctrine, nor "personal body-guard" stuff on the part of those whom political accident has placed in positions of authority.



What the Neighbors Say



AN OL' TIMER'S EXPERIENCE

I AM a subscriber to the M. B. F. I would like to introduce myself to the Business Farmer by stating a few facts as to my experience as a practical farmer.

I was born in a log cabin in southern Hillsdale County, Mich., on April, 1847, at which time the inhabitants of Camden township would average about one family to the section of land. I grew up on the farm with my father and family until I was 29 years of age at which time I married a farmer's daughter and purchased 140 acres of land of my father for \$4,000 going in debt on the farm \$2,800 and drawing 8 per cent interest. About 50 acres of this land was cleared but not very well fenced or drained. There were no buildings on this farm.

I rented a house 1-2 mile away, hired a good hand by the year to work with me, paid him \$200 a year with board and washing. We proceeded at once to cut the timber, haul the logs three miles to the saw mill and I had to give the mill man one-half of my logs in order to get the other half made into lumber to build me a house and barn on my farm. I cut the tops and waste timber into 18 inch wood and hauled that four to eight miles to market and traded it at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per cord for groceries, hardware, dry goods, etc., to pay expenses.

I underdrained this farm with poles and slabs put underground 2 1-2 feet deep. These drains worked fine for about 12 years. Then I put in tile drains. I have sold wheat all the way from 65 cents to \$1.00 per bushel. I sold fat hogs all the way from \$2.50 to \$10 per 100 pounds, butter 8 cents, eggs 8 to 10 cents, etc.

I have owned and operated farms nearly all of my life. I have three farms now, 40, 60 and 80 acres, all good productive land. So what I may say in regard to farming, I have learned by actual experience. Should the Michigan Business Farmer care to hear from me further upon the subject of farming I would be pleased to send them items occasionally—Julian A. Palmer, Hillsdale County, Mich.

Glad to meet you. Shake! It's a real pleasure to get a letter from one of the old pioneers telling how he struggled to get a start in the days of long ago. I imagine there are lots of things of interest which you could tell Business Farmers readers about your early experiences. Jog your memory a bit and let 'er come.—Editor.

MOB RULE AND THE AMERICAN LEGION

I HAVE JUST read W. C. D.'s article in the July 23rd issue of M. B. F. and as you made no comment thereon it seems to me if nobody raised their voice in protest against it; "the very stones would immediately cry out."

In considering this question, first of all let us define a good American citizen. My definition would be—A man or woman who reveres the laws of their country, is loyal to its institutions and traditions, respecting those in authority, whether or not their votes helped to place them there. Hence an advocate or participant in mob rule and the consequent violence is outside the pale of good citizenship.

Has W. C. D. forgotten or has he ever heard of the struggle over this same principle that went on in "Bleeding Kansas" three quarters of a century ago? Of the mobs of pro-slavery who tolerated no opposition to their opinions? How the Free State Party was suppressed? Its meetings broken up? How those who dared to speak for freedom were tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail? How many of them were run out of the territory and some were shot on their own farms?

I do not know what those speakers were advocating. I know but little of the Non-Partisan League

and what little I know I do not like but in such a case it is not necessary to inquire which party was right, because we know which was wrong. The side that attempts to suppress free speech by violence is wrong no matter what the side that suffers may stand for.

Those speakers were clearly in their constitutional rights and they should have been protected in them.

It seems strange to me that men could enlist in the service for the extension of democracy abroad, come home, join a gang like that for the suppression of Democracy at home.

The men who take part in such infractions of constitutional rights are not members of an American Legion, they are members of a foreign legion. They have deserted their flag and gone over to the enemy. Their principles are Prussian and their practice is Bolshevik.

The ex-service man as well as the ordinary mortal who deliberately breaks the law of his home land places himself in the class with the pro-German the I. W. W. and the copperhead of civil war days. He differs in degree only, not in kind.

As to the action of Learned Post as reported in the press, it was anything but O. K. as he avers and the sequel proves that the rank and file of the Legion so regarded it.

Our boy came home from France broken in health, weak in body and is now receiving vocational training and it would break his old mother's heart as well as my own if he should be found at the door of the state or national treasury building trying to kick open the door so he could get his fingers on the contents. And this is virtually what the action of those men amounted to. The service of those boys who went to Europe can never be paid for in dollars and cents and I am glad that the American Legion as a whole does not belie its name.—W. C. S., Alma, Mich.

Put 'er there, you yankee patriot. That's the finest sermon on Americanism I've read for some time. It was an oversight, our publishing the letter you speak of without comment. Most assuredly the Business Farmer does NOT agree with W. C. D.'s interpretation of Americanism and his defense of mob rule. We'll leave justice any time to our regularly elected officers, corrupt as they may sometimes be, in preference to the mad frenzy of the mob. If we do not have a care mob rule is going to transform this beloved country into an arena of hate, violence and terror in which no man's life and property will be safe. Witness the recent outrages committed by the resuscitated Ku Klux Klan in the southern states where law-abiding citizens have been tarred and feathered or slaughtered like pigs by gangs of masked men. Listen to the words of warning recently issued by a prominent U. S. official against the growing disregard for law and order and the tendency toward mob rule. Take to heart the recent refusal of Gov. Groesbeck to turn over to Georgia authorities the person of a negro, accused but not convicted of murder, because the Governor knew that the man's life would

not be safe at the hands of the mob who await the negro's return like bloodhounds held in leash. I am satisfied that the rank and file of the American Legion do not approve of the lawless acts of its members in Kansas, nor of the impolitic and foolish tactics of the boys who boss the Learned Post. In the hands of true Americans, the American Legion may become a mighty factor for truth and righteousness, law and order, good government and impartial administration of justice, but if its leaders are to be of the stamp who engage in and approve mob violence its career will be short and shameful.—Editor.

FORD AND MUSCLE SHOALS

I BELIEVE there should be circulated immediately, by the Michigan State Farm Bureau a "circular letter" to each local chapter and obtain the endorsement of every individual in these respective chapters, that they are in favor of our federal government accepting the bids of Mr. Ford for the purchase of the Muscle Shoals plants.

The American farmer should have the utmost concern in this matter, and, I believe should the state farm bureau bring enough stress upon its members as to the paramount importance of same, the federal government would awaken to the fact that for the ultimate satisfaction of all classes concerned this "colossus of Muscle Shoals" should be turned over to Mr. Ford for the betterment of humanity.

It is needless to say that there are other large corporations with infinite financial backing who would very gladly acquire the Muscle Shoals project, but these same corporations have a sinister motive namely, private gain.

It is absolutely necessary that the Wilson dam be completed. For that reason the local chapter of the farm bureaus of the United States should notify their representatives in congress through the "circular letter" as to just what they want and expect. We cannot brand such legislation as a "class affair" because the people of this country would receive the benefits and not a few sinister "noblesse" corporations.

Mr. Ford I believe, believes in providing a means whereby the people or peoples may benefit by their own industry. It would be an incalculable calamity to this country should the federal government turn down Mr. Ford's offer.

Get the farm bureau back of it and BOOST. Wishing the M. B. F. success in its endeavor, I beg to remain.—J. G. Sprong, Calhoun County.

There is need for action. As you have probably noted Sec'y or War Weeks has urged the rejection of the Ford proposal, but his arguments sound absurd to the average citizen. While it would not be wise to rush headlong into an acceptance of Ford's proposition without first knowing all that it entails, nearly all will agree that Mr. Ford is THE man to turn this "white elephant" into a useful industry. Certainly it would do no harm for the farmers to make their wishes known, as you suggest.—Editor.

READ M. B. F. ADS.

I AM GLAD there is one farm paper in Michigan that comes out and says it's soul is its own, and that one is the M. B. F. The writer just came across the second complaint against Mr. Crandell. This time it is a boy who is trying to get into the pig business but Crandell turns up and spoils it all. Why under the sun, men, do you patronize a man of this stamp? If he will play dirt on one he will on another. When a man will take advantage of a boy, folks, look at the matter straight and see how it looks. If a man beat a newsboy out of pay for a paper what would you think—then compare. We are in hopes that every farmer in Michigan will soon be on the mailing list of the M. B. F. and then all will be happy as they only use ads. of reputable men in all classes of business. Watch their ads. folks and you all will be repaid two fold. We are here to say that Michigan is a big state and that we ought to try and avoid "Shylocks" all we can as there are enough banks that let money to other classes of business. Yours for the benefit of it all.—M. B. Russell, Arenac County, Mich.

Yes, friend Russell, we try to keep dishonest advertisers out of our columns. Occasionally we make a mistake but not often. The M. B. F. reader can safely patronize the M. B. F. advertiser.—Editor.

THE NORTHERN MICHIGAN FARMER

I AM A reader of your excellent paper. It is just what every farmer needs. My son subscribed some time ago with Peter Hansen of Kingsley, Mich. I was particularly interested in what you said concerning the South Dakota banking law in helping farm owners to get money to put their farms on a paying basis.

We are in such a place as you said so many Northern Michigan farmers are. We need money to pay up indebtedness on our 40 acre farm and to improve, to build a modest little house, a barn, other outbuildings, corn crib, chicken house, etc., to house and save what we are raising. We need fences to keep stock in and keep stock out. My son and I are both good gardeners until he can have fences, barn and feed to care for them right, and it takes money to bring that—and when we get those things they help us to make more money. We want a good big vegetable garden and fruit garden and a greenhouse with well, and gasoline engine for all purposes. Then we can supply moisture whether it rains or not to our plants and small fruit. Resorters demand all kinds of summer foods and with a Ford delivery body attached, one can make good money. My son and I are both good gardeners and we love to make things grow.

My son is a Mexican border and World's War veteran. He was 10 months in border service and 20 months overseas. Came home in poor health, left eye sightless, purse moneyless. He likes the farm but he asks what can he do without stock and tools. Son and I used to live in Toledo, Ohio. He often said how he wished he had a farm home of even cut over land, so I came up here in May, 1916, and bargained for this 40 acres of cut-over land, best of soil, 19 acres under plow, stumps nearly off the 19 acres, 17 acres in crops by another party on shares, but we would rather work it ourselves and have the full crop. We want to get in sweet clover, alfalfa, clear low ground, sow alsike. Son says he is ready anytime to put his forces in here when he gets things to do with. Such help as you wrote of is needed in this case at least and what a mighty lot of good

(Continued on page 11)

The Week's Editorial

THE FARMER'S BUYING POWER

THE QUESTION, What's the matter with business? can be answered roughly with this simple statement of facts: In 1914 twenty bushels of corn would buy a ton of pig iron. In 1921 forty-five bushels of corn will buy a ton of pig iron.

This formula sets out the relation between the purchasing power of the farmer and the stuff he has to buy. What is true of the corn farmer is approximately true of the cotton, wool and livestock raiser. It is true in large degree for all dealers in raw materials.

Why the farmer isn't buying as usual is not a matter of psychology, or mood, or anything of that sort. He was exchanging his products for

manufactured articles on a normal business basis before the war when he could buy his goods, that we represent by a ton of pig iron, with twenty bushels of corn. Obviously, no matter how disposed he might be to buy today, his purchasing power is slashed to pieces when it takes forty-five bushels of corn to buy what he could have bought in 1914 for twenty bushels.

The farm purchasing power is the biggest block of purchasing power in the country. The manufacturer can't run his factories on a normal basis when his farm market is cut in two. The balance between farm and factory, farm and city, must be more nearly restored for business to get into a healthy condition.—Kansas City Star.

THE FOREWORD

IN THIS country we must have but one flag, the American flag; but one language, the English language; and above all, but one loyalty and exclusive and undivided loyalty to the United States, with no Lot's wife attitude, no looking back to the various Old World countries from which our ancestors have severally come.—Roosevelt.

DON'T WORRY

By Helen E. Wendell

DON'T WORRY! To worry about the past is to dig up a grave; let the corpse lie!

"To worry about the future is to dig our own grave; let the undertaker attend to that."

"The present is our servant; let us use it!"

Homely philosophy, this, but, full of truth. And, in these days of business depression and financial stress, let us all make this philosophy our philosophy, insofar as it is humanly possible.

We all know that these days, just like all the other black days—the other nightmares—of the past, must pass on, too, in their turn, and, when they have gone, we shall be the better fitted to grasp the prosperity that is surely coming, if we have not permitted them to put their mark upon us.

Oliver Goldsmith has said: "Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall." From the pen of the well-loved Harriet Beecher Stowe flowed these words: "When you get into a tight place, and everything goes against you, till it seems as if you couldn't hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that's just the time and place that the tide'll turn."

Courage, then! Cultivate courage, and "carry on!"

"I can't. It is impossible," declared a foiled lieutenant, to Alexander the Great, on field of battle.

"Begone," shouted the conquering Macedonian, "nothing is impossible to him who will try."

Napoleon said, "Victory belongs to the most persevering."

Orison S. Marsden assures us that "Opposing circumstances create strength. Opposition gives us greater powers of resistance. To overcome one barrier gives us greater ability to overcome the next."

The world not only admires, but what is better yet, it respects the man or woman who, instead of running away from difficulty, calmly and patiently and courageously grapples with it, finally mastering and overcoming it. The men and women whose names, illuminating the pages of history, have come down to us through the ages, are not the names of men and women who have gone down easily in defeat! Those men and women, and they are legion, found no royal road to their triumph, but traveled the old, thorny, stony route of determined perseverance over and around the adversities that beset them. All that is great and true, and worthwhile in the history of the world today is the result of painstaking, perpetual, often heartbreaking, perseverance.

Expect good times!

Faith never fails. If we only have faith enough we can see above and beyond the boundaries of panic. Faith will open the door for us that will enable us to look ahead into the future's limitless possibilities.

Think good times!

Believe good times!

Talk good times!

Cultivate more faith in your God your government and your fellow men!—Pipp's Weekly.

A READER'S HOUSEHOLD HELPS

DEAR HOUSEHOLD EDITOR: Will the suggestions offered here be helpful to any of the M. B. F. readers? By keeping filled salt and pepper shaker on top of range and gasoline on oil stove and a bowl of salt in kitchen cabinet, time and steps are saved.

Why do not more housewives who



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.

complain of much work, try the shortcut in dishwashing.

By placing an old bed-blanket or some heavy cloth in a bushel basket—a market basket—minus the handle—on a worn out dishpan, one has a convenient receptacle for draining dishes.

Bright and shining dishes may be had by washing in good suds and as soon as one is washed, dip it in pan of hot rinse water and place in receptacle to dry.

By placing dishes in drying pan in kind of irregular form—not closely packed—the air will reach them and they will be dry and ready for cupboard by the time the calico dishes are washed. This also saves laundering many dish towels.

Silver and glassware require the use of the towel.

To wash windows, use a chamois. After the window is washed, squeeze—not wring—the water from the chamois and wipe window—no cloth is needed for drying. This is very good method for washing windows in cold weather.

The chamois and warm soft water may be used to wash soiled furniture and will not dull the varnish. As a fuel saver try this when wishing to fry eggs. When boiling potatoes, have a flat cover on receptacle containing them and a few minutes before they are cooked place the frying pan containing the eggs on top of potato kettle and, soon they will be fried in a better way than when placed right over the fire. It is well to place cover over the eggs while cooking as they cook more evenly and in less time.

By using only enough butter or drippings to well grease the frying pan the eggs will be much more tender and palatable than when placed in a larger amount of fat and it is dipped over them.

If there are those, who, like myself do not like the taste or odor of soda in tomato soup, they may make it by having the tomatoes boiling when the milk is added and the milk will not curdle. If one likes, a can of salmon may be added to the tomato soup, making a pleasing change. To improve cookies stir them up at night and let stand till morning before rolling out. Here is recipe that if treated this way will make cookies that will "melt in your mouth."

One and one-quarter cups sugar, a very generous cup of butter, 3 eggs, 3 tablespoons of cold water, 1 level teaspoon of soda and same of baking powder. Be careful to not stir the dough too stiff and roll out as soft as possible, taking only small amounts of dough on mixing board at a time. After cookies are partly cooled place in container in kind of irregular manner, so they will not stick together and then cover. This makes cookies much more moist. As soon as cake is taken from oven place in covered container and cake will keep moist much longer.

We wish you to know, dear editor, how much we appreciate you. It seems to me, Mrs. Jenney, that with all love and due respect to other household editors, I have never known of any who has seemed to so unite herself with her readers as you do. You surely are doing well the work God has for you to

do and we love you. Hoping the enclosed suggestions will help someone and that my letter is not too lengthy, I am, very truly, Mrs. R. F., Clinton County.

A FEW THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN A BENEFIT TO ME

A WAY TO use bread that is a little stale, break as many eggs as you want to use in a bowl. Add a little salt, beat well, put a little butter in a frying pan, pour in half the egg, dip the bread in hot water or milk, place in frying pan, cover with the rest of the eggs. If the butter was hot when the first eggs were put in it will do to turn as soon as the bread is covered, turn and let fry a bit, put on platter and serve. Our men never tire of it.

In canning tomatoes, I take out the seeds by putting them through a colander, when they are cooked then they are ready for soup or any way one wants them. If I do not have cans enough I put them in bottles and seal with a wax made of rosin and a little lard melted together about a level tablespoon of lard to a half pound of rosin.

TOMATO SOUP

1 quart tomatoes put in stew kettle, when hot add nearly a teacup of cream with a tablespoon of flour

stirred in it. To thicken the soup a little, some like to stir in a little soda just as if it is taken off the stove.

If a stew kettle gets burned put in some wood ashes and set on stove to boil and it will loosen up,

if not too badly burned.

To clean combs easy, put in to soap suds and soak a little while then brush with a five cent brush.

We have two big wire fly traps, one in the wood shed and one on the back porch, baited with sweetened vinegar and water and have caught two or three quarts of flies this season. We made the traps.

Labels for Fruit Cans

I paste one side of a blank paper with mucilage and dry it, then write the name of the fruit I have in the cans and cut it off and paste on the can.

A safe way to build fires with kerosene is to stand corn cobs on end in a tin can until it is full. Fill with kerosene and use one for each fire.—J. D.

NOW WE KNOW THE AUTHOR OF THE VERSE

IN YOUR paper of July 2, the poem "The Bird with a Broken Wing," I do not feel is quite complete as did Mr. P. P. Bilhorn several years ago when he added this fourth verse:

But the soul that comes to Jesus,
Is saved from every sin.
And the heart that fully trusts Him
Shall a crown of glory win;
Then come to the dear Redeemer,
He'll cleanse you from every stain
By His wonderful love and mercy
You shall surely rise again.

I believe it was in 1895 that this stanza was added. I never fail to look at your page although I do not always read the rest of the paper. Yours in the cause of right.—Helena M. Sutphen, Huron County.

IS YOUR CHILD'S BIRTH RECORDED

TO PROVE his age and citizenship; to prove his right to go to school; to prove his right to work; to prove his right to an inheritance; to prove his right to marry; to prove his right to hold office; to prove his right to secure passports for foreign travel; to prove his mother's right to a widow's pension.

The War and Birth Registration

The drafting of thousands of men for military service has emphasized the need for more complete birth registration. Young men have been confronted with the necessity of furnishing proof of age and citizenship, and have found proof lacking on account of faulty laws or imperfect enforcement of the law.

Provisions of Birth-Registration Laws

The law requires that the baby's birth be reported by the physician, the nurse or midwife in attendance, to the health office or town clerk, who reports it to the State Board of Health. If you are not sure that his has been done for your baby, write to the State Board of Health, and if they have no record they will send you a blank on which you may record the child's birth yourself. It is not too late at any time, and may be very important for him in the years to come.

TATTING

Dear Editor—I am wondering if any readers of the M. B. F. would care to buy tattooed yokes or camisoles? If there are, I would be glad to have them send their orders to me and I will make any size round ones for night dresses and edgings for sleeves at \$3.50. Camisole yokes at \$5.00. I do anything in tatting. We are readers of the M. B. F. and think it a fine paper.—Mrs. Minnie Field, R 3, Middleville, Michigan.

KEEP WELL!

Ventilate every room you occupy. Wear loose, porous clothing suited to season, weather and occupation. Sleep in fresh air always; in the open if you can.

Hold your handkerchief before your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze and insist that others do so, too.

Always wash your hands before eating.

Do not overeat. This applies especially to meats and eggs.

Eat some hard and some bulky foods; some fruits.

Eat slowly—chew thoroughly.

Drink sufficient water daily.

Evacuate thoroughly, regularly.

Stand, sit and walk erect.

Do not allow poisons and infections to enter the body.

Keep the teeth, gums and tongue clean.

Work, play, rest and sleep in moderation.

Keep serene. Worry is the foe of health. Cultivate the companionship of your fellow men.

Avoid self-drugging. Beware the plausible humbug of the patent medicine faker.

Have your doctor examine you carefully once a year. Also consult your dentist at regular intervals.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

Mrs. V.—We have no pattern for a baby's cape but if you cannot get one I will procure one and send it to you. The price of patterns at stores here is about 25c. Do you wish a simple cape or one with a hood attached?

This lady will send a pattern for re-footing stockings.

If the request for renewing stocking feet has not been answered, will the correspondent please write me stating her size stocking and I will help her as I think I have a fine pattern. It looks like slippers when made of contrasting color, and if made of heavy material it is a pleasing gift to an invalid or the little kiddies for winter in the house. I find men's summer underwear as good as can be used as it does not bind. Elderdawn, blue, bound around the top with ribbon and a little rosette added makes a very pretty gift for the little girl; a red pair for the little man, or if for yourself, use the legs of another pair and if cut low enough can be worn with slippers or you can cut the pattern for yourself by putting on a pair of toe slippers and chalk around the top just above the slippers. Cut your stocking on the mark and you will have a pattern for both the upper and lower part.—Lillie Smith, Plerson, Mich., R-1.

A TREAT IN STORE FOR YOU!

DEAR CHILDREN: Uncle Ned has gone away on his vacation, so I am going to write something for you each week. I know I can't write things half so interesting as Uncle Ned, but for his sake you must put up with them and write to me each week during Uncle Ned's absence so we can keep your page going until he returns. Poor Uncle Ned! He certainly needed a vacation. Day in and day out he has sat here in his hot little office from 8 in the morning until 5:30 at night, writing and planning for the children and others who read the M. B. F. I am sure he will feel more like working and will have some interesting things to tell you about his vacation when he returns.

As you may know I have been in Europe. At one time I was almost 4,000 miles away from dear old Michigan. I became acquainted with many boys and girls in Scotland, Norway, Denmark, Germany and England. Some of these children could not talk English and they would jabber away at me in their own tongue like monkeys in a circus. On the boat which I took from Norway to Denmark, a little Norwegian boy about 8 years old became much interested in my typewriter so I asked him if he wanted to write his name. At first he did not understand, but by pointing to the machine and saying "navn" which is Norwegian for "name," he soon caught my meaning and was immensely pleased. He was really a very bright and gentlemanly little fellow and we had a great time together.

Now if you children will write to

me while Uncle Ned is away I'll promise to tell you something each week about the boys and girls I saw in Europe. Address your letters to Uncle Ned just as you have been doing so they'll come straight to the "Children's Hour" desk.—Editor.

OUR BOYS AND GIRL

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy eleven years old and in the fifth grade. I live on a farm of eighty acres. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like the Doo Dads and I enjoy reading the letters the boys and girls write. For pets I have a dog, two cats, a horse and colt.—Harold Bennett, R 3, Box 54, West Branch, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farmer's girl 13 years old. I have light brown hair, gray eyes, my height is five feet, seven inches. I weigh 140 pounds. We live on a 70 acre farm two miles from town. For pets we have one cow, which I caught in the woods, 30 rabbits, 3 cats, and a colt. I have four sisters and three of us will be in the eighth grade. I am a violinist, my father made my violin in the year of 1911 and last year he gave it to me. I will not part with it for anything. One of my sisters plays the piano. I like to read "The Children's Hour" very much.—Dorothea Cook, Pittsford, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—We got our M. B. F. today, and I was very glad because I like the Children's Hour. I am twelve years old and am in the eighth grade at school. I am rather short and have brown eyes and dark brown wavy hair. For pets I have a little dog called Cupid. He is just a puppy but he knows a lot. One morning my sister left the corn crib door open and when mother went out there he was standing in front of the corn crib keeping the chickens out. We have ten calves and sixteen milking cows

and a calf that is red, black and white. Her mother is black and white spotted. We used to put my sister Dorothy on her back and she would go for a ride. I milk two cows. Your affectionate friend.—Mabel Somers, Clare, Michigan, Route 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am another girl who wants to join your merry circle. I did not see my letter in print in the M. B. F. I am nine years old and in the fifth grade. My daddy owns a big gravel pit and it has water in it fifteen feet deep. I like the M. B. F. fine! I have a dog and a cat for pets. I have a brother who is 18 months old and his name is Eric. I am going to Nebraska this summer.—Ardis Fills, Dewitt, Mich.

Ardis, you must tell us all about your trip to Nebraska when you return.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a boy fourteen years old and in the seventh grade at school. We live on a farm of 120 acres and have five horses, forty-one sheep, ten pigs, two cows and two calves. For pets I have a kitten. My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it fine. I like the Doo Dads; they are so funny.—John Martin, Laingsburg, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer girl that would like to join your merry circle. I am 12 years old and will be in the 7th grade when school begins. I live on a 80 acre farm. For pets I have a cat and a dog. The dog will go and bring the cows up if you tell him to. We have 8 cows, 2 calves and 4 horses. I like the M. B. F. very much. I read the boys and girls letters just as soon as we get the paper in the house. I like the Doo Dads. I think them very mischievous little fellows sometimes. I have one brother seven years old in the fourth grade. His name is Ford.—Eleanor Newman, R 1, Muir, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I enjoy the Children's Hour so much and especially the Doo Dads. I kept correspondence with a girl for quite a while; I read her letter in the paper and she wanted me one to write to her so I did. She sent me her picture and I also sent her mine. I am twelve years old; graduated from school this year with an average of 87.9. Nine pupils wrote from our school and six passed and I passed highest of all. I am going to high school. We live on a farm of 180 acres. My father works in an office in a nearby town and we have two hired men. We are going to our resort next week and stay three or four weeks. Well I must close. Will some of the girls please write to me? I will gladly answer their letters promptly.—Hazel M. Horton, Fillion, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy ten years old and will be in the sixth grade in school this fall. I have one sister and no brothers. We live on a 120 acre farm. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I like the Doo Dads and the children's page. For pets I have three cats, a calf, a steer and a cow.—LaVerne Stierley, Charlotte, Mich., R-3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is another one who wishes to join your circle. I am twelve years old and am in the 6th grade. For pets I have a cat named Abijah. I have four sisters and no brothers. I live on an eighty acre farm. We take the M. B. F. and like it very well. I read the Children's Hour and I like the Doo Dads too. I will try and answer any letters the boys or girls write to me.—Phyllis Brown, Laingsburg, Michigan, Route 4.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I saw the letters from the girls and boys in the M. B. F. We have 15 cows, 6 horses, 100 chickens and 2 ducks. I live on a farm of 320 acres. My father takes the M. B. F. and we all like it fine. I have two brothers and two sisters. I am fifteen years old. I have golden hair and blue eyes and have fair complexion. I am 5 feet, 4 inches tall and weigh 132 lbs. Well I will close for this time, hoping that some of the boys and girls will write to me. Your friend.—Olive Jones, Deckerville, Mich., Route 4.



The Rascal's Revenge

THE CLOTHES on Roly and Poly were hardly dry after the ducking they got last week, before they put their heads together to cook up some new mischief. They wanted especially to get even with Doc Sawbones, as he was the one who ordered their punishment. So between them they have carved his statue out of pillow-brick, a soft kind of stone found in Dooville which melts in the hot sun. Roly is painting the nose of the statue red. Old Doc is so angry he can't find words to express his feelings. The longer he stands there the madder he gets. His eyes are standing out so far you could knock them

off with a stick. He is getting so furiously red that before long he will be as red as the nose on the statue; that is, if he doesn't burst. Poly remembers how old man Grouch actually laughed when he and Roly were being punished last week, so he has made up his mind to get even. When the old man finally gets stooped down low enough to grab the purse, Poly will pull the string. Old man Grouch has a powerful creaky back. He is so stiff with rheumatism that it hurts his back to say "yes" and "no". He

would not be able to stand the pain of bending down if it was not that he expected something or nothing. Between you and me, there isn't anything in the purse anyway. Someone told Flannelfeet, the cop, that the boys were teasing a blind man, so he is hurrying down the street to make them stop. All of a sudden, bing! A horrid looking thing jumped right out at him. Flannelfeet hasn't yet made up his mind whether it is a dummy or a ghost, but he is a pretty wise cop, and before long he will decide that a

ghost does not wear a fence for a collar. Percy Haw Haw surely did put his foot into it this time. He was squinting so hard to keep that glass in his eye that he never even saw the stick. He will be lucky if he does not finish up with a nose as red as Doc Sawbones' statue. Without ever looking where he was going Sleepy Sam sat down under the see-saw that the boys were teetering on. Poor Sam, he doesn't get any better. He lost his leg through not paying attention. Another crack like that and Doc Sawbones will have to get him a wooden neck.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

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. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.
 John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.
 O. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aggie 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 De Kol 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, Wisnagin 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. FICKIES
 Chesaning, Mich.

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

M. J. ROCHE
 Pinckney, Mich.

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

ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

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

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 for sale. From calves to full-aged cows.
 F. E. GOODAR, Richmond, 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 Nijlander, 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 ranks as a producer. First check \$150 gets him. Herd Federally Supervised.
BRANDONHILL FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
 John P. Hehl, 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, Emblaggard Lillith Champion 108073
 His sire's dam Colandia 4th's Johanna, world's first 35 lb. cow, and world's first 1,200 lb. cow. The only cow that ever held all world's butter yearly milk record at the same time. His dam records from one day to one year, and the world's Lillith Piebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 20,599.4 pounds of milk in a year. World's 2nd highest milk record when made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only one Michigan cow with higher milk record today. His two nearest dams average:
 Butter, one year 1,199.22
 Milk 28,515.9
 Champ's sons from choice A. R. O. dams will add prestige to your herd and money to your purse.

J. F. RIEMAN, Owner
 Flint, Mich.

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.
 Under State and Federal Supervision

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 Gehrmol, Herdsman,
MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

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

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind.
 J. Creuch & Son, Prop.

LAKEWOOD 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

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 9th, 1920 International prize winner heads our herd. Have 5 choice yearling bulls, 3 yearling heifers and a few choice cows for sale. Let us know your wants.
GRAP 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.

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

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

S. E. Michigan Grangers Plan Rally

Ketcham and Lowell will Speak at Fruit Ridge Aug. 8th

THE MICHIGAN Farmers' auto and camping tourists and the Granges of southeastern Michigan will assemble at the Horton homestead at Fruit Ridge on Aug. 7th and 8th. The camp will be in military formation, electric lighted, fire protected and provided with sanitary privileges. Also ice, oil, gasoline and auto mechanics. Besides the camping tourists, large numbers from all parts of the state, especially Grange people will visit the camp on Sunday evening and Monday to enjoy the assembly and to take part in the camp programs and Grange meeting.

The attendance of National Grange Master, Sherman J. Lowell and National Lecturer, John C. Ketcham makes the occasion an event of much more than passing notice. The officers of the State Grange will be present to greet the officers of the National organization. The Adrian Chamber of Commerce and Imperial band will attend on Monday and contribute to the program.

The Camp Program

Sunday evening the 7th will be devoted to a great community sacred service held on the Homestead lawn, Geo. B. Horton presiding. The surrounding church societies of Weston, Fairfield, Sand Creek and Seneca will join in making the event memorable in vicinity annals. Program will include orchestra music and addresses by Revs. Edward Hockin and Harry Kellogg and Dr. F. A. Perry.

Monday morning all campers will hike to the woods, where the morning will be reviewed in all its freshness and object lessons in Farm Forestry noted. At 10 o'clock the hosts will gather at the base of a giant oak, 22 ft. in circumference, estimated to have occupied the spot where it now stands a thousand years. This tree stands in the roadside woods and here will be given a program both unique and instructive. Prof. Filbert Roath of the University of Michigan will preside. The theme will be "Farm Forestry" and "Can a Farm Woodlot be afforded on land worth \$100 to \$150 per acre?"

The Imperial band of Adrian will call the assemblage to attention. Mrs. Mary Roberts will read "Woodman, Spare That Tree." Mrs. Dora

H. Stockman will pay tribute to the oak by original poem. Others who will contribute are Hon. Orlando F. Barnes, Prof. A. K. Chittenden of M. A. C., W. R. Mattoon of Washington, D. C., and President Feeman of Adrian College will tell us something of "The Significance of a Thousand Years."

At 11 o'clock a general conference of Grange officers will be held in Fruit Ridge Grange hall. All Grange officers of whatever station are urged to attend.

A 12 o'clock the farm bells will ring and a general break for camp will follow. Campers will serve their own dinners, while the multitude with their baskets will find shade and carpets of grass all about the Grange hall and the Horton premises.

Lunches and hot coffee will be served at the Grange hall to all not otherwise provided. Ice cream and lemonade will also be served. Two hours given to feasting and camp visiting all interspersed with band music.

Afternoon Grange Program

Address of Welcome in behalf of community to the assembled tourists and state Grange officers—M. N. Dillon, Lecturer, Fruit Ridge Grange; Response, A. B. Cook, Master State Grange.

Welcome to the Adrian Chamber of Commerce and representatives of all surrounding towns, Hon. W. H. Moore, President of Adrian Fair; Response, Tom Kennedy of Adrian, President of Adrian Chamber of Commerce.

Address, Mrs. Dora H. Stockman, Lecturer Michigan State Grange.

Address, Sherman J. Lowell, Master, National Grange.

Address, John C. Ketcham, Lecturer, National Grange.

Review of the evidence, Judge Burton L. Hart.

Interspersed in the program will be singing by Michigan's own Harry Lauder (Mr. Marc Cutler) and other specialties of high order.

At 4 o'clock there will be a base ball game between Rome and Fruit Ridge Grange teams both members of Lenawee County Grange Base Ball League. This will close one of the most memorable events in the history of Lenawee county and southern Michigan.

"Let Farmers Fail," Said Federal Farm Board

(Continued from page 3)

products and other commodities were referred to in the board in terms of satisfaction, as indicating the success of its policy of deflation and in response to my appeals of more than six months to apply the brakes and secure a more orderly recession in values their response was, merely being punctured to let the gas escape. My reply on this point was that wise and sensible men should try to bring a balloon laden with human lives and fortunes safely to earth by the intelligent use of valve ropes and ballast, not by precipitating a sudden and ruinous crash.

Approves High Interest Rates

"Upon another occasion a certain member of the board spoke up and said in effect that 'if this plan means the failure of the small state banks, that need not stop it; in fact, if we can't get rid of the small state banks by any other method, it might be well to get rid of them that way'—that is to say by their failure. It was the same statesman and member of the board, who a few weeks later condoned the action of a large bank in a big city which had been discovered to have charged a valued customer the equivalent of about 200 per cent per annum interest on a loan of several hundred thousand dollars for about six months.

"The prodigality with which certain big banks disposed of the funds so unstintingly loaned them by certain reserve banks may be illustrated by a loan of \$500,000 to a fisher-

ies company made by a big northern bank which came to my notice. When I inquired what the security for the loan was, I was informed that the collateral was fish. And when I asked where the fish were I was informed officially that the fish had not been caught at the time the loan was made, but that they were supposed to be swimming in the ocean thousands of miles away; but that the corporation had promised to go fishing, and if they caught any fish, would pack and can them, and then put them in warehouses and then deposit the warehouse receipts as security for their loan.

"I heard much talk while I was a member of the Federal Reserve Board about forcing the farmer to sell his wheat, or the cotton planter his cotton, or the cattle raiser his live stock; the wholesaler or retailer their stocks of goods, but I must tell you frankly that I do not recall a single occasion during the past year or two of deflation when the board ever discussed seriously the importance or desirability of requiring the big banks in New York City, some of which were lending millions of dollars to their own executive officials on highly speculative securities and to big syndicates in which those officials were actively interested and which those banks had been carrying for months and sometimes for years to liquidate a portion of those loans, in order that by so doing those banks might have more money to supply the legitimate use of trade and commerce."

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE TELLS HOW YOU CAN KEEP SWEET CIDER SWEET

(Continued from page 3)

closed with corks are used the bottles must stand upright in the water, which should come up to the necks of the bottles.

"The heating is then started. A thermometer is hung so that it will dip for half its length into the water, which is heated gradually until its temperature reaches 175 degrees F. Allow the bottles or jars to remain in the water for 30 minutes if quart or half-gallon jars are used, and from 40 to 45 minutes if gallon bottles are used. Then remove from the stove and immediately tighten down the caps of the jars, if jars are used. If corked bottles are used, drive the corks firmly into the necks; invert each bottle so as to wet the cork thoroughly with the hot juice; then complete the sealing by cutting the cork off smoothly and pouring hot paraffin over it.

"Place the product in a dark, cool storage room. Watch it for a period of a week or more for the beginning of fermentation, which will be indicated by frothing at the surface of the liquid. If any bottles show signs of fermenting, return them to the wash boiler and repeat the process exactly as before, loosening the tops of course, before heating begins, and closing down firmly again before the liquid is allowed to cool.

"When the juice is placed in storage the suspended solid matter will gradually settle out and sediment will accumulate in the bottom and on the sides of the jars. In the course of two or three months at ordinary temperatures, this settling will be completed and the liquid will be fairly clear. It may be used directly from the bottles or drawn off into clean bottles which should be sterilized before they are filled and which should then be corked and pasteurized by heating to 170 degrees F. for the same length of time as in the first pasteurization. If rebottling is necessary or desirable the second heating should never reach the temperature to which the juice was first heated, otherwise the clarification which is secured by settling and decanting into new containers will be defeated, as a second process of sedimentation will occur. If the temperature be kept 5 degrees below that reached at the first heating, this result will be avoided.

Observe Correct Temperature

"A reliable thermometer is a necessity for this work as it is important that the juice be heated to 175 degrees F. in the first heating, in order to destroy the organisms which would otherwise cause fermentation. It is equally important that the juice should not be overheated as this will give it a cooked taste, which is decidedly unpleasant to many people."

5,000 FARMER FOLKS SWARM M. A. C. CAMPUS ON FARMERS' DAY

(Continued from page 1)

Following the remarks made by Dean Shaw, Miss Mary E. Sweeney, director of the Department of Home Economics, at the college, made a stirring address, outlining and explaining the work in her department. She urged upon the consideration of those present the importance of giving as much attention to the proper physical development of the children of the farm home as to the young farm animals in the farm herd of live stock.

Commissioner Halladay of the Department of Agriculture made a short address, explaining the intents and purposes of this newly created department and promising to do his uttermost in the effort to advance the cause of agriculture in the state. The closing address of the day was made by John A. Delle, member of the State Board of Agriculture, from the Upper Peninsula, whose term of office will begin January 1, 1922.

An important feature of the programme was a parade of the purebred live stock and horses owned by the college farm department; an amusing feature of this parade was a milk wagon loaded with cans and

drawn by a well-mannered Guernsey bull. Members of the college faculty were in evidence everywhere to welcome visitors, make explanations concerning exhibits and to make everybody feel at home.

RAIL RATE FOUR TIMES MORE THAN OCEAN RATE

(Continued from page 1)

monopoly upon the transportation of the country. This monopoly cannot continue forever, for within our borders are mighty rivers tapping the very heart of our natural resources and waiting only the hand of man to deepen their channels, widen their narrows, and harness their rapids, to carry ocean-going vessels from their very sources to the far reaches of the sea. A few million dollars spent upon the St. Lawrence river will fit it to carry an unlimited tonnage of agricultural products from Michigan and the great west at one-half to one-third the present cost by rail. Nothing could better speed the day when work will be started upon the St. Lawrence project than the prevailing high freight rates.

The completion of the St. Lawrence project will mean a saving in distance alone between Detroit and Liverpool, of over 500 miles. The saving in cents per bushel of wheat or other products can only be estimated but will be considerable. Should same rate per mile apply between Detroit and Liverpool as now applies between New York and Liverpool, a bushel of wheat could be shipped from the Michigan metropolis to Liverpool for 13.4 cents per bushel whereas it now costs around 30 cents per bushel via New York. The benefits to be derived by the farmers as well as all other shippers from the development of the St. Lawrence river are not imaginary nor over-estimated. In the early completion of that project lies the solution of the transportation problem of millions of farmers.

THE NORTHERN MICHIGAN FARMER

(Continued from page 7)

it would do. A man of your influence could agitate this banking system until it becomes a law in the state.

Son is at work out on farms now at home over Sunday is all. I am caring for one-fourth acres of garden for market, planted it, hoeing it and it is doing fine, when we have sufficient rain, raising quite a lot of chickens. I am 63 years of age and in poor health. Want son at home with me.—Mrs. B., Buckley, Mich.

Whenever I receive letters like yours. I am bound to reflect that things aren't always as they ought to be. Here you are with a will to go on working and earning at an age when you ought to be taking life easy. Just for the want of a little capital you must make a slave of yourself, and son, without the necessary tools of farming, must work doubly hard to compete against those whose farms are equipped with every modern appliance. And yet our country is rolling in wealth. There is money for pleasure, money for risky industrial ventures, money for every purpose. It seems except to finance the forty and eighty-acre farmer. I do not like to make promises, but I know of no reason at this time why the Business Farmer should not employ its influence to bring about the enactment of a law similar to South Dakota's system to provide cheap money to the struggling farmers of Northern Michigan.—Editor.

BEAN TARIFF BOOSTED

MICHIGAN BEAN growers are to be protected against Oriental competition by a tariff of 1 3-4 cents per pound on beans, according to the terms of the permanent tariff just passed by the house. The original provisions in the permanent tariff provided for protection of 1 1-4 cents a pound, but that was protested by the state farm bureau as being insufficient, and the house ways and means committee was petitioned in a state farm bureau resolution, drawn up in behalf of 100,000 Michigan farmers; to retain the present emergency tariff of two cents per pound. The cent and three-quarters protection granted is held to be much better than the 1 1-4 cents figure, even if it is not the strong protection sought.

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.

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.

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 Worlds' Greatest BREEDING BULL

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS
Orion, Mich.

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

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN 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

Young Man A-Hoy!

What is it?

STOP breeding those scrubs.
GET a pure bred sire.

JERSEY BULLS are noted for
their prepotency.

JERSEY COWS For their early
maturity, long
life, economical production.

Write Secretary Hendrickson of
Shelby, Mich., for free Jersey
literature. Do it now.

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 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolic's Master Pogs 177683, a grandson of Pogs 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.
GUY C. WILBUR, R 1, Belding, Mich.

IF THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD, HOW much would a son of Pogs 99th's Duke 8th, who has 60 per cent blood of Sophie 19th, be worth to your herd?
Let me send you pedigrees and prices on bull calves from this bull and Sophie Tormentor 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, Langwater Prince Charmante, A. R. 4 A. R. daughters average 416 lbs. fat 2 1-2 yrs. Dam: Lawton's Lady Lu, A. R. 416 lb. fat class A. A. (farmers class) 1 A. R. daughter, 409 lbs. fat D. D. Write
MORGAN BROS.,
Allegan, R 1, Michigan

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.

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. WHITLOOK, St. Johns, Mich.

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE, BEST OF BREEDING Oxford and Tunis Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs.
E. S. CARR,
Homer, Michigan.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

BIG BOB MASTODON

Is sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world. His dam's sire is A's Mastodon, grand champion at Iowa State Fair, some breeding. I have 8 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 H 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 Yank gilts bred to Hart's Block Price March 24th at \$50 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, Ewart, 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 McCAGHEY, R 4, Crosswell, Mich.

L S P C—4 BOARS BY CLANSMAN'S IMPERIAL—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.
OLYDF FISHER, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROCS

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

SOWS BRED TO MICHIGANA ORION SENSATION (a great son of Great Orion's Sensation) and Michigana 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.

Read the Classified Ads

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



BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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.

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

DUROCS PATHFINDER AND DEFENDER breeding. Boar, sows and spring pigs. Closing out—reasonable price.
R. E. REED, Saugatuck, Mich.

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS **SPRING DUROC BOARS** at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.
W. C. TAYLOR
Milan, Mich.

FOR SALE—REG. DUROC-JERSEY SPRING gilts bred to Rambler of Sangamo 1st. The boar that sired our winners at Michigan State Fair and National Swine Show.
F. HEIMS & SON
Davison, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—References only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International

4th Prize Jr. Yearling

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
BLANK & POTTER
Pottsville, 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 CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

DUROC sows and gilts bred to Want'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 SELECT spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

O. I. C.

O I C AND CHESTER WHITE

Bred sows for August farrow. March pigs that will please. Prominent bloodlines. Write
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

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

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

CHESTER WHITES

BRED GILTS FOR JUNE FARROW. ONE service boar 9 mos. old. Also young pigs. Write me your wants. Prices right.
RALPH COSENS, R. 1, Levering, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS NOW READY TO ship. A bargain in fall and spring boar pigs.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

An Opportunity To Buy Hampshires Right

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

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE

Ten breeding ewes—cheap.
One imported Minton ram at one-half price.
10 choice ram lambs.
DAN BOOHER
Evart, R. 4, Mich.

FOR SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS THAT have sire and type. Call or write.
Armstrong Bros., R.R. No. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

MERINO RAMS FOR SALE: GOOD BIG- head, heavy shearers.
HOUSEMAN BROS., R. 4, Albion, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE'S, BUCK LAMBS AND YEAR- lings. Make your selection now for later shipment. Will spare a few good ewes.
J. M. WILLIAMS
North Adams, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

BETTER BREEDING STOCK

For the best in Shropshire and Hampshire rams write or visit
KOPE-KON FARMS, S. L. Wing, Prop.
Coldwater, Mich.
See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan State Fairs.

HORSES

TWO-YEAR-OLD PERCHERON STUD, GREY, big boned, high class colt, from ton mare and imported stud weighing 1,160 pounds. Price \$250.00.
JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

PET STOCK

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

SILVERCREST KENNELS OFFER FOR SALE a choice little of Reg. Scotch Collie Puppies, Sable and white.
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

SAVE MONEY!

By renewing the **BUSINESS FARMER** in combination with your favorite daily.

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER and any one of the daily newspapers listed below **WILL BOTH BE SENT FOR ONE FULL YEAR** for amount shown.

DETROIT	Free Press	\$5.50
	Journal	4.50
	Times	5.50
GRAND RAPIDS	Press	5.50
	Herald	5.50
	News	4.50
TOLEDO	Blade	4.50
	News-Bee	4.50
	Times	4.50
CHICAGO	Herald Examiner ..	5.25
	Drovers' Journal ..	6.00
JACKSON	Citizen Patriot ..	5.50
	News	5.50
BATTLE CREEK	Enquirer-News ..	4.50
	Month-Journal ..	4.50
SAGINAW	News-Courier ..	5.50
LANSING	State Journal ..	5.50
KALAMAZOO	Gazette	5.50
FLINT	Journal	5.50
BIG RAPIDS	Pioneer	4.50
PORT HURON	Times-Herald ..	5.50
YPSILANTI	Ypsilantian Press ..	3.50

NOTE: Daily papers at the above combination rate are mailed to R. F. D. residents only. No orders can be accepted without R. F. D. number. Our rates on Michigan dailies apply for the state of Michigan only.

Send All Orders to

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Every Breeder

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

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?

PUNISHING CHILD

(Continued from page 5)

fire for her and carry water during school hours? She gets additional salary for janitor work. She calls the children vicious names. She does not give the children any pay of any kind for what they do. She rings the bell from 7 to 10 minutes early and that makes so many of them late, and she marks them all for it.—G. C., Decker, Michigan.

The teacher has the same right of punishment that a parent has while the pupil is attending school. It is necessary for the training of the child and to maintain the discipline of the school. Reasonable punishment of a pupil may be administered. What is reasonable will depend upon all the circumstances. I would consider such punishment as you describe as unreasonable and I would suggest that you make a careful investigation to see if the injuries did not occur in some other way. If you have a good school board I would prefer to submit your troubles and difficulties to them and take their advice in the matter.—Legal Editor.

HARVESTING SOY BEANS

When is the best time to harvest mammoth yellow soy beans? What can I go by to tell when ready to harvest?
—H. J. L., Trufant, Michigan.

The best time to harvest soybeans for hay is when the pods are filling and before the lower leaves turn yellow and drop off. The Mammoth Yellow is a very late maturing variety and unless conditions are very favorable it is not likely to set pods in this state. In this case would recommend harvesting first half of September when weather was suitable regardless of state of maturity. Tests conducted by the Michigan Experiment Station at East Lansing show that there is a wide range in the yielding ability of different varieties of soybeans. The following table gives the two year average yield in tons of air dry hay per acre for several varieties.

Manchu, 2.40 tons per acre; Ito San, 2.14; Early Brown, 1.97; Black Eyebrow, 1.95; Medium Green 1.88; Wilson, 1.72; Wisconsin Black, 1.55; Ogemaw, .81; Mammoth Yellow, .64. These figures show the desirability of securing only adapted high yielding varieties.
—C. R. Megee, Asst Professor in Farm Crops, M. A. C.

FORFEITURE OF LAND CONTRACT

Under contract sale of real estate stipulating a fixed yearly payment on principal no payment has been made for two years. What steps are necessary to terminate contract and obtain possession? Must tenant be notified in writing of default? If tenant tenders all payments due with interest can he receive contract? He has made no payments at all.—Mrs. C. T., Otter Lake, Michigan.

To terminate a land contract by forfeiture you must follow the terms of the contract. If no time is specified in the contract for notice, or notice is waived in writing in the contract, a three months notice to quit is necessary. Written notice to quit and declaration of forfeiture are usually necessary. After notice to quit has been served and the time for vacating the premises has expired and the vendee does not move then complaint should be made to a circuit court commissioner or to a justice of the peace of the township where the premises are. The payment of the amount due and interest before ouster places the contract beyond forfeiture, and entitles the purchaser to continued possession until another default and forfeiture.—Legal Editor.

WHERE TO SOW

I would like to know what are the best dates for sowing wheat in the different counties of Michigan.—Subscriber, Chicago, Ill.

Your request is a perfectly natural one and one which I would like to supply if I could. However, each date set depends on the following factors: latitude, longitude, altitude, proximity of large bodies of water, character of soil and some contour factors besides there are other factors which disturb the computations so that computing for any one county with merely using the information we now have is quite a

complex matter. If it had seemed advisable to go on record in this way I would long since have gotten out a bulletin for just the information which you request but I do not feel justified in publishing in cold print advice that has to be changed from year to year as our knowledge of it continues to increase. I believe that these computed dates, which are really nothing but average dates, based on twenty-five years of observations over the entire United States, are the best we have.

Of course, they do not apply in an exceptional season and exceptional seasons seem to be the rule lately. I do not believe it would be a fair thing to put this down in the manner in which you propose, that is fair to the farmers, because there are so many cases where a distance of a few miles changes the altitude many hundred feet also as I say we are constantly getting new facts that we hope will help us to perfect our records and make it more accurate every year as time goes on.

We have not been trying to apply this system but a year or two anyway, as you know and hardly had time to reach a point where we are justified in making hard and fast rules, such as you suggest.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

DETACH FARMS FROM CITY

The city of Big Rapids is three miles in length and two miles in width and it extends out into the farming section. There are nine farms ranging from 40 to 160 acres on the south end. Is there any way that we can get set out of the city? We have no city conveniences. We can not get lights and the water is over one-half mile from the nearest farm.—C. C., Big Rapids, Mich.

As the statute now stands it would seem to me a very difficult matter to get a small population detached from a city. The question must be put to a vote of the divisions affected. It would not only require an affirmative vote of the part to be detached but would require an affirmative vote of the whole city. The method to be followed will be found in the C. L. 1915, Sec. 3309 and following and as amended in 1917, Act 286.—Legal Editor.

RYE AND VETCH AS GREEN MANURE CROP

I would like to start raising potatoes on a large scale but do not know just how to go about it as the land is not very rich. The soil is somewhat gravelly. The crops on it now are oats and beans which are pretty fair; after these crops are off would it be all right to plow it and put in winter vetch and then next spring, about June first, plow that down and put in either soybeans or cowpeas, then in the fall plow it down and leave it for spring planting? Is this vetch of the hairy variety; and does it have to be sowed with some other grain or not? Where can it be obtained and when is it sowed and how much to the acre? What kind of potatoes would do best on this soil?—S. M., Minden City, Mich.

Rye and vetch is one of the most economical green manuring crops for Michigan conditions. One bushel of rye and 20 pounds of hairy vetch seed should be sown on a well prepared seed bed about the middle of August. The seed should be inoculated. Material for inoculation may be obtained from the Bacteriology Department of the College, East Lansing, Mich., at 25c per bottle, one bottle being sufficient to treat a bushel of seed. A top dressing of manure applied during the fall or early winter will be of benefit to the potato crop.

If the rye and vetch is used would not advise planting soybeans but would plow under rye and vetch fairly early and while preparing the seed bed would sow and work in 300 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate if manure was used or 200 to 400 pounds of 2-10-4 if manure is not available and planting the potatoes rather than soybeans.

The Late Petoskey is a very good variety for the lower peninsula while the Green Mountain is recommended for the upper peninsula.

Vetch is a very weak stemmed plant and unless sown with a small grain crop lodges very badly. Seed may be secured from any reliable seed house.—C. R. Megee, Asst Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

TRADE ASSOCIATION DENY ANTAGONISM TO FARM BUREAU

(Continued from page 2)

operative grain marketing associations," secretaries of each association reported to be affiliated with the movement were asked for a statement as to their attitude toward the Cincinnati undertaking.

National associations which have disavowed connections with the grain exchanges' fight on the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., are: The United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Wholesale Lumber Association, The National Wholesale Grocers, the American Seed Trade Association, the American Feed Manufacturers' Association, the National Implement and Vehicle Association and the American Wholesale Coal Association.

Several of the secretaries of these associations declared that they had not even heard of the grain trade's convention to raise a propaganda fund against farmer competition until it was brought to their attention by press reports naming their organizations as having taken part in the deliberations.

Organization work of the grain growers is proceeding rapidly. In braska and Missouri, where solicitors are just entering the field, 122 elevators have been signed up. Solicitors are meeting with success in Minnesota and South Dakota. It is predicted that U. S. Grain Growers will market 35,000,000 bushels of grain this year through their Minneapolis sales agency.

FARM PRICES VS. OTHER PRICES

Wholesale prices for farm products in June were only 13 per cent higher than in 1913, while all commodities were 48 per cent higher, according to the index numbers computed by the Bureau of Labor statistics. The improvement in the purchasing power of farm products shown by the May index numbers as compared with those for April was not continued, since farm products declined four points while all commodities fell only three points below the May levels. The disadvantage under which the farmer has worked during the past year is exchanging the fruits of his labor for those of other sources of producers was not lessened.

Lumber and building materials remain 102 per cent higher than in 1913, fuel and lighting 87 per cent higher, clothes and clothing 80 per cent higher, house furnishings 150 per cent higher, chemicals and drugs 66 per cent higher, metals and metal products 32 per cent higher and foods, which group also includes many farm products, 32 per cent higher than 1913 levels.

Besides farm products substantial declines occurred during the month in fuel, metals and metal products and house furnishings, but the other groups declined but little or not at all.

OSCEOLA BOARD OF COMMERCE

THE OSCEOLA county Board of Commerce will hold its annual meeting at Reed City, Aug. 17th, we are advised by Pres. M. M. Callaghan. Coincident with the meeting will be the visit of the M. A. C. dairy train which reaches Reed City on that day upon its tour of the state. The governor is also expected to be present. The Osceola Board of Commerce is unique in the respect that its membership comprises many farmers. The annual meeting is usually the occasion for a great get-together of town and country folks.

AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS

The United States exported 54,239 bushels of beans, valued at \$209,439 during May. Cuba was the chief purchaser, taking 41,342 bushels.

New Zealand wool producers have asked the government to take steps to control the pooling and marketing of this year's wool crops. "The point in the proposed plan of most interest to many of the producers," says a dispatch, "is the amount of

the advance they will be able to secure on wool that has to be carried forward. It seems likely that more liberal advances will be available than have been the case in recent months, since the improved condition of the market and the advance in auction prices have given the bankers a better security to work upon, but the margin is still very small in the case of the inferior wools."

Because of dry pastures, excessive heat and flies, the condition of livestock throughout the country is considered quite unsatisfactory. Iowa reports some mortality among horses as a result of the heat.

The United States is still importing large quantities of wool despite the great reserve of domestic wool on hand. For the single week ending July 16, 107,000 lbs. were imported at Boston and 432,000 lbs. at Philadelphia.

Farm wages have not declined in the same proportion as prices of farm products. Far from it. Reports from various sections of the country show that farmers are still obliged to pay from \$2.50 to \$4 per day with board for competent help.

India is not only out of the wheat exporting list for the next 12 months but will very probably be a large importer of wheat as a result of the drought last winter which caused a total loss in some places. The harvest, completed in May, shows the crop to be one of the lightest on record.

The Interstate Commerce Commission may refuse to grant Henry Ford's petition that he be allowed to reduce freight rates on his road to the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton. It has been known for some time that the Commission is opposed to wholesale reduction of freight rates under the present condition of the roads.

Prices of wheat feeds are believed to be at rock bottom, and the wise farmer will make his purchases now. Jobbing prices for bran are down to \$22.50; middlings, \$22.50; cracked corn, \$31.50. Corn is likely to go lower, but if present wheat prices are sustained and the second cutting of hay is no better than the first, lower prices of wheat feeds need not be expected.

Reports from manufacturers of milk powder indicate that during May the market for this product was unsettled, with demand limited and stocks more than ample to take care of current trade requirements. Germany continued to receive the largest amounts of the goods exported from this country, although total exports for May barely exceeded 144,000 pounds. It is of interest to note that of the total exports since Jan. 1, amounting to some 2,000,000 pounds, Germany has taken over 850,000 pounds. Other countries which have shared in the larger shipments are the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands, but the amounts sent to these countries were small compared with those sent to Germany.

In arguing against the Norris bill which proposes the creation of a billion dollar government corporation to finance the export of farm products, the Wall Street Journal declares no emergency exists and points to the large exports of 1920 as proof that Europe is able to buy all she needs of our products. The comparison of exports for 1920, with the average for 1910-14 is interesting:

	1920	1910-14 Average
Wheat	39.1	17.6
Corn	0.7	1.5
Oats	1.1	1.4
Barley	8.8	5.5
Rye	85.5	5.7
Rice	12.0	1.7
Buckwheat	2.2	0.3
Dairy products	1.7	0.3
Meat	11.7	8.3
Lard	32.8	31.9
Pork	10.6	5.7

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.

MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. I. C. spring glits. 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. CYCLE HATCHER COMPANY, 149 Philo Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS, BLACK MINORCA, LIGHT Brahma, 25c each. Barred Rock, R. I. Red 18 cents each. TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

HIGH GRADE BREEDING COCKERELS three to four months old. Barred Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, and S. C. White Leghorns. Just the kind to head your breeding pen for next season. Satisfaction Guaranteed. For prices and information write ROY BIRMELE, Watervliet, Mich.

LEGHORNS

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS. MICHIGAN'S greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks all sold. 50 good cock birds, either comb at bargain prices for quick sale. Catalog Free. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

LANGSHAN

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

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.

Business Farmers' Exchange

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

FARMS & LANDS

147 ACRE MID-WEST FARM WITH 3 horses, 13 cows and heifers, bull, 15 shoats, 3 brood sows, 150 chickens, vehicles, cream separator, gas engine, machinery, etc.; prosperous section close R.R. town, convenient big city, advantages; fertile grain, alfalfa, clover, potato, tilage; 40-cow pasture; variety fruit; good 2-story house, etc. Owner called away. \$7,000 gets all, easy terms. See page 58 Spring Catalog 1,100 Bargains, FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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

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

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.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES WITH CROPS, machinery, stock, large buildings. Write PAUL SHERIDAN, R. 3, Grand Haven, Mich.

PRICED FOR QUICK SALE, 40 ACRES unimproved clay loam soil 4 1-2 miles from Alpena, a city of about 13,000 inhabitants. For full description write FRED GODFREY, R. 2, Hillman, Mich.

103 ACRE FARM, WITH OR WITHOUT crops; clay, sand loam, fair buildings, orchard, spring brook; 3 1-2 miles from county seat. E. A. RAYMOND, Hersey, Michigan.

160 ACRES, SUGAR BEET land, exchange for city property. Particulars request MORLEY WIEDERHOLD, Turner, Mich.

40 ACRE IMPROVED FARM, on East Mich. pike; rural delivery; house, new barn, outbuildings good well orchard, 2 1-2 miles from town. LELAND REID, Twining, Mich.

GOOD 40, FAIR BUILDINGS, ON GOOD road near town. \$2,200.00. Easy terms. Will take good Ford. N. TRACY, Nunda, Mich.

FARMS FOR SALE; SIX IMPROVED productive farms comprising 535 acres. Can be split up in units with buildings from 40 acres up to suit. We are living on and farming this land at present but owing to other business activities, we wish to dispose of a part of our land. Location, terms, and price attractive. Write what you want. PALMER BROS., Orleans, Michigan.

WYANDOTTE

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES

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

C. W. HEIMBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS GREAT PRICE CUT FOR JULY delivery to real bargain price, LOOK

100 50
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
Pure B. P. Rocks ... 12.00 6.00
Hatch every Tuesday in July. Order direct from ad. Prompt shipment by Parcel Post. Full count, strong lively chicks on arrival. 73 years reliable dealings. Fine instructive catalog free. VAN APPELDORN, R. 7, Holland, Mich.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN HENS AND cocks, and early hatched cockerels and pullets. J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

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, \$29 2 for \$3; 8 weeks, \$1.00. EVA TRYON, Jerome, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS HATCHING EGGS FROM Parka 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.

R. C. BR. LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 15. Pekin duck \$1.50 for 8. W. Chinese geese eggs 40c each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

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

WANTED TO RENT—A GOOD FARM. Want someone to go in the purebred business on shares. Have one of the best herds of Pure Jerseys in the state—VIRGIL DAVIS, Ashley, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

MACHINERY

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

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.

CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILES ON harvester or winnowers. 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

A NATIONAL MANUFACTURER OF staple products, indispensable to concrete industry has unallotted territory available for salesmen who can appreciate dignified staple line giving permanently good returns for proper effort. Use of car desirable but not essential. U. S. BY-PRODUCT CHLORIDES COMPANY, 12020 Clifton Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—TO BE SOLD IN THE NEXT sixty days. The Wolverine Elgine Creamery. If interested see or write MARK SCOTT, Wolverine, Michigan.

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

LIGHTNING RODS. EXCLUSIVE AGENCY and quick sales to Live Dealers selling "DIE-BLITZEN RODS." Our copper tests 99.96 per cent PURE. Write for Agency. Prices are right. L. M. Diddle Co., Marshfield, Wis.

FENCE POSTS

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

Little Livestock Ads. in M. B. F. Do the Trick



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

MARKED improvement in the general business situation the country over is noted, predicated largely upon the movement to market of the wheat crop and the "thawing out" of rural credits which has resulted from this phase of the market movement. Nothing in the way of a permanent easing of the money situation, in the leading wheat states, has resulted from the developments referred to above. On the contrary, the current demand for money to finance the crop movement is having a tendency to weaken the reserve strength of the banks in the leading agricultural districts of the country and to strengthen the banks of New York and other leading eastern cities; as the crop movement develops the conditions described above will become more and more intensified.

Recent improvement in the selling prices for fat cattle and hogs is having an effect to greatly strengthen the position of the live stock farmer but there are still certain important financial questions in connection with American agriculture that are pressing for proper adjustment. Information concerning the administration of the fifty million dollar live stock pool is encouraging; the fact that already more than \$5,000,000 has been loaned to live stock growers to be used in the purchase of yearling feeding cattle, preventing stock cattle from being marketed and slaughtered and furnishing assistance to cattlemen in connection with their next year's feeding operations testifies to the usefulness of the undertaking. All of the above is constructive work of the right kind but that it is but a "drop in the bucket," when compared with the great financial needs of the American farmer, cannot be denied.

The inexorable logic of human events has placed the farmers of this country, both tenants and owners in the debtor class and, in the opinion of the writer, the time is near at hand when some arrangement must be made by the great moneyed interests which derive their annual incomes from merchandising the products of the farmer's toil, to tide the farmer over the impending crisis which will surely develop when foreclosure proceedings begin against the farmers of the corn belt and other great agricultural sections of our country.

If the bankers of this country still subscribe to the opinions that they have frequently been heard to express in the past, that prosperous agriculture is the foundation of all permanent business success in this country, they must see to it that money is available at reasonable rates of interest for refunding the mortgages with which the farms of this country are encumbered. It is not charity but extended credit that the farmer is asking for. It must be clear to the average observer that farm indebtedness cannot be rapidly reduced by the sale of surplus farm products at present prices especially when the current cost of production is taken into consideration. That better things are in store for the American farmer in the near future nearly everybody believes; the only way to help him to derive benefit from these improved conditions is to make it possible for him to renew his mortgage obligations for an extended period.

The agricultural bloc in congress is pressing upon the administration the importance of giving permanent assistance to the American farmer; the aforesaid farmer, while asking for assistance, should be very careful to ask for something that will be of permanent benefit for all time. There is a fair prospect that the job of "assisting agriculture" will be handed over to the War Finance Corporation, the same organization that has been given the job of rais-

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Beans back to \$4. Potatoes and wheat in demand. Oats and corn inactive.

CHICAGO—Wheat strong; potatoes higher; corn and oats steady. All live stock firm to 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.)

ing \$500,000,000 for the railroads by the sale of bonds issued upon the value of railway securities. It is fair to presume that the War Finance Corporation would take about the same course to raise money to help the farmer. The question arises, right here—will not the limit in the sale of bond issues, like those described above, soon be reached? Would it not be a more feasible proposition if the private bankers of the country would undertake the job of refunding farm obligations?

Some improvement in both retail and wholesale demand for the basic commodities of commerce is noted. The iron, steel, lumber and fuel outlook is greatly improved and the belief is becoming general that the bottom has been reached in connection with these industries and that a gradual improvement in demand will be noted as winter approaches. The number of men employed in Michigan is slowly increasing from month to month and sales reports of manufactured products indicate that the articles manufactured are being promptly absorbed by the trade. Collections are reported to be extremely low, tradesmen finding it hard to collect money enough on the monthly statements they send out to keep their business going and meet their own current bills.

The New York stock market has been extremely quiet and the trade has been largely professional. Some weakness in the demand for railway issues has been noted, evidently, the result of the talk about cutting rates that has been going the rounds of the public press. Call money touched a new low of 5 1-2 per cent

last week and several banks have announced a reduction in rediscount rates.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., AUG. 3, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.26	1.22	1.38
No. 2 White	1.21		
No. 2 Mixed	1.21		1.37
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	2.27	2.25	2.25
No. 2 White			
No. 2 Mixed			

The talk of the trade is the way wheat prices are holding up in face of a movement almost unprecedented in the annals of the grain trade. Failure of the prices to crash under this influence has caused the bears not a little worry and seems to justify the conviction of the bulls that much higher wheat prices are in sight. The winter wheat farmers of the middle west hold the key to the wheat price in their very hands if they but knew it. A sudden curtailment of supplies at this time in the face of a strong domestic and export demand would soon result in cleaning up supplies at terminal points and strengthen the price. Fortunately, the wheat movement in Michigan has subsided, according to the State Farm Bureau, and county correspondents report the inclination of farmers to hold their wheat for higher prices. With a situation exactly reversed from what existed last year, the farmer must recognize that he is taking little chances in marketing his wheat in an orderly fashion or withholding it altogether from the market until at least the first of the year.

Snow says that the government estimate of 235 million bushels of

spring wheat is too high. He puts it at 198 million bushels. And Snow is usually right.

Latest reports indicate that no exaggeration has been made of the wheat and flour requirements of foreign countries. It is learned that an initial shipment of 2,000 tons of flour was sent from New York to Petrograd last week, the first instalment of a large order from Russia for American food products.

Wheat in Detroit regained three cents a bushel which it lost last week only to lose one cent at the opening of the current week. In Chicago the week opened with a strong and higher market, with few bears on hand to argue lower prices. We repeat what was said in these columns last week that we may see temporarily lower wheat especially if the movement keeps up. But farmers are showing less desire to sell and any decline may be looked upon as only temporary.

CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., AUG. 3, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.70	.61 1/2	.82 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	.69		
No. 4 Yellow	.66		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	1.50		
No. 3 Yell.			
No. 4 Yell.			

Corn prospects have materially decreased since last week. Rains which were anticipated in some of the corn-belt states in time to save the crop did not materialize, with the result that some sections report a total loss. The drought has had its effect in nearly every state, and the government's next crop report is expected to show a big slash in the July estimate. There has been little change in the corn market since a week ago, but the cooler weather and rains of the early part of the week may result in temporarily lower prices.

OATS

OAT PRICES (new) BU., AUG. 3, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.37	.35	.51 1/2
No. 3 White	.35	.33	
No. 4 White	.35		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	.85	.84	.83
No. 3 White			
No. 4 White			

Snow's estimate on oats is 1,079,000,000 bushels or 250 million bushels less than the government's July estimate. With certain local exceptions the oat crop has been a near failure in the majority of states, although a few Michigan counties report a yield of between 40 and 50 bushels per acre. The average will probably be less than 20 with some yields as low as 8 and 10 bushels. It is stated that many of the finest farms in Ohio are returning yields of less than 15 bushels to the acre as compared with a normal yield of 40 and 50. Snow's present estimate is a half billion bushels short of the 1920 production, and way below the 10-year average. If this doesn't mean high oat prices, we don't know what it does.

RYE

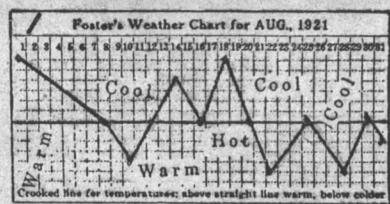
The rye market seems to be in a bad way, due partly to the slow demand and the eagerness of farmers to dispose of the grain. The price has tumbled from \$1.20 as quoted last week to \$1.15, and may go temporarily lower. But if the statistical position of wheat is as strong as presently indicated rye will be wanted badly before another harvest.

BEANS

Scarcely had we gone to press last week than things began to happen in the bean market. In three days the price jumped from \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt., and is hovering at that figure as we go to press this week. Demand is light as it always is at this season, but sup-

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1921.—The drought that has struck eastern Canada, particularly Quebec, Labrador and some spots east of great lakes in America, is the same drought that has ruined parts of northwestern Europe, including Great Britain and parts of France and Russia. I was not sure the drought would reach eastern parts of this continent and therefore did not include the latter in my drought forecasts, but the drought for western Europe was well advertised. I expect August to be the most disastrous month of that great drought and that the drought will end during the week centering on Oct. 1. The strange thing about these droughts is that the same planetary forces that cause the droughts on land also cause the evaporations of sea water that waters the land where the drought does not exist. The north Atlantic high barometer has great influence in carrying that moisture—this season—but, strange fact, the moon causes that great, so-called high to shift north and south in an apparent irregular way. This last great discovery was made by an eminent French astronomer. Lack of means has prevented the complete working out of this drought knowledge.

Following some lower than usual temperatures a storm center will push a great high temperature wave southward and it will cover Alaska, north-

ern Rockies, northern Pacific slope and northern plains section. Generally warmer weather always precedes the eastward movement of these storm centers and this one, as it moves southeastward, will cross meridian 90 near Aug. 14 and will reach Atlantic coast near 17. Temperatures of this storm period will average near normal, but, for lack of severe storms, rainfall will be deficient. Mexico, west of Rockies, seems to be most favored. First half of September promises severe storms and an increase of rains which, in a large part of this continent, will be favorable to sowing winter grain. At least two-thirds of the winter wheat lands of north America will produce good winter grain crops for 1922. But a considerable portion must fail on a count of dry weather the coming fall or during next year's crop-season. I cannot give full details for every locality thru these columns. I can say, however, that the demand will be unusually great because of failures in other countries.

In the great grain crops of 1922 some farmers will find fat pocket-books. Whoever holds the agricultural lands will rule the government of this continent. Go slow in swapping your farm for one in some other section or county. In all sections of this country crops of the next twenty-five years will average about the same as for the past twenty-five years. For 1922 crop-weather the moisture will come from east of Cuba. South America will get a drought during our summer and their winter of 1922. North Africa will get a drought during early part of its 1922 crop-season.

W. T. Foster

plies are lighter. Reports of damage to beans from the leading bean states have stimulated the market and possibly influenced buying. The

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., AUG. 3, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
G. H.P.	4.00	2.15	4.50
Red Kidneys	4.00	2.15	4.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
	C. H. P.		
Detroit	6.75		

condition of the market is such at this time that we do not look for any further declines until the new crop is harvested. Price changes for the next sixty days will probably be upward.

POTATOES

The early potato market rules strong at nearly all points. At Pittsburg prices are quote better than \$5 per barrel and in Detroit an advance of 50 cents per barrel is noted over last week's price. Early Ohios which bridge the gap between Virginia and Michigan stock are not turning out well and it looks as if the early potato deal for this state will be a good one. Condition of potatoes has shown no improvement the past week and it appears to be more certain that the government will have to take another slice off its July estimate.

HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	22.25	21.50	19.00
Chicago	19.00	24.18	22.17
New York	28.00	31.00	26.00
Pittsburg	23.50	24.00	22.19
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	21.00	21.50	18.00
Chicago	16.00	20.17	18.14
New York	26.00	28.00	22.00
Pittsburg	18.00	19.16	17.15
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	35.00	36.34	35.33
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	27.00	28.24	26.20

Hay prices rule firm despite increased receipts. The crop has been a failure in many western states and the prospects for the second cutting are only fair. Supplies on the Chicago market have been ample for all needs, and timothy has been in good demand. Clover, it is stat-

ed, is not wanted. Pickell doesn't think that hay will command much better prices but we can't see what he bases his opinion upon. Farmers living within hauling distance of consuming centers need not worry but what they will have a good market the entire winter for what little hay they may have to sell. The only thing, in our judgment, which can cause any material reduction in present high prices, is a drastic cut in freight rates which is not very likely to happen.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET NEWS

High freight rates have forced western peach growers to sell their cling-stones at \$35 per ton.

Butter and cheese show an upward tendency owing to the decrease in the milk flow. Best creamery butter is now bringing close to 40 cents on the Detroit market.

Eggs are in ample supply and there is no change in prices over last week.

Peaches are in demand and prices slightly higher.

The demand is still good for dressed calves, choice bringing from 14 to 15 cents per pound.

It is reported that the New York state cabbage crop will show a falling off of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Best grades of apples are in good demand on most markets. Michigan transparents brought better than \$8 per barrel on the Chicago market last week.

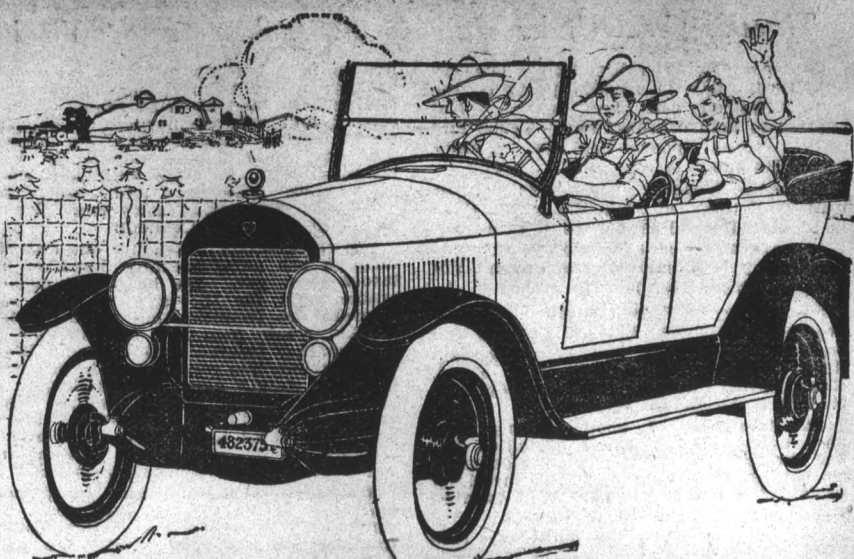
LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Under an active domestic demand for fresh meats and a tremendous export demand for fresh pork products and lard, the live stock markets are giving a much better account of themselves of late than they did earlier in the season. The readers of this paper, who have preserved their back numbers, will find by referring to them that the M. B. F., all through the spring and summer months, predicted this change. Attention was repeatedly called to the fact that one extreme always follows another; that a famine always follows a feast in the live stock business and growers were advised to "sit tight" in the assurance that finally the worm would turn and the fresh and cured meat trade, lard, wool, hides and live stock would come into their own again. From week to week in the columns of this paper, the mutations of the market have been traced and the editor is proud of the fact that every prediction has been fulfilled on time and with a generous margin to spare.

Cattle

Last week's cattle receipts, in Chicago, were about 2,000 head larger than the week before but they were 6,500 smaller than for the corresponding week last year. An advancing market for prime killing steers prevailed all the week and prices showed a gain from the close of the week before of 50 cents per cwt.; the near beef and grassy grades were dull and easy, closing from 25 to 50 cents lower than for the week before; under \$7.50 there were sales near the close of the week that looked 75 cents lower. The eastern beef markets were active and strong and unevenly, from 50 cents to \$2 per cwt. higher, early in the week but before the close they lost some of the gain and were dull and draggy on the finish largely because of the extreme hot weather.

Eastern order buyers were out after the cattle last week and even the local members of the Big 5 were liberal buyers of corn-fed stuff, both yearlings and mature steers. The demand for fat yearlings was active all the week and the right kind were worth \$10 every day and on Monday of this week. Last week's top in Chicago for mature steers was \$9.85 per cwt.; the animals that brought the price mentioned averaged 1,348 pounds. Steers weighing between 1,550 and 1,650 sold for \$9.50, and above this weight for \$9.25. The better grades of butchers cattle were steady but common kinds were from 25 to 50 cents lower and slow sale at the



Compare-the Value



Free!

If you would like to know more about ELK-HART Motor Cars, write for this catalog which illustrates and gives complete specifications on all models. We will gladly mail it to you free and post-paid for the asking.

TODAY, this big, roomy, four-cylinder, five-passenger ELK-HART car is more in demand among the farmers than any other class of people. Why?—Because, here is a car, priced at \$1295, which gives you your money's worth—and then some. You could pay three, four or even five hundred dollars more for a car and then not get as much for your money as you do in this remarkable ELK-HART.

Call on the ELK-HART dealer in your community. Sit behind the wheel and drive the ELK-HART yourself.

Compare its value with other cars in the same class, point for point. Look at its multi-powered 4-cylinder motor, its sturdy construction and its 117-inch wheelbase. Check up the high grade standard equipment on it such as Stromberg Carburetor, Timken Bearings, Dyneto Electric System, Connecticut Ignition, Thermoid Hardy Universal Joints, Stewart Speedometer and vacuum gasoline feed. Examine the roominess of the body and the deep comfortable upholstery. Notice the many refinements such as double lamp headlights, ventilator in the cowl, door opening curtains, motometer on radiator, and plate glass rear window. Then remember that you can get this ELK-HART with its snappy stream line body finished in your choice of 10 attractive color combinations without extra charge.

Compare the value of ELK-HART Motor Cars before you buy and you, too, will want to own an ELK-HART.

CROW-ELKHART MOTOR CORPORATION
ELKHART, INDIANA

4-cylinder, 5-passenger Touring Car, was \$1495—now \$1295
6-cylinder, 5-passenger Touring Car, was \$1745—now \$1545
We also build Roadsters, Sport Models and Sedans

ELK-HART

MOTOR CARS



— "Made to Make Good" —

You Can Save—

—Money on a Saginaw silo now. Big cut in prices. Their reductions apply on the entire Saginaw line.

Write today for new price list.

Address Dept. 12-A

The McClure Co.
Cairo, Ill. Saginaw, Mich.

Do Your Own Shredding

with a ROSENTHAL Corn Husker and Shredder

Most economical and satisfactory way of handling your corn crop. No delay, no extra help. Do it in your own spare time. Two sizes for individual use, 4 to 15 h. p. Also make two larger sizes for custom work. Over 25 years in the field. Write for catalog and prices, also useful Souvenir FREE. State H. P. of your engine.

Sold on trial. You take no risk.

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO.
Box 8
Also Makers of Ensilage Cutters and Silo Fillers

decline; canners and cutters were steady and bulls were 25 cents per cwt. higher than the preceding week. Stockers and feeders were higher early in the week but lost the gain, closing steady with the week before.

Sheep and Lambs

More sheep and lambs came to hand in Chicago last week than were needed but, at that, they were nearly eight thousand less than the week before and 45,000 less than for the corresponding week last year when more than 113,000 came to hand. The trade was easy, all the week, and both native and western lambs closed about 25 cents lower than last week, with the latter off more in spots. All grades of mature sheep were steady and an especially active demand for breeding ewes developed at prices ranging from \$4 to \$5 per cwt. The top for both native lambs and westerns, in Chicago on Monday of this week was \$10.50 per cwt. Lambs took a jump of \$1 per cwt. in Buffalo on Monday, August 1.

Hogs

Last week's Chicago trade in live hogs was persistently active from beginning to end with upturns in prices nearly every day and a finish that was within 15 cents per cwt. of the week's best price. Foreign demand for products was the lifting force that boosted live hog values, the call from this source being more active than at any preceding date this year. Foreigners bought cash product and they bought nearby and deferred futures showing that they had little hope of lower prices. Last week's receipts of hogs in Chicago, 119,300 was 30,500 less than for the week before and 9,000 smaller than for the same week last year. Shipping demand was strong and active every day the total for the week being 36,100. The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 243 pounds and the average price was \$10.25 being 40 cents per cwt. above the previous week and \$2.45 above the low week of the year.

Farmers Plowing for Fall Crops

Threshing Well Under Way with Better than Average Yield

Saginaw—Rains falling on Tuesday and Wednesday in several parts of the county helped corn and beans. Not enough to help matures any. Truck and potato crops poor.—Saginaw County Farm Bureau.

Tuscola—Weather very dry; grain nearly all threshed or in the barns. Corn is looking fine. Beans need a rain badly. Late potatoes are very poor. Some people say that early beans haven't got pods on them.—W. H. C.

Marquette—Hay nearly all cut. Oats heading very short; too hot for oats and barley. Sunflowers and corn looking fine. Potatoes about 2-3 of a stand. Many farmers need to sell cattle or have to buy hay.—L. R. Walker.

St. Joseph—Need good soaking rain here now. Had 3 small sprinkles but not enough to do any good. Not quite so hot as it has been. Still threshing around the neighborhood; grain turning out fair.—Mrs. Henry C. Holtz.

onia—Corn and late potatoes look good but are in need of a good rain. The two small showers we had last week did not do much good. Early potatoes do not amount to much. Oat threshing will soon be over.—S. E. Lyons.

Berrien (East)—Oat harvest about done. Straw quite short. Seeding is being injured by the dry weather. Potatoes are about half a crop. Corn is suffering from drouth. We haven't had a good rain since June 1st. Apples are a short crop.—D. A. Farney.

Kalamazoo—Weather is fine only all crops are in need of a good rain. Corn is looking fine but in need of rain. Oats are getting ripe. Crop very light and a great many are being cut for hay. Too hot and not enough moisture for potatoes. Beans looking very good.—W. A. B.

Genesee—Rain needed very badly. Rains around the county in spots but not enough to do much good. Potatoes will be scarce. Butter and milk advancing due to drouth. Corn looks fine but needs rain. Very hot and ground is baked hard.—A. R. Graham.

Washtenaw—Oats are a poor crop; too dry to head, very short straw. Potatoes need rain soon or we won't have any to harvest. Corn looking good but needs rain; haven't had a good rain in three weeks. Seeding about dead. Most of the farmers complain of a shortage of pasture.—H. C. Ringle.

Arene (East)—Oats nearly all harvested. Some threshing being done. Beans suffering from drouth. Prospects for a good bean crop poor as no pods are forming due to the excessive drouth. Beets looking none too good as they are suffering from drouth. Altogether I think we are going to have a poor year.—William Baum.

Kent (North)—Rains this week have helped all growing crops. Corn and beans looking good. Late potatoes doing well but fields very spotted. Large green worms did considerable damage. Oats nearly harvested. Yield and weight both light. New seeding mostly gone. Good crop of pickles.—C. A.

Allegan—Silo filling will begin today. Potatoes did not come good. Some fields about 1-2 missing. A few have replanted. Very dry, if rain don't come soon the late potatoes and what corn there is will be a failure. Grain yield is very poor. Some very good wheat farms yield this year was 9 and 10 bushels per acre.—L. B. M.

Huron—We had a fine rain also a high wind that did considerable damage to crops. Oats and barley poor, sample shrunk badly. One man threshed 416 off 14 acres of wheat. Rye good. Potatoes, corn and beans look very promising. Late rain helped pastures. Berries a fair crop. No price for cattle at present. Cutting grain winding up.—J. Keay.

Eaton—Three good rains this week breaking the drouth and helping late potatoes. Corn is fired, will make two-thirds of a crop. Wheat not yielding as well as expected. Rye nearly average crop. Oats nearly a complete failure, five to ten bushels per acre. Hay all secured and in fine shape, two-thirds of a crop. Clover seed prospect poor.—C. F. L.

Kalamazoo—Threshing has been progressing rapidly. Oats averaging from 10 to 30 bushels per acre and light at that. Wheat about 22 bushels per acre. Corn is wilting badly these hot days and unless rain comes soon is going to be a fake. Potatoes are also in need of a very heavy dew. Harvesting is pretty far advanced for the time of year.—H. D. B.

Midland—We are badly in need of rain. Corn is still looking fine, but with curled leaves in spots. Potatoes not looking very well; a rain will do them a great deal of good. All the oats are not yet cut, but all are ripe. Indications are that the crop will be very light, giving us, perhaps, the lowest yield per acre in many years. Cucumbers seem to be doing well, but some turn yellow because of the dry weather.—C. L. H.

Branch—Threshing is practically over and plowing for rye and wheat is well under way. Tractors have been purchased by several of the farmers who intend putting in a large acreage of fall crops. Corn and potatoes are beginning to show the effects of the dry weather and a heavy rain is the only thing that will insure a crop. The ravages of the tobacco worm on the potato vines seem to be on the decrease and this season of activity is thought to be over.—F. Adolph.

Livingston (Central)—Oat harvest is the order of the day; some being threshed from field, yield fair, from twenty-

five to fifty bushels per acre. Rye will average about twenty bushels per acre, having been hurt by frost some. Corn is setting and will be harvested about 3 weeks earlier than usual from present outlook. Beans have apparently been hit by blight. Potatoes will be a small crop, vines spindling and have not blossomed as usual, much seed planted didn't grow.—Geo. Coleman.

Crawford—Oats are being cut and the farmers are paris greening bugs on potatoes even yet. We have had considerable wind for the last two days and showers are frequent this week. Plenty of rain would help new seeding now as dry weather injured it this spring. Work on the trunk line road is still in progress. Our new county agent, Mr. Bailey, is an up-to-date farmer and is visiting farmers in all parts of the county. He is much interested in all farm work and is striving to introduce more alfalfa and sweet clover as basic crops.—A. H.

Hillsdale—Threshing oats at present and they aren't yielding very good, but come up to expectations. Cool sunny weather for the past week. We have had no rain for about two weeks and the soil is beginning to show dryness, although there is some moisture in it. Farmers in this locality are holding their grain expecting to get higher prices. Another barn in this locality burned to the ground last Tuesday caused by spontaneous combustion. A few tools were all that was saved. The barn contained ten tons of hay, some tools and harnesses.—K. J. Fast.

Alcona—Hay about all in and is a good crop. Rye and wheat is good; oats will be a light crop in this country, potatoes don't look very good, it has been too hot. We have had some very heavy rains lately and it is cooler now and they may do better. The storms have pounded the oats down badly and they are very difficult to harvest. Apples will be a very light crop. Pastures are good and all kinds of stock look well. The farmers seem to be selling all their calves for veal, it looks as if they were going to try and make cattle scarce but I guess that is the way to get a decent price. They offer here \$25 and \$26 for a two year old that will weigh between seven and eight hundred pounds and most farmers are cutting down the number of cattle they are going to raise.—Duncan Campbell.

Montcalm—The farmers are very busy with their harvesting. A threshing machine commenced work in this vicinity but only threshed out two jobs and part of another when it commenced raining. Now they have had to lay off until the grain gets dry. Most of the farmers had planned on threshing from the field and neglected to stack or put the grain in barns. Last week the grain was in good condition to thresh as it was so dry and hot. Now they won't be able to do anything until another week and not then if it continues to rain. And it looks very much like rain again. The soil is in good condition to work. Potatoes are not a very good crop, many of them rotting in ground after planting and other fields that look fine have no potatoes set on to speak of. Corn is looking fine in most places. Beans fairly well, but grain is not turning out very well.—Geo. B. Wilson.

Berrien (West)—We have been suffering from an almost unprecedented drouth for this time of year with no prospect of relief in sight. Pastures and gardens are all dried up; we have no early potatoes as it has been too dry for them to set. A large per cent of the corn is gone and the rest will follow soon without rain. Threshing is about over here with an unusually low yield everywhere; in some instances farmers did not get their seed back. Mint farmers are cutting and pressing their mint, which is a very poor yield. We have had quite a few fires lately, several farmers losing their barns and houses. I wish to voice a protest against the criminal carelessness of passersby who throw matches to the ground after lighting their "smokes." Many fires have been started along the road side in this way by auto drivers and others, thereby endangering farmers homes and property. Nearly all the young seeding for hay has been destroyed by the drouth and farmers here are all in accord in asking "Where are we going to come out at?"—O. C. Young.

M. B. F. SATISFIES

Your paper is the best home paper ever printed. Keep her up and a coming, it's our wish.—F. A. U., Ann Arbor, R. 8, Mich.

Best little farm magazine printed for Michigan farmers. A live wire from cover to cover, would hate to do without it, considered as a friend; as welcome as a neighbor.—W. J. M., Hopkins, Mich.

We have taken your paper for three years and think we can't get along without it. We think it a wonderful farm paper. Each week watching anxiously for it to arrive.—Henry P. Rose, Emmet County, Mich.

Enclosed find check for renewal. I am very much pleased with your paper and admire the way you hand it out from the shoulder. I am sure that you are doing your best to improve the farmers' interests.—Glenn True, Tuscola County, Mich.

I feel it a duty to do my bit in appreciation of what you are doing for securing better conditions for all classes of productive labor. Enclosed please find check for two renewals and a new subscriber. The more I read your paper the better I like it.—P. P. Miner, Saginaw County, Michigan.

If You Will Renew This Month

—no matter when your subscription expires, we will add the name of one new subscriber for one full year without extra cost to you!

You can collect the dollar from your new subscriber go 50 - 50 with him, or send it to him as a present

You can tell when your subscription expires by looking at the date following your name on the address label. Aug 21 means August, 1921, etc.

John Johns Aug 21

RENEWAL RATES:

One Year	\$1.00	Three Years	\$2.00
Two Years	\$1.50	Five Years	\$3.00

You surely know a farmer friend or relative who wants the Business Farmer—this, then, is your opportunity.

Use this coupon and send address label to avoid mistakes.

(Detach here and use for forwarding your order.)

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed find.....for which please renew my subscription years from date of expiration.

My name is

Post office R. F. D. ... State

And also enter the following new subscription for 1 year without additional cost as per offer in the August

6th issue. The new subscriber's name is:

M

Post office

State R. F. D.