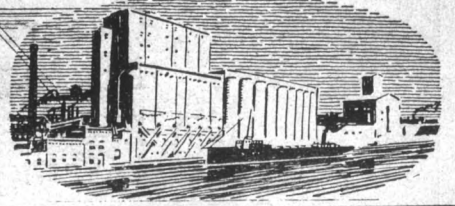


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



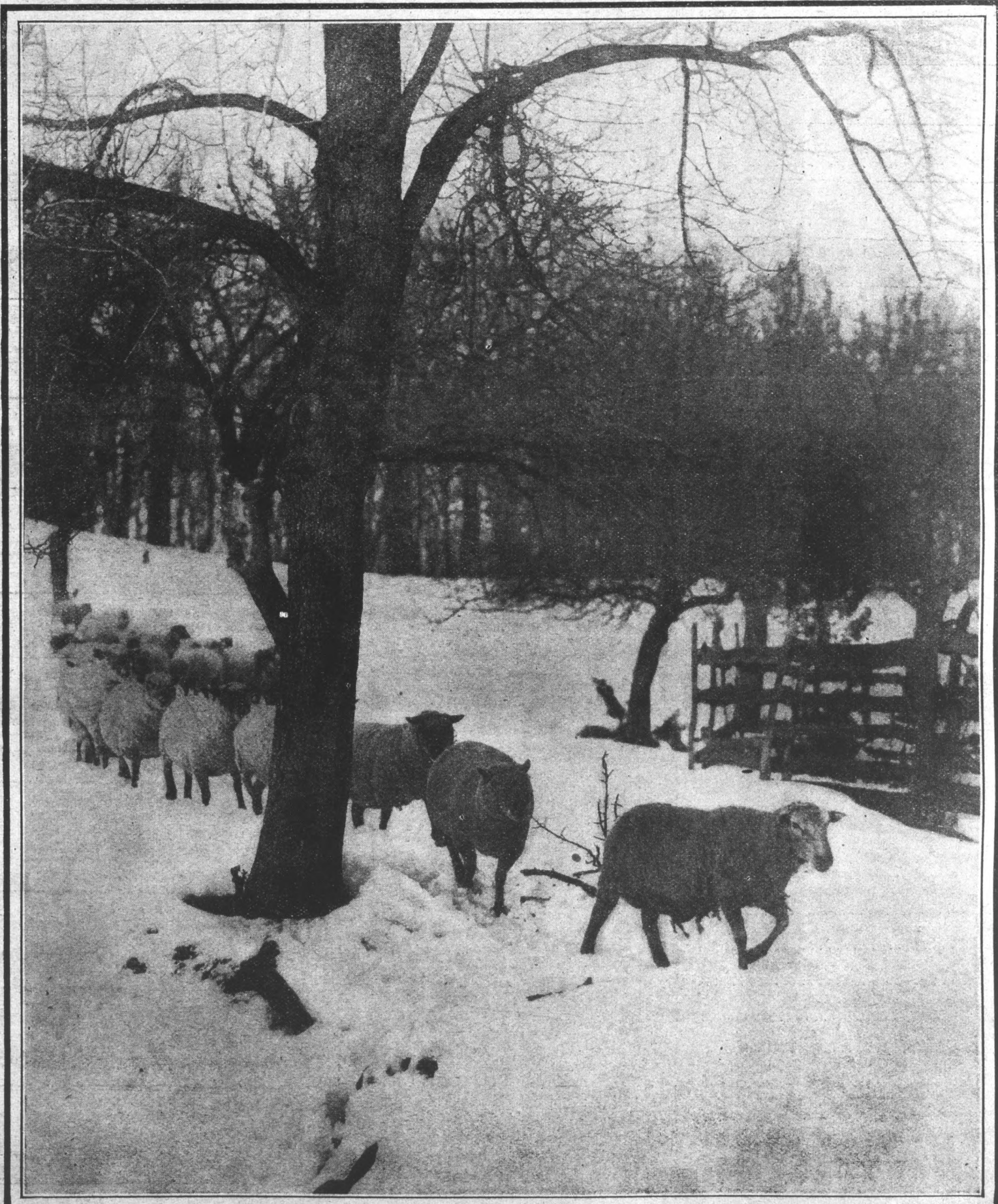
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Vol. VIII, No. 20

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR.



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Final Estimates Show Large Crop Shortage

Wheat, Rye, Beans and Sugar Beets Below 1919 Production, but Oats, Corn and Potatoes Show Increase

THE FINAL estimates of the crops produced in Michigan and the United States in 1920 are now available. They should command the careful study of every farmer for they reveal certain information which should be helpful in guiding him in the marketing of the crops still in his hands.

A summary of the estimates is published in the boxing on this page. Let us take each crop separately, compare the production for 1920 with the previous year, the known and prospective demands, etc., and seek to arrive at some definite conclusions regarding the future prices of these commodities.

Let us take wheat first. Reference to the table shows that Michigan produced less wheat last year than the year before, and that the total production of all wheat in the U. S. was nearly 150 million bushels less than in 1919. The United States is the largest wheat producing country in the entire world. Moreover, wheat is a world crop, the prices in every country depending to a very large extent upon the prices obtaining in the United States. An increase, or decrease in the size of the wheat crop of this country has an effect upon the world price. In view of the large decrease of 1920 over 1919, and in the absence of no material increase in all the other countries combined to make up the loss, we may reasonably expect that the price of wheat will advance and possibly equal the highest price offered for this commodity during 1919.

Crop	Michigan				United States	
	Acres 1920	Yield	Total production		Total production	
		1920 Bushels	1920 Bushels	1919 Bushels	1920 Bushels	1919 Bushels
Corn . . .	1,675,000	40.0	67,000,000	63,375,000	3,232,367,000	2,858,509,000
W. Wheat	890,000	15.5	13,795,000	19,285,000	580,513,000	729,503,000
S. Wheat	48,000	10.0	480,000	952,000	209,365,000	204,762,000
All Wheat	938,000	15.2	14,275,000	20,237,000	789,878,000	934,265,000
Rye . . .	699,000	14.7	10,143,000	13,500,000	69,318,000	88,909,000
Oats . . .	1,425,000	39.6	56,430,000	35,625,000	1,524,055,000	1,231,754,000
Barley	240,000	26.0	6,240,000	5,320,000	202,024,000	161,345,000
Buckwheat	42,000	14.5	709,000	621,000	13,789,000	15,244,000
Potatoes	340,000	105.0	35,700,000	27,900,000	430,458,000	357,542,000
Beans	275,000	13.0	3,575,000	4,140,000	*9,075,000	*11,935,000
Cl'r Seed	101,000	1.5	152,000	86,000	1,760,000	1,341,000
Hay, tame	2,624,000	11.20	29,349,000	13,180,000	191,193,000	191,883,000
Hay, wild	50,000	11.28	†64,000	†56,000	†17,040,000	†17,269,000
Hay, All	2,674,000	11.20	29,413,000	13,236,000	†108,233,000	†109,152,000
Apples, all			16,500,000	6,484,000	240,646,000	153,238,000
Ap'pl Com			3,167,000	\$1,109,000	\$36,272,000	\$26,223,000
Peaches			1,500,000	480,000	43,697,000	49,578,000
Pears . .			1,100,000	426,000	17,279,000	15,472,000
S. Beets†	129,400	†8.5	†1,106,000	†1,205,000	†8,545,000	†6,421,478

*Six leading states. †Tons. ‡Preliminary estimate, beet slicing not completed.
§Barrels.

*Six leading states.
\$Barrels.

†Tons.

‡Preliminary estimate, beet slicing not completed.

The United States is also the largest single producer of oats in the world. Its 1920 crops exceeded the former year's crop by 200 million bushels. This fact alone is sufficient to warrant our believing that oats will not advance in the same degree as wheat, or that any material betterment of the price cannot long be sustained. Oat prices probably will go higher, but the dumping of the crop on the market will undoubtedly prevent values such as were common during the early part of last year from being long sustained.

With rye the situation is exactly the contrary. This country is likewise a large producer of rye, and Michigan is among the leading rye states. The 1920 production shows

some decrease from the 1919, which however, is not enough alone to exert a very large influence upon the price. But there is a more important factor than this which should be taken into consideration and that is the demand for this breadstuff in certain European countries. The revival of the war finance corporation should open the way for Germany and Austria to increase their purchases of rye in this country, and holders of this grain are almost certain to be repaid by materially higher prices than now prevail.

Potatoes Show Big Yield

The 1920 crop of potatoes has been exceeded only once. It is greater by nearly 75 million bushels than the 1919 crop. Potatoes are not an

export crop. few hundred thousand bushels are shipped to immediately adjoining countries but the great bulk of the tuber prohibits long distance shipments. All but a negligible portion of this crop must be consumed at home, hence on is led to wonder how these extra 80 million bushels can be consumed without loss to the farmer. The logical answer is, "they can't." And a study of the prices and the size of the crops the last four years strengthens that conclusion. In 1917 the production was 442 million bushels; the highest price received by the farmer for this crop was \$1.45 in November and the lowest price 50 cents in June. The 1918 crop was 400 million bushels, and the highest price received by the farmer was \$1.38 in April and May and the lowest \$1.02 in March. The 1919 crop was 357 million bushels; the farmer received \$1.38 per bushel in November and \$5.60 in June. Last year's crop was 430 million bushels. The highest price that has been paid to the farmer on this year's crop was \$2.25 per bushel, since which time prices have steadily declined, with a few slight upward fluctuations. The only conclusion that is warranted from the above facts is that the crop remaining in the farmer's hands is so large that there can be little hopes of very much higher prices.

Sugar Beets

The government's estimate of the tonnage of sugar beets produced in this state last year does not exactly jibe with the claims of the manufacturer. (Continued on page 23)

Michigan Still Short of Quota in Hoover European Relief Campaign

By THE EDITOR

LAST WEEK I made a second appeal to our readers for subscriptions to the Hoover Relief fund. I thought it would be the last. But the state has lagged in the campaign and is short nearly a hundred thousand dollars of her quota. So therefore, I am obliged to appeal once more to our readers to heed the cries of the suffering children and send in their mite to help feed them.

Folks, do you realize that out of nearly 250,000 actual readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER, less than ONE HUNDRED have responded to this appeal! I cannot account for this. I know that many of our readers have no doubt already subscribed to their local committee or send in their subscriptions direct. I know that some of them cannot spare a single cent for even so great and worthy a cause as this, but I know there must be thousands of our readers who can afford to give something and have given nothing, probably because they have not been sufficiently impressed with the gravity of the situation. I wish I had the words to arouse my readers to a full appreciation of the suffering in Europe, of the crippled, emaciated and diseased bodies of three and a half million children who are slowly starving to death. It does not seem possible that there could be a human soul that could stand unmoved before so heart-rending a spectacle. But I have not been in Europe. I have not looked upon these scenes myself, but I can quote from the words of one who has, Capt. H. H. Railey, an American who served in the Polish army against the Bolsheviks. Here is what he has to say in a letter to the Literary Digest:

"During the last weeks of the Bolshevik retreat from Radzymin, I was lying, one afternoon, on the left bank of the

Niemen, cold, lousy, hungry. Icy winds were sweeping across the flat, Polish plains. The sky was gray and frowning. I was thinking what a rotten, senseless thing war is, with its blood, its mud, and its stench. Suddenly I heard a feeble cry behind me. It was the inarticulate pleading of a child. She stumbled toward me, empty pail outstretched. Hunger! That tragic little face, tear-stained, ghastly white, absolutely unnerved me. I finally located a loaf of bread, or what was called bread, at least, I had weathered many soul-sickening moments in Poland, but I was not strong enough to watch that baby eat. Look at the thin little dress in the photographs I enclose. And I with boots and gloves and a great-coat, was shivering."

The Honor Roll

Up to Tuesday noon, last, a total of \$196.75 had been received at our office for the Hoover Relief Fund. The amounts ranged from 10 cents to \$10. Many big-hearted farmers voiced their regrets that they could not send more. Why, bless you, no sum is too small to be appreciated. Don't hesitate to send what you can afford to send just because it is not as much as you would like to send. Several readers advised us that they had already subscribed to the fund through other channels. Of course, we don't ex-

pect them to duplicate their subscriptions. One woman who lives up in the Thumb writes:

"I am sending only a dollar. I wish it could be more but this is all I have now. Husband is working on the road to pay taxes and we don't know how much they are going to be. We have nine in the family so it is not selfishness that keeps us back. I thought perhaps I might have more after the taxes are paid if you will take contributions then. I would like to know how long a time we have and could money be sent any time if we can't give just now."

Another writes:

"Received my last copy of M. B. F. in which you appeal to the readers to help the starving children of Europe. I believe you are delivering a God-given message. Will say that our church paper has been making appeals and I contributed to it. I thought I'd let you know so you would not take me for a slacker. I like the M. B. F. fine and wish you success and a Happy New Year."

"Is Your Name Written There?"

Subscriptions received up to Jan. 11th are as follows:

\$10 each—R. Sauber, New Baltimore; Fred Failing, Charlevoix; Hugh Taylor, Ortonville; Forrest Lord, Mt. Clemens; Myrtle Lamb, Mt. Clemens.
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Less than \$1 each—Lewis Schoemaker, Carleton; Fred Zahn, Ann Arbor; Martin Beals, Manton; Wm. Burger, Sandusky; Wallace Perry and C. L. Wendt, Linden; E. A. Barber, Lincoln; Ida Pichette, Seven Lake; Chas. Brega, Rogers City; Anonymous, Eaton Rapids; and McMillan; Mrs. E. Tessman, Leroy; Bryant Borton, Kalkaska; Alex O'Dell, Coleman.

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EDITOR BUSINESS FARMER,
MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.

Enclosed find \$..... as my contribution to the Hoover
European Relief Fund.

Signed

Address

Governor Groesbeck Promises Tax Reforms

Message to Legislature Acknowledges Gross Inequality of Present Tax System and Prevalence of Extravagance

AGAIN THE legislature is in session. Again the Governor reviews the needs of the state and makes his recommendations. Again this great business organization, the State of Michigan, is face to face with certain definite problems which must be grappled with and solved if the state is to continue to pay "dividends" in the shape of equitable taxation, economical administration of the laws, and other benefits which make for a contented citizenship.

The question naturally arises, "Will the new legislature and the new Governor have any greater vision, desire and ability to cope with these problems than were exhibited by the last legislature and the retiring Governor?" If they have not then nothing has been gained by last November's election. We might as well have perpetuated the old legislature and governor in office and be spared the expense of further elections. But if the new Governor has a somewhat higher conception of the duties of his office than the mere signing of bills and proclamations; if the added two years of experience and contact with the folks "back home" have increased the respect of the returning legislators for the wishes of their constituents; and if the new members have steered themselves against inimical influences which assert themselves at the opening of each session of the legislature,—then, indeed, we may have hope that the next two or four years will show a decided improvement over the last in the conduct of the public business.

The Governor's Message

A most encouraging sign that a new order of things is in the offing, is the message of Gov. Groesbeck to the legislature. In language it is most unbecomingly. It is devoid of flowery idealism, of flattering references to the past accomplishments of the party, and contains no loose or meaningless promises. It is a most homely but practical document, written in the simplest language and presenting facts and figures with a refreshing frankness. It may be said that the Governor's message has been received with approval by the large majority of the legislature and the people of the State. In the legislature there is already an under-current at work to bring about opposition to the reforms suggested by the Governor; but because of the overwhelming sentiment in favor of these reforms it is not likely that the reactionaries will get very far.

In a brief and pointed introduction Gov. Groesbeck said:

"While we do not assume that legislation will remove all of the difficulties and uncertainties incident to a proper readjustment of our social and industrial affairs, yet the seriousness of present conditions must impress us with the fact that we have been sent here in response to a mandate from the people, which carries with it a compelling obligation to regulate and direct our legislative and administrative machinery so that as far as an efficient state government can influence it, we will have contributed something worth while to the restoration of normal and prosperous conditions."

"Time has proved that we have a form of government, which if properly conducted, can assure our citizens the highest degree of happiness and justice. If, however, there is discord and strife, rather than co-operation in our co-ordinate branches—if the welfare of the people is not at all times our paramount obligation and unchangeable purpose, we shall not only be faithless to our constituents but, apostates to the cause of good government at a time when the interest of state and nation require the highest patriotic service from its officials."

State Budget 1921-22, \$72,000,000

"In 1919, the assessed value of all taxable property in the state was \$4,503,980,981. The state tax levy was \$17,432,512.04. The rate per thousand dollars of assessed valuation was \$3.87."

"In 1920, the assessed value will be approximately \$4,800,000,000, and the state tax has been apportioned at \$17,378,328.35. The approximate rate per thousand of valuation is \$3.62."

"The taxes for each of these two years were almost double the highest amount ever previously collected for state purposes; and it was thought that the limit of taxation had nearly been reached. But this does not seem to be the case."

"The requests and estimates of our departments, boards, and institutions submitted to the budget commission for the biennial period of 1921 and 1922 show for the year of 1922, the sum of \$32,173,174.28. Besides this sum the mill tax for the university, the Agricultural College,

the highway improvement bonds, together with interest on the war loan, and the amount necessary to complete the state office building and general purpose requirements, will amount to \$7,875,000; or a total for the year 1922 of \$40,048,174.28."

"For the year 1923, the sums requested in the tentative budget total \$26,140,928.83; and the mill tax for the university, the Agricultural College, highway improvement, and other fund requirements total \$625,000, or a total for the year of 1923 of \$32,765,928.83; and a grand total for the biennial period of \$72,814,103.11."

"These figures do not include any expenditures of the highway department for these two years. The estimate of this department for the year 1922 is \$3,357,050; and for 1923, \$3,550,750."

"Estimating the state revenues from sources other than general taxation, such as fees, licenses, etc., applicable to budget requirements, based upon the estimates of the different departments, bonds and institutions, the state should receive \$3,398,615 for the year 1922; and for 1923, \$3,447,353."

"Deducting these amounts from the total asked for these respective years, we should have the sum of \$36,649,559.28 raised by general taxation for the year 1922; and \$39,318,575.83, raised in like manner for the year 1923."

"Upon this basis the tax rate for 1922, using an estimate of \$5,000,000,000 as the assessed value of taxable property will be \$7.33; and \$5.86 for the year 1923."

\$7.33 Tax Rate Possible

These figures by no means complete the story. The auditor general informs me that there is a deficit in the state treasury of approximately \$6,000,000 with a strong likelihood that it will be considerably augmented by the close of the current fiscal year, namely June 30, 1921."

"A compilation of the budget requests for 1922 discloses that an appropriation of \$17,059,541.54 is asked for capital outlay including purchase of lands, new buildings and equipment. This sum does not include anything for the completion of the state office building, which, it is estimated will cost in excess of \$1,000,000. It thus appears that the capital outlay requests for 1922 alone will exceed the total state tax for the year 1922."

"Again by act 25 of the last special session there will be levied a one-half mill tax on the assessed valuation for 1921 and each year thereafter to be used in payment of interest on road bonds and in reduction of the yearly bond issue of \$5,000,000. If bonds are issued to the limit allowable under this law by 1923 we will have outstanding a total issue of \$15,067,000, carrying an interest charge of \$753,350, with nothing in sight to retire maturities excepting the power of taxation."

Recommends New Tax Methods

While Mr. Groesbeck did not commit himself to a definite change in the present method of levying taxes, it is quite apparent from what he had to say upon the matter that he has some particular change in mind. There is some conjecture as to whether Gov. Groesbeck is in favor of a state income tax. If he is, he has undoubtedly been converted to the income tax at a comparatively recent date for if we remember correctly he was quoted in the press only a few months ago as saying that he was opposed to that form of taxation. It is to be greatly hoped that the governor has become better in-

Groesbeck's "Economy" Program

Below are some of the high lights in Gov. Groesbeck's message to the legislature:

Reduction of taxes and adoption of new tax methods.

Creation of Department of Agriculture to take over duties of animal industry, state veterinary board, state apiary inspector, commissioner of immigration, geological survey, Michigan Agricultural Fair Commission, inspection of nurseries and orchards, agricultural division of the state department, inspection of seeds and fertilizers.

State ownership and control of the Michigan State Fair.

A more rigid conservation policy with respect to natural resources, including reforestation, increased protection of forests, fish and game.

State ownership and development of water power.

Creation of State Industrial Department to take over all duties of commissions whose work relates in any way to labor and industry.

Naming of an administrative board, to consist of at least five elective state officers in addition to the Governor, which should have general supervision over all state business.

Revisement and reformation of State Budget system to make it a thoroughly useful and responsible body.

Better educational facilities for rural children.

Revision of corporation laws.

More human treatment of prisoners and treatment of mental and physical defectives.

Repeal of law creating Michigan Community Council Commission.

State Aid for disabled veterans of the world war and their dependents.

formed upon the advantages and justice of the income tax and is now prepared to sponsor such a tax in this state. We know of no other method of taxation which he could have had in mind when he wrote the following:

"About 80 per cent of our total taxes now falls upon real estate and 20 per cent on personality. It is a settled proposition, not only that personality does not bear its just share of taxation, but that it is practically impossible to make it do so. Experience everywhere has demonstrated this."

"It is my judgement after a careful survey of these matters, that the burden of taxation cannot be much increased, so far as realty is concerned; and that if the legitimate requirements of the state on account of its more extended activity in numerous lines are such as to make additional revenues necessary, then it becomes a question of providing them from other and different sources. Various methods of securing a more equitable distribution of the tax burden have been recommended by the state tax commission. All of them have in some form been adopted in other states and so far ascertainable are giving general satisfaction. Our endeavor should be to solve the problem in an equitable manner."

"It may, however, not be impertinent for me to hazard the opinion that the burdens of taxation are becoming all too onerous. It seems to be the practice to constantly increase them. The reasons for this are not always confined to actual necessities or to an extension of the functions of government. A considerable portion is attributable to extravagance and waste."

"Therefore, before it is determined that more taxes should be levied, we should make a studious effort to eliminate the last vestige of wastefulness in connection with administrative affairs."

Administrative Board

Mr. Groesbeck would centralize authority, eliminate duplication and fix responsibility through the appointment of an administrative board consisting of the governor and not less than five other elective state officers. This is the nearest approach which the Governor makes to the plan that has been adopted in Illinois and which was the leading plank in Milo Campbell's platform. Upon this subject he voices himself as follows:

"In some states they have abolished all their institutional boards, and named a central salaried board, or director in their stead. The advocates of the single board or officer with pay, point out that by so centralizing responsibility the executive can be held to direct accountability to the people. While this to some extent may be true, on the other hand, there is a middle ground which it seems can be taken without uprooting all of our non-salaried boards, many of which have been and are rendering splendid service."

"The experience one obtains from close contact with state affairs brings home the realization that the most glaring defect of our present system is the failure to provide responsible supervision of state expenditures subsequent to appropriation by the legislature and the utter lack of any well defined financial and business policy. We have many examples of this unfortunate condition which are proving most costly. To remedy this situation an administrative board, consisting of at least five elective state officers, and the governor, should be established and given general supervision

of all state business and expenditures, with the veto power in the governor. Through such an agency, first hand responsibility of the constitutional officers of the state to the people could be secured, and the old and discredited practice of creating new boards and commissions on the slightest pretext discontinued."

"There is nothing new in this suggestion except as applied to public business. Every successful private corporation has such a board, and its officers and agents are made subjects to its control."

Better Rural Education

It is gratifying to note that Mr. Groesbeck has given some thought to the disparity between the educational advantages enjoyed by the children of the city and the country. He acknowledges that the children of the farming community do not have the opportunities for an education which are enjoyed by the children of the urban centers. He says: "In a democracy all should receive the benefit of the best education obtainable; and while we are proud of our higher institutions of learning, we must not forget that after all the common school is the college of the average man and woman. It is such schools, and particularly those in rural districts, which should receive the attention of the legislature at this time."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Frank Vandenboom, upper peninsula farmer, heads important committee on taxation.

Some surprise is felt that Gov. Groesbeck made no reference to the state constabulary in his message to the legislature. It is said that at one time he was opposed to the organization, but has since been converted. It is rumored that he will make recommendations at a future date relative to the work of the police.

Fred L. Warner, speaker of the House, acts as if he was going to "deliver the goods." He has already smashed one precedent "as old as the legislature itself," in refusing chairmanships to any member of the important ways and means committee. He also cautioned the members of the House that the fact that the House was solidly Republican did not give them license to disregard the wishes of the people of the state, but really increased the responsibility placed on them by the lack of a minority check. Speaker Warner has no use for the professional lobbyist and if he has his way about it gentlemen of that ilk will be kept out of the legislative chambers.

The friends of Sen. Herbert F. Baker are slightly resentful of the treatment which he received when the committee appointments were handed out by Lieut Gov. Read. Baker, a thorough progressive, friend of agriculture, veteran legislator, former speaker of the House, and a leader in the last session, was given the chairmanship of probably the most unimportant committee in the Senate—the Normal Schools. This slight to real ability and leadership is likely to react upon Mr. Read even in the eyes of many who do not at all times agree with "Herb's" aggressive views.

In the person of Hon. George Lord, former state tax commissioner, the House has a member of great ability and wide experience especially as a student of tax problems. Prior to his election Mr. Lord was an exponent of the income tax. We trust his views have not changed since the people of Detroit, who are notoriously opposed to the income tax, have elected him to the legislature.

Beginning next week Sen. Herbert F. Baker will "Lift the Lid at Lansing" for the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER. Watch for his initial letter.

Co-operation as Practiced by Colorado Farmers

Farmers Buy Coal Mine and also Learn How to Sell Their Own Products to Make a Profit

By R. P. CRAWFORD

THIS IS a story of how one organization of Colorado farmers challenged the big coal interests by buying a mine of their own, of how for nearly the last quarter of a century the Colorado beekeepers have set their own honey price and have had their own marketing organization, and of how this fall the Brighton cabbage producers for once bucked up against the power of the big Denver commission houses and dictated their own marketing policy. Altogether it is a story of as resourceful and vigorous work on the part of farmers' organizations as can be found anywhere. It would be possible to tell also of the work of a half-dozen or so other Colorado farm marketing plans, but for the most part this article will confine itself to those features which make Colorado rather unique in these lines.

When I walked into the offices of the Equity Union in Denver I noticed that the door also bore the inscription stating that it was the headquarters of a coal company. As a general thing, I had understood that farmers' organizations did not have offices in the same room with big corporations which operate coal mines and the like, but I soon found that the Jewell Coal Company was nothing more or less than a company owned by the Equity Union. Arch Bean, a young business man who has made the coal business his life work, was in charge of the office. Like many other co-operative organizations, the Equity Union supplies its own coal yards with coal. But this association has gone a step further and gone into the actual mining business.

Coal Supply Cut Off

"The Equity Union had succeeded in putting three coal companies on the map, and then when we had just got well started, they cut us off," said Mr. Bean. "One company cut off our supply of coal without warning, while another began to let us down easy and shipped only 50 cars when it should have been 500 cars. I have been in the coal business long enough to know most of the coal men in Colorado from A to Z, and I began to see what they were up to. It was going to be necessary for us to have a regular supply of coal. Of course as you know the demand for coal the last few years has been such that no one needed a jobber to sell it. The buyers have been waiting.

"For some time I had had my eye on a mine down near Walsenburg, south of Pueblo. I had been studying the proposition for a couple of years and finally early this year succeeded in getting an option. It provided that we must pay \$2,000 January 28; \$10,000 February 15, and the balance of \$65,000 March 15. The first thing we knew we had the coal mine on our hands and \$63,000 to pay. A letter was sent to every Equity Union with which we transacted coal business. Meetings were held at various places in eastern Colorado. Five thousand dollars was raised at Yuma; in fact, the first two and a half days we had raised \$17,000 and we raised \$18,000 the next week.

"The idea was to raise just enough money to finish paying for the mine. We shall not try to sell coal cheaper than the market price, but we shall pro-rate the profits back to the locals which invested it. Eventually it is our plan for each local to have \$1,000 worth of stock and reduce the large amount held by the few. Our idea is also to lay up a surplus. Under the plan of operation followed by most coal companies of building a surplus, we shall have our money back in seven years, even if we do not show a dollar's profit in dividends."

That is not all of the story, however, for the Equity Union has now become interested in a coal mine up in Routt county, in northern Colorado. There a working interest in

a coal company has been purchased for approximately \$30,000. The mine in southern Colorado turns out approximately 150 tons a day, and this possibly can be greatly increased. The Routt county mine turns out 650 tons a day. It will probably surprise most people, however, to know that this branch of the Equity Union in Denver handles 2,000 cars, or about 800,000 tons of coal a year. At the present time it will be necessary to buy coal from two other mines, but the union will never again be in the position where it can be starved out by the big companies. In the territories served by

Producers' Association is a story of one of the oldest co-operative organizations in that state. In fact, 22 years ago there was no established honey market in Colorado. The commission men bought whenever the spirit moved them, paid whatever they wanted to, and the producer had nothing to say about it. At that time it was estimated that it cost \$2.25 to produce a case of honey, containing approximately twenty-four sections and weighing around twenty-two pounds. The commission men were offering only \$1.65 and \$1.75 a case. The beekeepers held a meeting and were of one mind



Market Street, Denver, where prices of Colorado farmers' products have heretofore been "fixed."

the Denver office are 140 elevators, stores, and coal yards. Business is transacted with locals as far east as Bloomington, Nebraska, and Dresden, Kansas, and as far south as Dalhart, Texas. In fact, business is transacted in the states of Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado and even in the Dakotas. Last year \$6,700 was pro-rated back to the local of the coal business, before the Equity Union had even engaged in the mining business.

Mr. Bean, however, believes that the biggest opportunity in co-operative buying lies in the brokerage business. He does the buying for approximately ten lumber yards in that district. "It is needless to suppose that a manufacturer will not listen to co-operative enterprises when they have ordered nearly a million pounds of binder twine," said Mr. Bean. "That appears to be a most satisfactory way of handling things in the mercantile line instead of trying to carry a big stock of goods on hand."

There is more and more tendency for co-operative enterprises to pay better salaries. Mr. Bean cited the instance of one elevator which now pays its manager \$300 a month and house rent free. However, a single elevator run by the Equity Union paid \$49,000 profit in one year and another elevator \$64,000, the latter being at St. Francis, Kansas.

The story of the Colorado Honey

that something should be done. They did not know exactly what, but each one present put in 25 cents to start off the co-operative marketing of Colorado honey.

As Frank Rauffuss, secretary and manager of the association, told the story, a buyer was found for one carload of honey at \$2.40. Soon another car was ordered, and the honey producers had to hustle around to get up enough to fill it. They had no place of business and when the car was set on the sidetrack all the beekeepers would bring in their honey. Today 400 producers are members of the association, some in Wyoming and Montana—as far north as Billings—besides members in Colorado. The plan of organization is to have enough members in any locality to make possible carload shipments of honey from a single point. Wherever the honey is shipped, some one from the Denver office usually is delegated to inspect the honey. The association stands back of any shipment it makes.

"We are not soliciting members," said Mr. Rauffuss. "If any producer thinks they can get along without the association, it is all right with us." Formerly members were charged 10 per cent for marketing, but that has since been reduced to 5 per cent plus some small additional charges, depending on how much

work the association does for the producer. For instance, in Denver there is a warehouse on Market St. where producers may avail themselves of storage facilities for 3.2 cents a case. If there has to be special work done in grading honey another small fee is charged. The plan has always been to pay 8 per cent dividends on the stock, the balance of the money being pro-rated according to the business done. At the present time 4 per cent dividends are paid and the other 4 per cent on the stock is credited to the building fund, thereby increasing the value of the stock. The association is capitalized for \$100,000, and so far, \$37,000 worth of stock has been sold.

There are both contract and non-contract members. A contract member agrees to deliver 90 per cent of his product to the association and to buy his supplies of the association. He puts up a bond to guarantee his fulfillment of the contract. Contract members always receive preference in the selling of honey, that is, their honey will be sold first, other things being equal. The association thought it a somewhat radical procedure to force all members to turn over all of their output to the association, since many of them can supply a local market to very good advantage.

The association always sets a price on the honey and then it is a question of whether the market will stand it. Of course no effort is made to boost the price out of reason. A careful study is made of all market reports, and a fair price is determined for the year. The association is also endeavoring to popularize the honey business by conducting a mail order campaign.

Cabbage Growers Organize

The summer of 1920 saw a big awakening along co-operative marketing lines in Colorado. Last summer the Northern Colorado Cabbage Growers' Co-operative Association was formed at Brighton, as well as the Colorado Cabbage Exchange at the same place, while the Colorado Vegetable Growers' Co-operative Association was organized in the city of Denver. All of these organizations are for the purpose of co-operative marketing.

Probably no vegetable marketing organization has had such an exciting time as has the Colorado Cabbage Exchange this fall. It has approximately 800 members, practically all of them living fairly close to Brighton in the cabbage district north of Denver. Cabbage was selling from 30 to 40 cents a hundred pounds late last summer. At this price the growers practically refused to move it. A group of them got busy at Brighton, formed an exchange, and raised the price to 60 cents. At the time cabbage was at its low mark, only about 200 out of approximately 3,000 cars had moved from the cabbage district. It was explained that it costs 50 cents a hundred pounds to produce the cabbage. A farmers' and merchants' association called a meeting at the little town of Brighton, W. C. Hood, Jr., the president of the association, almost automatically became sales manager of the exchange. The preliminary finances were taken care of from contributions from farmers and business men of the cabbage district. Since 3,000 acres had been planted to cabbage in this district the past year it meant a big thing to both country and town people. The latter part of August a mass meeting was called at which 350 growers were in attendance. A committee of seven were appointed to meet every afternoon at Brighton and offer all of the cabbage of the district for sale, also fixing the prices for the next day. This committee was authorized by each grower to act as agent in shipping cabbage.

The shippers and commission men
(Continued on page 19)

CABBAGE BURSTING IN THE FIELDS

Thousands of dollars worth of cabbage could have been shipped at forty cents. Many poor growers who are renters need the money badly to meet their obligations.

WHY DON'T SOME OF THESE FELLOWS, WHO SAY CABBAGE IS WORTH SIXTY CENTS,

Buy a few cars at this price, if they are the farmers' friend.

**Talk is cheap
MONEY IS WHAT COUNTS**

What will the Renter do when his notes fall due. Will the sixty cent man go his security for renewals.

Circulars such as this, were distributed throughout the cabbage district around Brighton.

Packers Master Minds Behind Board of Trade

"Big Five" Have Hand in Great Bear Raid Staged Against Farmers' Markets

By H. H. MACK

THE CHICAGO Board of Trade is inseparably associated with the live stock and general commodity markets of the country and the Chicago packing house outfits, commonly known as the Big Five, are the connecting links. The connection between the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago live stock marketing system, is intimate and vital, price fluctuations in one being promptly felt in the other. For more than 50 years, the big Chicago packers have exerted an important influence over the live stock and provision trade of this country but for the last 20 years they have been complete masters of the situation; one of the most important and effective aids, which the packers have utilized in securing control of the American live stock and commodity situation, has been the listing of mess pork, lard and ribs in the option division of the Board of Trade.

In no other country in the known world has the packing house business been brought up to such wonderful efficiency. The achievements, in connection with the complete utilization and saving of all by-products developed in the slaughter of domestic animals, reads like a fairy tale. All the details of organization and operation, of killing and curing plants and systems of storage and distribution have been brought up to a standing of absolute efficiency that has never been attained by any other line of business in this or any other country. The Chicago packers have located branch packing plants and distributing depots all over the western hemisphere and throughout Europe. Another tremendous achievement, the credit for which must be given to the big packers, has been the bringing about of a uniformity in packing house products. It cannot be denied, then, that the modern packing house methods are thorough and efficient and that they are up to the minute in everything that stands for perfection in the realm of manufacturing, scientific refrigeration and prompt distribution.

In placing an estimate upon the value of the modern packing-house business, the important of having located, at the Chicago stock yards, packing plants that will purchase, slaughter and properly care for a million hogs in a month should not be over-looked. An institution is very useful and important that will cure and preserve the meat from such a tremendous crop of hogs, making a uniform finished product that will satisfy the most fastidious taste. It was during the late war that Americans learned what it meant to belong to a country which had at its command so wonderful a thing as the modern packing house.

The fact of the matter is, however, that the average American regards the big packer with a mixed feeling. He really don't know whether to be proud of him or ashamed of him, he has heard so much about the under-

IN CONNECTION with the situation confronting the farmers and live-stock producers of the country, Thos. E. Wilson of Chicago, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, states:

"Consumers are not fully conscious either of the hardships of the farmers or of the influence misfortunes affecting the farmers have on the prosperity of the country as a whole.

"Rapidly declining values are a severe trial in any business but particularly so in agriculture, since the farmers' turnover is so very slow. By the time he markets his products the level of prices can have fallen tremendously since the time he purchased his feed and other supplies.

"It is estimated that if present farm prices should be the final prices, the farmers would actually get for the four crops, oats, wheat, corn and cotton, \$2,057,000,000 less than the actual cost of production.

"We are all affected at the present time by the same economic forces, but the general downward trend of prices has fallen on the farmer with greater severity than on any other group, not so much because prices for farm products have fallen more in proportion than other prices but because farming, with its slow turnover, is less capable of adjusting itself to rapid and great declines in values. It is unfortunate that this readjustment could not have been extended over a longer period of time, so that it would have been effected by graduation and not by a perpendicular drop.—Wall Street Journal.

handed tricks that he has been guilty of in building up his wonderful business.

Both Ends Against the Middle

The statement above, that the live stock market is linked with the grain market by the options of mess pork, lard and ribs is, of course, true but in actual practice, the live stock market is in the middle, between the "upper and the nether millstones" as it were and it sometimes happens, during the season of plentiful supplies, that prices are ground down, far below the actual cost of production. In his study of market quotations, the reader has, without doubt, often noted the apparent influence of a weak speculative provision market upon the selling price of live hogs. Live hog prices are also very sensitive to fluctuations in the selling price of grain futures. Under normal conditions, it is well-nigh impossible for both grain and provisions to go down, on the Board of Trade, without producing a slump in live hog prices. It will be seen, then, that the packer-speculator has two chances to produce a break in the live hog market if, by any means he can succeed in manipulating either the grain or the provision market.

Quite naturally, the question may be asked: What does it mean to manipulate the market? Another question is quite often asked by those not familiar with Board of Trade practices: Why is it that insiders nearly always win and outsiders nearly always lose? In order to properly understand the option deal, it will be necessary for the reader to remember that a record is kept of every transaction made on the Chicago Board of Trade; in this record are two columns, one for purchases and one for sales. The insider, having access to the record, foots up the two columns and plays the market for a sure winner. If the market is over-sold he buys and slips out with a profit while the shorts are evening up. If

the market is over bought, he sells and again slips out with a profit while the long holders are running to cover. Starting fake rumors of crop damage or great over supplies is another method of market manipulation. The modern option operator is an adept in "slap-stick" methods and all of the other buncombe that can be utilized to frighten the inexperienced speculator and induce him to let go of his holdings at the wrong time.

The Bureau of Statistics

The big packer organizations have developed the most complete and effective system of crop reporting and news gathering that has ever been known; their agents are stationed throughout the corn and hog-growing districts of the west and the facts that they furnish make it possible for their employers to estimate, very closely, the number of hogs, cattle and sheep that will be available, far ahead of the time they actually arrive in the market. It should be remembered, however, that the facts that are collected by the packer bureau of statistics, are for the private use of the packers and the fact, that they completely control and dominate the live stock and commodity markets of the country, shows how effectively they use them.

As has been stated before in this series of articles, a comparatively small coterie of brokers and pit traders completely control Board of Trade operations; the Big 5 are the recognized leaders of the steering committee referred to. They are the power behind the throne and theirs the master minds that plan and direct the great slaughter parties that are pulled off in the grain and provision pits of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Packer's Buying Methods

Under existing conditions, the American live stock grower is completely at the mercy of the big packer out-

fits and he will never be permitted to make a dollar for himself until these "gentlemen of the road" are made to release their strangle grip on his throat. In the live stock markets of the country, the representatives of the packers employ every known artifice to pound down values so that they can secure the stock at prices, that to the producer, net an amount that is far below the cost of production. For example, often when big runs appear in the market, all of the packer buyers, by previous arrangement, stay away from the yards until late in the afternoon, when they do make an appearance, they pound down prices far below the prevailing scale of values.

Whenever shippers have been free buyers in the Chicago market, hog owners have received fair prices but whenever they have dropped out, values have taken a dizzy slump of from \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

"A Perpendicular Drop"

In the boxing on this page we print an interview given out by Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, the organization which, by the way, furnishes, on short notice, the particular brand of "statistics" which is needed for any emergency in connection with live stock or speculative provision markets; these are certainly honeyed words and they should go a long way toward healing the gaping wounds left by a recent loss of more than two billions of dollars on four of the farmers staple crops. It is not a trifle strange that Mr. Wilson says nothing about the slump in live stock prices? When he speaks of "a perpendicular drop" no explanation or foot notes will be needed to make the American farmer understand what he means. The grower or shipper who has had a shipment of live stock in the Chicago market on one of those days, when all of the packer buyers by previous arrangement stayed out of the market, knows very well what is meant by the words, "a perpendicular drop."

In the opinion of the writer, no more insincere and hypocritical words, than those used by Mr. Wilson to express his deep solicitude for the American farmer in his time of great need, were ever spoken. Those who understand the situation best know perfectly well that the sudden break, in the price of farm products, was deliberately planned by the men who manufacture and merchandise the products of the farm; they could have "graduated" the drop had they seen fit but, as usual, they were out after the farmers' scalp and they got it. The stage was set, everything was put in order to suit the purposes of the "steering committee," the trap was sprung and chaos reigned. If the Committee of 17 or any other organization wish to reach the men who control the destinies of the Chicago Board of Trade and, incidentally, the live stock market, as well, let them train their guns on the Chicago packing house gang.

Handy Hiram

A Gas Attack

by Grinnell



Spanning the Water Highways of Great Lakes

Many Reasons Why a Detroit-Windsor, Ontario Bridge Will be a Benefit to Michigan

By EMMY MATT RUSH

WHEN the contemplated new bridge spans the waters of the Great Lakes where these flow through the straits between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, for the second time in history will the shores of America and Canada be thus intimately connected.

The necessity for the construction of a Detroit-Windsor, Ontario, bridge is paramount with the industrial needs of this rapidly advancing territory in activities commercial and industrial. The present plan contemplates the building of a suspension bridge similar to that of Brooklyn, with a 1770 foot span, and to cost approximately \$28,000,000.00.

The plans under contemplation call for two 28-foot roadways, two 7-foot sidewalk, two tram car tracks, and four railway tracks. The span will of necessity be over one hundred feet high for the Great Lakes Carrier agreement calls for a clearance of 110 feet at the center of the Detroit river to cover every emergency, and the necessity of requirements for wireless masts!

With this height in view it was necessary to consider carefully the length of the highway approaches to the bridge. These will be approximately 2,000 feet long, with a four per cent. grade. The railway approaches upon the other hand will be about one mile in length with one and one-half per cent. grades.

A bridge to cross the waters of the Straits at this point has been long a subject of serious consideration, the main hindrance in the past having been the great depth of the bed rock in the river bottom at this point. It now seems feasible to span the river with a suspension bridge erected under the pneumatic process.

The lowest estimate of passengers carried annually between Detroit and the Border Cities of Walkerville, (home of Canadian Club Whiskey) Windsor and Sandwich, Ontario, is 10,585,000 persons. Approximately 521,950 automobiles cross the river annually 73,000 automobile trucks and 1,000 teams.

With the increasing industrial activities and consequent population of this vicinity, due to automobiles, it has been considered safe to estimate a one hundred per cent increase in these figures before many years.

Although considered an important commercial factor under British control and possession, navigation and the commercial utilization of these waters, like unto everything else pertaining to American advancement made but little progress until AFTER American possession.

When the American colonists from the east and the south after the close of the Revolutionary War, entered the Great Lakes territory, this historic and beautiful stretch of laughing waters known as "The Straits of Detroit" began to breathe the life anew.

As late as 1796 under English possession, the largest vessel built by the English was the sailing vessel, General Gage, with a carrying capacity of 154 tons. The General Gage made its maiden trip upon the water highways of the Great Lakes in the year 1771.

Compared with this, let us note the average freighter now plying these waters. These modern American-made vessels carry an average cargo of approximately 8,000 tons—equivalent to the tonnage of approximately four hundred freight cars.

With these figures in mind, it is interesting to note that one vessel passes the port of Detroit every nine minutes during the "open" or sailing season. Because of extreme

weather, heavy snows, moving ice floes and lake storms, the navigable season in this territory necessarily closes with the first approach of winter, and remains closed until all of the ice from the Upper Lakes, as Superior and Huron are locally known, passes in to the southern lake region, there to evaporate beneath the warm breath of a Lake Erie spring-time.

As late as 1825 a horse power ferry handled the interchange of traffic, freight and passenger, between Detroit and the Border Towns of Canada. Propelled by six over-worked horses, this

not established until 1834, and in 1841 approximately 50 steamboats and sailing vessels were operating upon these waters.

These figures compared with present day operations the growth industrially and commercially of Great Lakes navigation seems almost incredible.

Some of the largest ship building plants of the Great Lakes territory are located upon the water front between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie. Before the war these specialized in passenger steamers and lake freighters. During the duration of the war these yards turned their entire output, force and capital over to the government and upon the Fourth of July, 1918, one of these plants launched FOUR 260 foot vessels as a fitting Fourth of July celebration and contribution to Uncle Sam's fleet!

The Detroit lake yards taken as a whole, launched

ed eleven vessels that day, and in the year that witnessed the signing of the armistice, one of these plants had launched THIRTY ships!

Even before Detroit's recent and furious expansion it was found necessary to relieve the congestion upon the water highway at its front door, for with one freighter passing every nine minutes, and huge transports carrying entire train loads of freight and passenger between the Canadian and American shores of the Detroit river at this point, the congested condition of the water front forcibly retarded the propitious handling of the ever-increasing traffic.

This resulted in the construction of a tunnel under the waters of the earth for the handling of a large percentage of the freight and passenger traffic.

A trench was excavated out of the rock bottom of the river bed, and and huge steel tubes in sections of 20 feet were sunk therein and covered with a concrete enclosure. Each of these separated by a concrete wall the full height of tube, tubes contains two tracks, creating fundamentally

two separate tunnels, altho built as one.

The work on this tunnel commenced in October, 1906, and the tunnel was completed and ready for use in October, 1910.

The tubes are lighted with electricity thru-out, and the trains are carried through by electrically propelled engines.

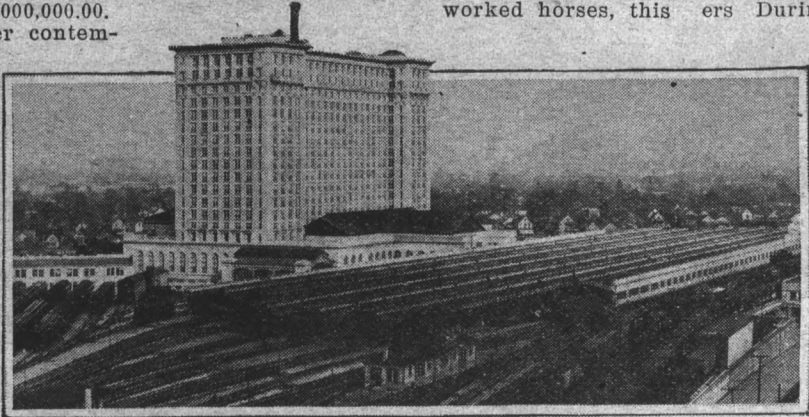
The sub-aqua length of the tunnel is 2,665

feet. The Canadian approach and open cut measures 6,449 feet and the American or Detroit approach and open cut measures 3,658 feet, total length of tunnel measuring 12,772 feet!

The old-fashioned ferry boats, huge river transports, and the sub-aqua tunnel, faithful enough in their turn, are today insufficient to carry the ever-increasing commercial demands made of them, and for the second time in the history of America its soil will be linked with that of Canada by an international span crossing the waters of the Great Lakes chain. The first international bridge between the States and Canada is the cantilever or jack-knife bridge at the Soo.

Many Detroit industrial plants already have branches located in the Border Cities across the waters and along the Canadian shores of the Detroit river. The new Steel Town of Ojibway will soon open its doors, adding to the already over-crowded conditions of this automotive center. It is here that the United States Steel Corporation's Canadian project is nearing completion under the auspices of the Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, incorporated under the laws of Canada.

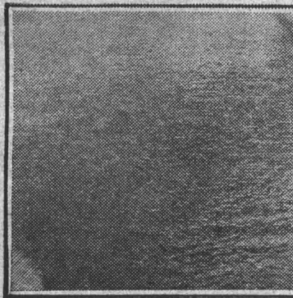
The new bridge across the Detroit river will pierce a territory placid and peaceful where life flows along in an Eden of contentment and pastoral environment. Crossing the Detroit river in one of Detroit's ferry boats, within the short space of half an hour, one finds an old-world atmosphere in a paradise of peace and quiet. How long this pastoral tranquility will survive the wheels of commerce that are rapidly being loosed therein, none can say. For with the completion of the contemplated Detroit-Windsor bridge, and the lowering of the gates of the Lakes to-Ocean-Tide-Water Way, the commercial strides of this territory will exceed even that of the proverbial small town of the oldtime West that sprang into life and activity over night upon what was yesterday an expanse of prairie primeval.



Tracks leading to Detroit's Sub-Aqua tunnel

little conveyance measured but fifty feet in length.

In 1835 there were 82 Detroit-owned vessels plying the waters of the Great Lakes, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,913 tons! The first regular line of boats for passenger travel between Detroit and Chicago, the two "miracle" towns of the last century, was



Water Highway of Detroit, showing the Canadian Border Cities beyond, soon to be crossed with a 1,770-foot Suspension Bridge.

Death by Gas Accumulating in Silo

WE HAVE spoken several times of the great danger which comes from gas accumulating in the bottom of silos. Word now comes of a sad accident in Maryland which should be a warning to all our readers. In Harford county, Maryland, Mr. Samuel Poplin had two large stone and concrete silos on his farm. They were built together, with division walls between, each about 10 x 15 feet and 30 feet high. Only one silo was to be filled this year, and this was partly filled up. The lower entrance into the silo No. 2 was closed and this cut off the bottom circulation of air. Mr. Poplin's two boys, 10 and 15 years old, were playing about the silo and dropped one of their shoes down into it. This silo had been filled the day before up and above the lower entrance. The boy begged his father for permission to go down into the silo and get the shoe. After some hesitation Mr. Poplin put a rope down into the silo and promised to hold it while the boy went down after the shoe. A short distance down the rope the boy suddenly shouted that he was blinded. Mr. Poplin thought that the youth had been confused in the darkness and told him to come back at once. The child was apparently unconscious by this time, for his father called him repeatedly, but received no answer. The other boy, 15 years old then asked to go down and find out what the trouble was. The father hesitated, but thought that the first boy had bumped his head on the sides of the silo and was dazed at the bottom, so he let the other boy go down in search. The second boy disappeared in the darkness of the silo, and silence fell upon them. The father leaned over the top and called repeatedly to his boys but received no answer. Thoroughly alarmed he ran to a neighboring farm and obtained help from his neighbor. This man remembered

about the dangerous gas but with great courage tied a handkerchief over his face and a rope under his arms and was lowered into the silo. A little more than half way down he began to feel the effects of the gas, and creeping about he found the bodies of the two boys. One of them was still breathing but the man fell unconscious before he could bring the boy out. Mr. Poplin finally succeeded in pulling his neighbor from the silo and then telephoned for aid. Neighbors, including two doctors rushed to the farm at once. One of them brought a gas mask with him, but even with this it was found impossible for anyone to live in the silo. The neighbor in the meantime was revived. They finally thought of the corn blower which had been used in blowing the silage into the pit. This was started down into the silo and after half an hour's use several men went down through the lower door. The two lifeless bodies of the little boys were found on the silage and the doctors said they had been dead for more than two hours.

The gas which caused this tragedy was carbon dioxide which is always formed by fermentation in the silo when the doors are closed and there is no escape for the gas. It is heavier than air and remains at the bottom. A lighted lantern was lowered into this silo and immediately the light went out, a sure indication that human life cannot endure in such a place. This sad accident should be a warning to all who have anything to do with silos. The danger comes after the closed silo has remained unopened for several hours. If the lower doors are left open the gas will generally leak away, and no one should ever dream of entering such a silo in the morning until the blower has been worked into it for at least half an hour.

—Rural New Yorker.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THE PROMISE of an early improvement in the general business outlook, is already something more than a fair promise for future fulfillment; it is already an actuality. It need no longer be said that there are encouraging signs of a coming business revival for the revival is already an accomplished fact. Laboring men are being called back to their work by the thousand; in some cases, at lower wages, it is true, but they are to be given an opportunity to help in bringing back the full measure of industrial prosperity to the undertakings of which they have come to be regarded as an integral part. That the resumption of manufacturing, in a small way, must be regarded as an experiment, is universally conceded and the success, of this experimental test, will depend very much upon the attitude of labor; if the men, who are called back at this time, speed up production and give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, it will, in many cases, mean an early restoration of the former wage scale, but with much more satisfactory records of average daily production.

There have been many business developments, since the beginning of the new year, that are encouraging to those, who for many weary weeks, have been looking for indications of returning prosperity, the most important of which are perhaps the appearance of a dependable market demand for many staple commodities which, for many months have

been positively without a definite market value. An increased demand for all grades of leather is noted and, based directly upon this fact, is a marked improvement in the hide market which has been on the down grade for the past six months. Spot cotton and cotton futures have responded, promptly, to the resumption of manufacturing on the part of many of the cotton mills of the country. Information, given out by some of the leading manufacturers of clothing, indicates that a marked resumption of buying operations is taking place in this department of the trade; that stocks, now in the hands of retailers, are down very close to the "empty shelf" basis is a fact of common knowledge, making it certain, that when once the buying of goods for spring trade, gets fairly under way, the volume of business will be large.

During the first week in the new year, a marked revival in the demand for stock in motor manufact-

uring enterprises and related industries such as steel, pig iron, and rubber, has been noted; during all last week, on the New York Stock Exchange motors and other industrial securities showed a steady gain, evidently, in anticipation of a partial resumption of manufacturing operations and a large increase in bona fide orders for many of the leading articles of manufacture for early spring delivery. Among the companies that are mentioned as ready to begin manufacturing cars on a limited scale are the Oakland, the Studebaker Corporation, Pierce-Arrow and the Packard Motor Co. The Continental Motors are also slated to resume operations next week; the discouraging feature, in connection with the local situation, is the lack of information concerning the probable future of the Ford Motor Co., of Highland Park. It is evident that no immediate resumption of manufacturing operations is contemplated by Mr. Ford, who, it is definitely stated, has cancelled all orders for material that enter into the manufacture of the Ford motor cars and trucks.

The recent announcement of President Harding, of the Federal Reserve banking system, that all danger of an acute financial crisis is past is surely reassuring but simultaneously with this announcement, comes the information that the credit situation in many foreign countries is rapidly approaching the critical stage. The recent rise in the value of the English pound sterling is partly accounted for by the fact that arrangements have been practically made by which the loans due this country from the British government, will be exchanged for securities bearing deferred dates of payment.

One of the most disquieting rumors that has gained currency, of late in Michigan agricultural circles, has to do with the interest rates that farmers, in some parts of the state, are asked to pay on renewals and new loans, undertaken in connection with live stock feeding operations and much-needed farm improvements; it appears that the big Chicago packers have sent notices to all of the banks in the state, that they will pay 8 per cent interest on all surplus funds which these institutions may have to spare and farmers, needing financial accommodations, are asked to meet this competition.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 11, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.98	1.87 1/2	2.05 1/2
No. 2 White	1.95		
No. 2 Mixed	1.95		2.02 1/2
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	2.46	No. 2 White	2.44
Detroit		No. 2 Mixed	2.44

Nearly all the reports we can gather this week on wheat are to the effect that the tone is "very, decidedly, unusually" bullish. A large number of factors are held accountable for the strength of this market. Of foremost importance, in our judgment, is the falling off of supplies. Wheat is simply not coming to market in the quantities needed. The bears have tried to fool themselves in believing that tax-paying time and a tight money situation would force the farmers to unload, but the farmers have deceived them! Exports are picking up every day.

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Wheat shows considerable strength. Corn easy. Oats firm. Beans in demand.

CHICAGO—Wheat market active. Other grains weak. Hogs and provisions off.

(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.)

The bears have been prating about the superior inducements offered to exporters by Argentine, but the latest news from that country is to the effect that a tax on exports makes American wheat the most desirable purchase. Other factors which have affected wheat advantageously include a decided improvement in exchange, confirmation of famine in India, and the practical certainty that the Fordney tariff bill will become a law, if not during the short session, then early at the opening of the special session. Still another factor which heretofore has received little attention is the probability of a large abandoned acreage owing to injurious weather conditions, a factor which should have a large influence on next year's crop and prices. The Secretary of State reports that only about 5,000,000 bushels or less than a third of Michigan's 1920 crop of wheat has been marketed. This means that the farmers of this state are going to receive several million dollars more than they would have had for their wheat had they sold it at any time during the past three months.

CORN

CORN PER CWT., JAN. 11, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow, old		.72	.93
No. 3 Yellow, new	.75		
No. 4 Yellow, new	.72		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.	
Detroit	1.50	1.46	

Opinions differ as to the future trend of the corn market; some dealers are inclined to feel bearish owing to the large receipts while others believe the market has reached the bottom and should start climbing upward. In spite of large receipts the market received support from some heavy interests every time the price shows signs of weakening which indicates there must be some large financial interests who are as anxious as the farmer to see prices go to higher levels. The closing of the tax-paying season will be undoubtedly marked soon by a decrease in receipts as the urgent need of funds will be lessened considerably and then, it is believed, corn prices will move upward. Until then we do not look for much higher prices. Rumors have it that Germany will be in the market for 4,000,000 bushels of corn as soon as credit can be arranged; if this be true we may see higher prices in the immediate future. However this news has not affected the markets yet and corn at Detroit is easy with prices the same as last week's close.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 11, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.51	.47 1/2	.60
No. 3 White	.49 1/2	.46 1/4	
No. 4 White	.46 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detroit	.89	.88	.87

Corn and oats have parted company on the Detroit market and while corn lost 3c last week oats held their own and advanced 1-2c Monday. There is not much doing in this branch of trading; nothing new has developed in the line of export trade and farmers are inclined to hold on to their oats. Might better fatten the horses with them than give them away, the farmers appear to think. Oats should see higher prices within the next three months.

BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., JAN. 11, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.00	4.50	5.00
Red Kidneys	9.00	9.50	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys	
Detroit	7.25		

A well-known bean jobber, who, of course has no love for co-operative

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Name

Address

Occupation

elevators, tells us that what kept the price of beans down are the low quotations issued to the trade by the associations that are doing business on a purely commission basis. He says there is no reason why bean prices should not be higher and claims they would be higher if these associations would boost their quotations up a notch or two. This sounds like good logic, but it might also be construed as a desire to have the associations keep their beans off the market so the independent dealers would have a better chance. However, it is gratifying to note that there is real life once more in the market. For a week past the tone has been strong, the demand good, and while prices have shown no advance, they must respond soon to the laws of supply and demand. We still expect to see beans at better than a dollar a bushel over their present level.

RYE

Rye is higher in sympathy with wheat. There are reasons for assuming that this cereal will follow closely every advance made by wheat up to a certain point. \$2.50 rye is not altogether improbable.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., JAN. 11, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.75	1.45
Chicago	2.00	1.74
New York	1.84	
Pittsburg		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	4.00	3.50

I can offer no encouragement at this time to holders of potatoes. While the bottom in this market may have been reached I am afraid there will be but slight recovery in higher values. The reasons for this conclusion may be found in the article published on page three of this issue. New York farmers are unable to get more than 60 cents per bushel, which is less than some sections in this state are offering. The Detroit market was slightly stronger at the opening of the week due to decrease in supplies. Farmers dislike to sell at present prices and we don't blame them in the least. However, they should keep their eyes on the track and look out for the cars.

HAY

No. 1 Tim. Stan. Tim. No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	26.00 @ 27	25.00 @ 26
Chicago	26.00 @ 27	24.00 @ 25
New York	33.00 @ 37	30.00 @ 34
Pittsburg	29.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 27
No. 1 No. 1 No. 1		
Light Mix. Clover Mix. Clover		
Detroit	25.00 @ 24	23.00 @ 24
Chicago	24.00 @ 25	22.00 @ 23
New York	32.00 @ 35	29.00 @ 33
Pittsburg	26.50 @ 26	25.00 @ 26
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO		
No. 1 Tim. Stan. Tim. No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	30.50 @ 31	29.50 @ 30
No. 1 No. 1 No. 1		
Light Mix. Clover Mix. Clover		
Detroit	29.00 @ 30	28.50 @ 29

The activeness expected in the hay market the past week failed to arrive and the market held steady with continued light receipts and demand.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

There are many indications of improvement in general business conditions but as yet the live stock market has not felt this improvement to any appreciable extent. The top in the cattle department in Chicago, early last week was \$11.50 per cwt. for cattle that sold readily six months ago for \$18 per cwt. Arrivals continue fairly liberal but receipts would not be considered burdensome if business conditions, in other lines, were normal. The leading cities of the country report a fairly active demand for dressed beef but the warm, open weather is against the fresh meat deal in all of its branches and no activity can be looked for until daily consumption shows a gain which always results from cold steady weather.

The highest priced, steers in Chicago last week, weighed only a little less than 1,600 pounds. Very few yearling cattle are coming to any of the markets these days, bulk of the offerings being plain cattle, none too fat. Butchers cattle have had a slow week but stockers and feed-

ers have been strong at prices a trifle higher than last week's good average. Last week's arrivals at western points were not nearly as large as those of the week before but slackness of the demand made it possible to stretch the supply until it reached around.

Sheep and Lamb Trade

The sheep and lamb trade, like every other branch of the business, is dull and slow in spite of the fact that offerings are unusually light in all markets. Never before in the history of the meat business, in this country, have buyers been so hard to suit; lambs are coming to market as well finished as were ever seen but with their fat they have gained weight and buyers are discriminating, sharply, paying top prices for only a comparative few in the arrivals of each day. Aged wethers in Chicago go at \$5 per cwt., and yearlings have to be just the right weight to beat \$9 per cwt. The dividing line for weight, in both lambs and yearlings, is 85 pounds.

Live Hog Trade

The estimate for Chicago hog receipts for last week was 200,000 hogs but the actual count will not show more than 160,000, with 10,000 less hogs on sale on Monday than the trade looked for, prices made a trifle better showing than on the close of the preceding week but if

was shippers that bought the bulk of the hogs and set the pace in the matter of prices. Packers stayed out of the market, nearly all of the week, leaving shippers to take the offerings early in the day and when they did come in they offered prices that were far below the going prices of the day.

Markets, outside of Chicago, all got light runs on the first two days of last week, twenty points receiving fully 200,000 hogs less than for the same period the week before. With the big packers in any other than the most conservative moods, these light arrivals would have put up prices 50 cents per cwt. Very few times in the past have the Big 5 fought the hog market harder than they did early this week; this must be taken as an indication that they have decreed that live hog prices must go lower. The warm, unseasonable weather and the aggravated conditions of unemployment, which still exists in many American cities, are the conditions that are holding down consumption of fresh meat and causing live stock of all kinds to sell right around the bottom for the season.

Much cooler weather is in prospect and the early resumption of manufacturing operations by many of the leading industrial enterprises of the state and country at large, is an-

nounced; when the American laboring man is earning money he eats pork and its products. A marked early increase in the volume of consumption of fresh and cured meats is anticipated. Since Nov. 1 520,000 less hogs have been packed in Chicago than for the same period last year. During the week, Chicago received 71 carloads of hog products and shipped out 667 cars.

The estimated live stock receipts for Monday of this week were 50,000 hogs, 22,000 cattle and 19,000 sheep and lambs; the actual arrivals on that day were 75,000 hogs, 29,000 cattle and 37,000 sheep and lambs. Receipts of hogs at all leading western markets, last week, 650,000, for the week before 540,000 and for the same week, last year, 872,000. Since Nov. 1, 1920, 5,444,000 hogs have been received in leading western markets. For the same period, last year, 6,584,000.

Detroit Market Conditions

The local cattle trade has been just about the worst, ever, since the beginning of the new year. Monday of this week, opened with small receipts and a trifle more activity to the trade but before noon the demand let up and the close was dull as ever. Veal calves were active with a \$16 top, good lambs brought \$11 and hogs brought \$9.50 with a few a trifle higher.



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LAND IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN

I have been corresponding with both Thad Preston of Ionia and John G. Krath of Millersburg, Presque Isle Co., concerning land which they own there (in Presque Isle Co. near Onaway and Millersburg). I am thinking of buying some of this cut-over land if it is desirable and make my home there. They have both informed me that these lands are of productive soil and will raise crops equal to those raised here in lower Michigan excepting corn. Can you give me any information about these cut-over lands in Presque Isle Co.? If you can I will appreciate it.—G. C., Lake Odessa, Mich.

There's a lot of good land and a lot of "bum" land in Presque Isle county. Mr. Krauth has sold a good many thousand acres in that county, and we have yet to receive a complaint against the quality of the soil. Do not, by any means, purchase land there or elsewhere on my say-so, or anybody else's. The only thing for you to do is to visit the section yourself and make a personal inspection. —Editor.

KEEPING BULL CONFINED

My neighbor, Mr. F., has an old breachy bull, which no fence can confine. The lack of feed causes the bull to jump and destroy my fences and lets fifteen head of cattle into my corn field and destroys my crops. I have requested Mr. F. to confine the bull but he persists in letting him out to roam over the neighboring farms and public road. What can I do to stop this public nuisance and get pay for my crops the cattle has destroyed?—E. E. S., Climax, Mich.

If you have a legal fence and the animals break through then the owner would be liable for all damage. You have the right to impound all the animals trespassing upon your premises, collect for the damage done under the method prescribed in the statute, or you can bring suit against him for the damage. Impounding and suit for damage is about the most effective way to abate such nuisances.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

POULTRY KILLED BY DOGS

Will you kindly advise me if there is any provision made for poultry killed by dogs? I have lost several turkeys every year in this way.—Mrs. E. R., Hanover, Mich.

If the turkeys were on your premises and were killed by a trespassing dog the owner of the dog would be liable for the damage; but if the turkeys were trespassing and the dog defended the premises you would have a hard time collecting, although I believe the owner of the dog would have no right to kill the trespassing turkeys to protect the premises. The owner of the turkeys would be liable for whatever damage the turkeys did.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

WOOD FOR SALE

Can you tell me where I can find a reliable wood dealer in Milwaukee or Chicago? I have a carload of wood for shipment.—A Reader, Van Buren County, Michigan.

I doubt very much if it would pay you to ship wood out of the state as the inter-state freight rates are now so high as to make shipment of such a commodity almost prohibitive. My advice would be to seek a wood dealer in some Michigan city nearest to your shipping point. A letter addressed to the clerk of any city should bring you a list of the responsible wood dealers.—Editor.

PAYMENT OF INSURANCE

I notice in M. B. F. of Oct. 2nd your answer to payment of insurance question. As I am interested somewhat in this way of explaining matters, I will say that when a person takes out a policy in a mutual company he pays for policy and one assessment in advance, and continues to do so as long as he wishes to be a member of said company. Should he miss an assessment by non-payment when an assessment is levied for the ensuing year and he should have a loss by fire the company would not pay him one red cent. It is a poor rule that won't work both ways. I would like to see the matter brought before a jury of 12 men, but I never knew of their doing so. Let's suppose a case. This man takes out a policy as above stated, and at a certain time during the year he sells out and moves away. Is he liable for any more premiums on said policy? What does he care for further insurance with his former company, whether he notified them or not? I had nearly such a case once through the negligence of a clerk in notifying the secretary to cancel part of the policy, as I had a auction and wanted to retain part on household goods.

I was notified in the annual notice of another years dues that I owed so much, when I had sold out 9 months previous.—F. H. C., Otsego, Mich.

Usually the by-laws provide for the payments of assessments and for the manner of terminating liability. The application for membership then, with the acceptance of the application, makes a contract, with the by-laws as the designation of the rights of the company and member. Some companies have one kind of a by-law and other companies have a different one. The members make their own by laws and are bound by them.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

FARM RENTALS IN "THUMB" COUNTIES

I have been reading the Michigan Business Farmer for the past few months and as I am planning on locating in Michigan next spring I would like some information concerning the land and the price there. Is the land in Lapeer, Tuscola and Genesee counties adapted to general farming? What is land selling for in those counties? I want to rent a small farm of about 40 or 60 acres and buy in the fall as I could tell better just where I would rather locate. What do farms of that size rent for by paying cash rent?—O. Tumbleson, West Frankfort, Illinois.

I wonder if some friends of the M. B. F. living on route No. 1 out of Caro, Lapeer and Flint will be kind enough to write this subscriber giving him the information desired?—Editor.

COLLECTING COMMISSION

We listed our farm or 40 acres with an agent. I signed the contract of course without reading it, not being present while it was being made. The agent hustled it up just as fast as words and pen could write. But in a few days I took the contract and read it and I found it was not at all as I thought. We were not getting as much for the place as I thought and payments were very unsatisfactory. We wrote him immediately not to sell the place and explained our reasons. In about a week we wrote him again. My husband saw him and told him not to sell it. In about three weeks he brought a man on the place just at dark and says he sold it. Now he says he is going to prosecute us if we don't pay him his commission. He charged us \$250 on a nineteen hundred dollar deal. Now what we want to know is, do we have to let him have the place or in other words, do we have to close the deal and pay the commission?—J. C. C., Turner, Mich.

As I do not have a copy of the contract you signed I do not know whether the contract would bind you to transfer the property and pay commission or not. I consider the charge of 10 per cent an unusual charge but if people are willing to pay it I know of no law that will make such a contract void. People signing papers without knowing the contents pay dearly for the contract privilege. You have the right to know and understand the terms of a contract you are asked to sign if it takes you a week to find out. You are presumed to know the contents of what you sign. If your signature was secured by fraud or misrepresentation you may have some remedy. It is a matter for local counsel to pass on after a full statement of facts.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

GOVE MOTOR COMPANY

What can you tell me about the Gove Motor Company of Idaho? Agents are selling stock in this locality.—Reader.

This company made application to the Michigan Securities Commission for permission to sell stock early last June, but was disapproved. Supplemental application was filed and was approved on June 24th, 1920, permission being given for the sale of \$100,000 worth of preferred stock and 2,500 shares of common stock were validated to be given as bonus with the preferred. Authorized common stock is 5,000 shares, preferred stock, \$500,000. Par value of preferred, \$100. Common, no par. The total of assets and liabilities are shown to be \$15,000. The company was formerly located in Idaho, but now has offices in Detroit. As long as there are so many proven motor stocks on the market at way below par I certainly could not advise you to invest your money in this concern. The future is going to be hard on automobile companies that are in the experimental stage. Let me experiment someone else's money besides yours.—Editor.

RABBIT CONCERN

Last spring I quit school and decided to stay on the farm. I was interested in the rabbit business and as I had some money which I wanted to invest I decided to buy some rabbits from a firm where I could return my young stock. Soon after I got in touch with the Standard Food and Fur Ass'n of New York City, whose offer looked good to me. In March I ordered 3 rabbits on the buy-back plan for which I paid \$27.50. They also sent me a contract with the rabbits to assure me a place to sell my young stock. They told me that immediately upon receipt of the rabbits my check would go forward to me. In November I sent them a pair for which I was to receive \$9.50 plus expressage which was \$1.74. A week after I sent the rabbits I received a letter from them stating that they received the rabbits and that I should send them the contract so they could send my check together with renewal of contract, but I refused to do so. They have sent me several letters asking for the contract, but I stuck to the contract so far. They also state they are an incorporated firm and need the contract to issue my check. I cannot understand how they can expect me to send them the contract before I received any pay. Will I have to send them this contract before they can issue my check or not?—W. J. K., Pawamo, Mich.

There is nothing in your contract that requires you to return it and you exercise level headed judgment in retaining it. It requires you to write for a renewal of the contract. You do not state in your letter whether you wrote them for shipping instructions before you shipped the pair you sent them. You will notice that the so-called contract is subject to the order contract. Was there anything in that order affecting your rights in this shipment.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

GRAVEL FOR SALE

We have a hill of No. 1 gravel covering about twenty acres and it is about forty feet in height. We are four miles from the village of Kingston and one and one-half miles from the railway. Could you tell me of firms liable to be interested in buying or of someone who would sell on commission for us. About how much would it sell for?—L. D., Kingston, Mich.

A good grade of gravel from 50 to 75 cents a wagon-load. Your county or the state ought to be interested. See your county road commissioner or write to the Highway Department, Lansing. They should be able to find you a market for the gravel.—Editor.

OWNERSHIP OF UNUSED FENCE

Last spring we purchased a farm of those who were heirs to this property, the widow and mother of these heirs having died last year, leaving the household goods in the house. At the time of purchase May 20th, the heirs asked for the privilege of leaving the goods in the house until such time as would be convenient for them to divide and remove them. In due time the goods were removed, also a roll of woven wire fence which lay out in the yard. As there was nothing mentioned about the fence, we supposed that it went with the place, the surviving owner having bought the fence some three or four years ago, and never put it up. Now who did the fence belong to?—H. L. R., Van Buren Co., Mich.

If the fence had never been used on the farm I would be of the opinion that it belonged to the heirs and did not go with a conveyance of the farm.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

HUSKING OWNER'S SHARE OF CORN

Would like to know if it is customary for a tenant to husk landlord's share of corn on moving from farm in fall when same is not mentioned in contract, the corn being cut and in the shock.—W. S., Benzie County, Mich.

I am of the opinion that the agreement to do all the work on the farm in the usual lease from owner to tenant would contemplate the husking of the corn of the owner and drawing and storing or delivery of the share of owner at agreed place.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PLOWING PUBLIC HIGHWAY

After a new road has been graded and not finished, left with very coarse gravel, and not packed, has anyone a lawful right to plow from the center of the road to the fence every few rods on each side to compel the public to travel on this unfinished road?—P. B. M., Boon, Mich.

No one has a right to put any obstruction in the road without the orders of the highway commissioner.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



What the Neighbors Say



CLOVER SEED IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN

CLOVER SEED yields, as far south as Alpena, suffers through effects of the clover weevil—and no doubt the counties south of Alpena county are in the same boat. At any rate, for large yields, year after year, we find them in Alpena, Montmorency, Presque Isle and perhaps Cheboygan counties. I also believe that we get just enough snow protection. Just the same, Michigan has a "clover seed belt" you will see, in a very few years, large quantities of hardy alfalfa seed grown here for the market, for it also yields abundantly.

Farmers in the vicinity of Millersburg harvested 4,000 bushels of clover seed this year, mostly alsike, and believe me, the profitable returns from this crop thus far marketed, in this never-to-be-forgotten slump, proved most welcome. Michigan farmers are not alive to the value of sweet clover for feed, fertility and seed.

Mr. M. T., one of our prominent farmers, after a five years trial with sweet clover, has this to say: "I secure an abundant hay crop from first cutting, the second cutting the same year, is my seed crop, all the way from 9 to 14 bushels per acre. The chaff or hullings and hay are greedily devoured by the stock. Sheep, cows and horses if given their choice will leave alfalfa and June clover for sweet clover hay, and the calves bawl for it. My cows show immediate gains in milk flow, when sweet clover hay is substituted for either alfalfa or June clover. As a fertility crop, sweet clover is second to none."—John G. Krauth, Millersburg, Mich.

I have heard before of the wonderful success you Northeastern Michigan farmers have been having with clover seed. We'd like to have any further information you have to offer regarding the crop—nature of soil, seeding, marketing, etc.—Editor.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION PLAN

YOUR EDITORIAL in the issue of November 20, 1920, on "A County Commission" interests me.

Personally I cannot see why we should change a representative system however cumbersome for a system somewhat more efficient perhaps but not so representative.

If the commission could be chosen by the Proportional Representation Plan as used in various parts of the world, i. e., Belgium, Transvaal, Canada, Ohio—it would be even more representative than the present system and we would have a real improvement.

I would like to see the plan in use in the United States and think that a good start could be made in the smaller units of government.

It would be a pleasure to see THE BUSINESS FARMER open up the discussion of Proportional Representation at an opportune time.—Andrew P. Campbell, Ann Arbor.

I am glad to have your suggestions. The Proportional Representation League has sent me a fund of literature upon this subject which I have not as yet had the time to thoroughly digest. A casual reading rather impresses one that the system is slightly complex. Yet, I perceive certain definite merits to the plan and will be glad to give it my further consideration and later discussion in these columns.—Editor.

ABOUT GAMBLING

I DO NOT see why the government does not take the gambling situation in hand. Take the Liberty bonds. We poor working classes and also the farmers had to pay dollar for dollar for these bonds, and now with everything slack, except in Wall Street and the Boards of Trade, we have to sell our bonds far below what they cost us or else starve. There are the 2nd 4's, worth only \$83.57. Do you think for a minute that is giving us a fair deal. Just

think, \$16.48 discount on \$100. Why aren't they worth as much today as when we bought them. I think if the government would get after the gamblers and make them live up to the law we would have better times. If they catch a poor devil playing cards or shaking dice they pinch him. \$5 to \$50 and 5 to 90 days. And yet they think it is all right for the rich to gamble on our money, and if you say anything they reply, "Sell or starve. We are running this end to suit ourselves."—C. C. M., Flint, Mich.

Well, my friend, I don't know as I blame you for feeling the way you do. Hard times are fierce on poor men, but are "pie" for the rich. Now so far as your Liberty bonds are concerned, I feel exactly the way you do that there ought to be a way to prevent their slumping in value, and yet I can't for the life of me see how it could be done except by the government redeeming them at par value whenever you wanted to sell. But the present state of the treasury would never permit the redemption of the millions that would be offered. Have you not stopped to think that the only reason there is a market for Liberty bonds is because they can be purchased at less than par. If the government should pass a law forbidding anyone to sell Liberty bonds for less than par what would happen? Why nobody would buy them, and those who needed the money they have tied up in these bonds would be ten times worse off than they are now. The only way that the government could prevent fluctuations in the market value of Liberty bonds would be to redeem them at face value, which I repeat, could not be done at the present time. It doesn't seem just right, I'll admit, but what are we going to do about it?—Editor.

AUTOMOBILES AND ROADS

COULD YOU not in your paper give a discussion of the methods proposed and in effect for tax raising to improve and build roads. According to my observation automobiles are responsible for approximately nine tenths of the destructive wear on roads. Why not raise about that proportion of the taxes by a special automobile tax graduated to tonnage, horsepower and speed developed. Certainly we know there are now automobile taxes but either they are not sufficient for necessary road building expenses or we need more effective methods of road repairing.—S. V. L., Jones, Mich.

Any proposal to place a higher direct tax upon automobiles for road building purposes would, I am sure meet with defeat. I am not saying whether this should or should not be the case, but am merely stating what I believe to be a fact. It cannot be disputed that the major number of the people who travel the public highways are owners of automobiles and hence are in a position to dictate road financing policies. You might be interested in knowing that the state's share of the 1921 auto license fund is large enough to pay all of the state's share in the maintenance of trunk line roads and bridges, as well as the administrative expenses of the Highway Department. The counties' share of the auto tax is not large enough to pay an appreciable share of the cost of maintaining roads under the county system, so that a large amount of road tax must be raised by direct levy on all property owners. Personally I feel that there is a strong possibility under present road laws of the road tax becoming too bur-

densome to rural communities, though I must confess that I do not as yet see a workable substitute. This is a subject in which I am greatly interested, however, and upon which I intend to confer with the road building authorities of the state and members of the legislature.—Editor.

A BOQUET AMONG THE BRICKBATS

ENCLOSED find my renewal. Keep the M. B. F. coming. The knowledge and advice it contains to farmers of my calibre or old settlers is worth many times its yearly subscription price. I firmly believe it has no equal as a farm journal and should be in every farm home in the state. I am also convinced that if those who do get it could convince others of the policies it advocates the farmers in general would be on a better footing financially.—Philip J. Machek, Ottawa County, Mich.

We agree with you, only we are too modest to say so. If, my loyal friend, you alone have found help and inspiration from these columns, we have been well repaid for our efforts. The circulation of the Business Farmer is rapidly spreading into every county of Michigan. We never expect to have all the farmers read this paper, but if we can secure one-half of the two hundred thousand as permanent friends and readers, we are going to be in a position to do some really tangible and practical things for Michigan agriculture.—Editor.

I want to say that I surely appreciate reading your paper very much.—J. S. W., Lapeer, Mich.

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Disarmament

THERE is something deeply sinister in the neck and neck race between the United States, Great Britain and Japan toward naval supremacy. Has the war taught us nothing? Have our sons died for naught after all? Have we fought the bloodiest conflict of all history without learning that military preparedness invites hostility and yet is impotent to repel it?

The desire of the great nations to excel in naval armament is a desire of the devil. Our wildest imaginings cannot conjecture the extent to which such a Godless ambition may lead us. Distrust, hate, war, bankruptcy and ruin hover like evil spirits in the air and grin with malicious joy for every nail that is driven and every bolt that is riven in these destroyers of the deep. The most superb navy that ever floated at anchor and the finest standing army that ever wore uniform cannot prevent war. Indeed, they encourage war, precipitate war.

The proof? The pages of every history of every country on the face of the globe. Oh, why are we so heedless, so blind, so overpoweringly egotistical and proud that we cannot realize that even the great United States is not so invincible that it can avoid the consequences of military pomp and power? Oh, why in the name of God and humanity do we not seek a less deadly route to peace?

England has long proclaimed herself mistress of the seas. No nation was ever more jealous of her military power than England of her acknowledged supremacy on the water. Yet even this traditional builder of navies has come to the parting of the ways, and with the lessons of the great war burned deeply into her conscience she stands for the first time in her history, hesitant, doubtful and even fearful of the ultimate outcome of the present frenzied naval building rivalry. Britain would call a halt in her navy-building program—if Japan and the United States would follow suit. Japan is sorely tempted to follow England's example,—but will the United States fall in line? And what about the United States? God pity her! In her supreme ego that she can do no wrong and can manage her own affairs in absolute defiance of the rest of the world, she turns a deaf ear to such proposals, and proceeds without a halt upon what is planned to be "incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

We are a long suffering people. To a mere handful of beings, human like ourselves, liable like ourselves to err in judgment,—we delegate powers whose abuse have led and may again lead us into useless wars. The national debt grows ever larger and more burdensome. Taxes to pay the cost of old wars and prepare for new ones continue to form the major part of our national budget. National improvements languish while we pay for dead horses.

It is time for a new order of things. Wars need never be fought if the people of all countries will refuse to fight them. And wars cannot be fought if the instruments of war are lacking. Isn't it time for the people, with the memory of the last great war still fresh in their minds, to call a halt on all military preparations and to insist that their diplomats take the initiative at once in bringing about a world-wide movement toward disarmament? The people are sovereign. Let them speak now before it is too late.

The Governor's Message

GOV. GROESBECK'S message to the legislature, coming as it did in the midst of a riot of waste, extravagance and inefficiency in nearly every state department, is like a tonic to the harassed and tax-ridden citizen-ship. It renews their confidence in popular government and the integrity of public officials and gives them hope that a brighter future is ahead. The Groesbeck message reveals a crystal-clear vision of the needs of the state, and sets forth in a practical, straightforward and concrete manner how many of these needs may be administered to. It deserves to rank among the state's documents. The heads of certain state departments and spokesmen for the legislature have already assured Mr. Groesbeck of their hearty co-operation in carrying out the reforms he has suggested. Let us fervently hope that there may be no hitch in the program.

Get Behind the College

UNLESS the agricultural interests of the state get actively behind the M. A. C. the appropriations which the college have asked for are quite likely to be cut, and certain extension work planned by the college will either have to be curtailed or discontinued altogether. The College has its friends and enemies. The friends are like many friends, passive, while its enemies are forever on the alert. Slow as have been the college authorities to recognize its duties in the field of marketing, the strides it has taken along this line have been fairly rapid since the awakening. There is no doubt but what certain private interests of the state would put an end to the M. A. C.'s marketing activities through the extension department and it is not surprising to find them covertly attacking the college's estimates of the funds needed to carry on this work. Great as has been the disappointment over the college's early failure to respond to the more urgent needs of the state's agriculture, and well-founded as recent criticism may be of the institution's shortcomings, the farmers of the state should take note of the fact that changes have been made and more changes are to follow in the personnel of the College Board which should make the institution more responsive to the farmers and consequently a much greater power for the good of Michigan agriculture. This college was founded by farmers for farmers. It has done a great work in promoting scientific agricultural production. It is destined to do an ever greater work in promoting scientific marketing of farm products. It therefore behooves every farmer to use such influence as he may have to impress the legislature with the importance of allowing the appropriations asked for by the College.

The State Fair Squabble

A GOOD deal of fuss has been made over the bonus of \$10,000 which the directors of the Michigan State Fair unanimously voted to Secretary-Manager Geo. M. Dickinson, in appreciation of his services. In view of the fact that Mr. Dickinson's salary is \$15,000 which ought to be a fair recompense for even his capable services, it was probably a mistake for the directors to have voted the bonus and a mistake on Mr. Dickinson's part in not immediately rejecting it. At the same time Mr. Dickinson's excellent record as manager of the Fair should not be overlooked or minimized. It is undoubtedly true that the major part of the Fair's remarkable attendance and financial strides is due to Mr. Dickinson's zeal and untiring efforts. He has led the Fair most suc-

cessfully through several "hard" years, and has changed a discouraging deficit to a handsome surplus. Certain of the directors who resigned because of alleged dissatisfaction over Mr. Dickinson's management have proposed that the state take over the State Fair and run it for service instead of profit. In his message to the legislature Gov. Groesbeck recommends this step. Mr. Dickinson is reported as saying that he will oppose this move, which if true, is a very foolish attitude for him to assume. We believe the state Fair should be under the control of the state, and that every penny of revenue should be turned back into improvements. No effort or expense that can be borne by the institution itself should be spared to make this great exposition fully reflect the agriculture and industry of the state. Care should be taken, however, that the institution be made self-sustaining, and not become an additional burden upon the taxpayers. This could be virtually assured providing the state would retain the services of the present manager, Mr. Geo. W. Dickinson.

Mr. Harding's Cabinet

MR. HARDING has probably discovered by this time that being elected president is a lead-pipe cinch compared with the job of naming the President's cabinet. No truly sympathetic soul could help but have compassion upon Mr. Harding in his present predicament. He is the victim of too many friends. From north and south and east and west, in person, by special emissary, mail, telephone and telegraph they come to tell Mr. Harding whom they would prefer to have sit in his cabinet. And remarkable as it may seem they do not all agree. To some Mr. Hoover is acceptable in any capacity; to others, in none. One set of friends argue in favor of Root for Secretary of the State, while in the eyes of other friends Root is an arch enemy of the state. So it goes. And Harding, poor man, is fair distraught with all the conflicting advice, opinions and wishes that envelop him like the waves the island rocks. Incidentally Mr. Harding's reaction to these advances will be the true test of the man's character. 'Tis well to listen to counsel, but too much counsel is worse than none. The manner in which Mr. Harding sifts the mass of opinion presented to him and proceeds without fear or favoritism to select the men whom he honestly believes the best fitted to head the several departments of state will in a very large measure serve as a gauge to his caliber.

The Power of Love

DRUMMOND, the great preacher-author, says that love is the "greatest thing in the world." It transcends faith, charity and all other virtues combined. "If you have love in your heart," says Drummond, "all things else will be added unto you." The heart that is in attune with God is a heart running over with love.

To most folks love is an ephemeral sort of thing, best if inelegantly described by the courting swain as an "itchy feeling in the region of the heart which cannot be scratched." Lives there a man or woman of mature years who has not felt that strange "itching" and longed to "scratch it." "'Tis better to have loved and lost," quoth the philosophic lover, "than never to have loved at all." Ay, pity the mortal who in the cold, grey evening of decrepit years looks back upon a life devoid of love.

Love makes the heart to sing and the pulse to throb with a strange delight. Love dispels the clouds, transforms the rain to sunbeams and paints all nature in smiling colors. Love fills the possessor with an all-pervading sense of tolerance, generosity, kindness and happiness. Have you never walked down the road on a bright spring morning when your soul seemed at perfect rest with man and nature? You probably thought your buoyancy of spirit was due to particularly good liver action. But you were mistaken. Spring had tapped the reservoirs of your heart and love poured forth to fill you with delight. Listen to the birds! How they sing! The air is full of their love

melody tossing back and forth from tree top to tree top. Even the trees and the flowers seem to be humming love songs to each other and you can almost imagine that they nod you a cheery "good morning" as you pass their way. On such a hallowed morning as this the sight of a little child may for no apparent reason at all, bring happy tears to your eyes, and you positively beam on both man and beast as they pass you by.

It is love, my friend, responding to the magic touch of spring that fills you with such a delicious sense of well-being on this morning I have just described. The world loses its sordidness, its selfishness and all unloveliness and becomes for the time being a thing of matchless beauty. Everything is pleasing to the senses. It were as if the sighing of the winds, the sighing of the boughs, the songs of the birds, talking of men, the laughter of children and all the other sounds of the air were a part of some great melody which yesterday was a discord but today is a perfect harmony, with your heart in tune.

These moments are rare in the lives of most men and women, yet there is no reason why they should be. Every heart has the capacity to love, but in many cases the owner permits the iron bands of selfishness and indifference to fasten themselves across the doors of the heart imprisoning whatever virtues it may contain. The keys to unlock the treasures of love are complete forgetfulness of self and perpetual thoughtfulness for others. Try these keys when you get up tomorrow morning. Forget for the time being your little discomforts and worries. Turn your attention to those about you. Do something kind,—speak a good word, shed a smile, turn your hand to help another. No matter how trivial the service may be you will shortly begin to feel that itching sensation around the region of your heart. It will glow there like an ember, warming that cold interior like a beam of sunlight in a chilly room. Keep it alive, fan it and some day it will burst into a great flame of passionate love for all human-kind.

Again my thoughts go back to Quaker Penn's famous homily: "I shall pass through this world but once; any good thing, therefore, that I can do and any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now; let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again." Make that philosophy an integral part of your daily existence, and life will forevermore be one grand sweet song.

A Chance To Earn Money

THE CIRCULATION manager has asked me to call the attention of our readers to his advertisement on page eight in which he offers to pay liberal commissions to farmers who will take subscriptions to the Business Farmer. I am glad to do this. I know there must be hundreds of our readers who are feeling the pinch of hard times and would be only too glad to have this opportunity to earn a little spare money. Another reason why I am anxious to have our readers take up this work is to spread the gospel of business farming into every nook and corner of the land. The major part of our circulation has come from those kind friends who have gone out of their way to do a good turn for the Business Farmer, believing that every new member added to the family is like one more link in the chain of co-operation which is reaching out in every direction to bring the farmers into a circle of common thought and action. I firmly believe that it would pay every man, woman and child upon the farm who has a few hours to spare each day to interest themselves in the farmer-agency proposi-

tion put up by our circulation department. Write our circulation manager for details.

Fleeing the Farmer

THE farmer has been called the goat, but he is also a sheep in the sense that he is continually being "fleece." A good deal of this fleecing he cannot escape, but in certain instances he walks straight into the shearing pen and stands patiently by while he is shorn of a substantial share of his worldly goods. We have repeatedly cautioned our readers against the innumerable worthless stocks that are being promoted by dishonest salesmen. Yet, it seems as if our warning had fallen upon a legion of deaf ears, for hundreds continue to be "fleece" and complain to us after the operation is over. Again we say "Listen not to the serpent-tongued salesman who peddles 'bargains' or 'guarantees' you a hundred per cent dividend on your investment. He is sure to prove a siren to lead you to your ruin. Remember always, that 'bonanzas' do not have to be peddled out in job lots, and they never are. For one 'lucky strike' a hundred poor suckers are hooked. Sign no note or agreement for the purchase of any stock until you have thoroughly investigated it and ascertained its value. If in doubt write the Business Farmer which maintains a department for the purpose of looking up such matters as these. But do not by any means trust your savings to a smooth-talking salesman or a fly-by-night stock company merely upon the promise of huge dividends.

Musings of a Plain Farmer

Up before dawn and milking the cows, 12 in number. My faithful wife assisting me.

It's feeding time now. I am getting weary of this eternal grind!

I meet the milk man who has his sleigh for the first time this winter. A cheerful fellow.

To breakfast of coffee, toast and doughnuts.

To the stable again. Watering stock and cleaning stables. I wish I had a litter-carrier, this wheel-barrow is getting wobbly!

My wife is breaking a young calf to the pail. He is stubborn and she calls for my assistance. I am vexed and strike him vigorously with my fist. He drinks, she is petting him. It takes a woman to raise a calf! How those yearlings grow. They'll soon be cows. And then I'll have to milk them, too! I wonder what the price of milk will be next winter? Someone knows, but not the producer!

Well, these stables are cleaned again. I must feed and go to dinner.

A short hour with the daily paper. They are having quite a time in Washington with the tariff. Let's all stretch!

I must go and groom the cows and then to the evening chores.

To supper.

I am taking inventory this evening of our personal stock and a present prices it looks bad. Farewell to all my greatness. The old year is over and I still have my shirt. But not a silk one!

To bed tired and despondent.

Hoping you are the same.

—A. P. B., Huron County.

Old Songs Are the Best

IN RUMMAGING through discarded books, who has not come across old poems which they loved to read in days gone by? And with other duties for the time being forgotten, who has not sat upon the floor in cross-legged fashion and lost one's self in a prolonged re-reading of the familiar verses. Nearly everyone has a favorite song or story. Occasionally there comes flitting through my mind fragments of the songs my mother used to sing to me, but strive as I may I cannot recall more than a few words. One, in particular, I remember, fired my youthful imagination yet I now bring to mind only the title, "The Texas Rangers." I wonder if any reader recalls this old song-story of the thrilling lives led by the cattle rangers of the great southwest, and if so, if they will send me the song complete? Would it not be a good idea to send me copies of your favorite songs or poems and let me publish them as space permits? If you can tell us something about the author so much the better.

Looking back through the files of St. Nicholas, for the year 1888, I came across the quaint rhyme below and thought my readers might be pleased to read it. It is by H. Maud Merrill.

TWO LITTLE OLD LADIES

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay,
In the self-same cottage lived day by day.
One could not be happy, "because," she said,
"So many children were hungry for bread;"
And she really had not the heart to smile,
When the world was so wicked all the while.

The other old lady smiled all day long.
As she knitted, or sewed, or crooned a song.
She had not time to be sad, she said,
When hungry children were crying for bread.
So she baked, and knitted, and gave away,
And declared the world grew better each day.

Two little old ladies, one grave, one gay;
Now which do you think chose the wiser way?

Ezra Levin, muck land specialist of the M. A. C., gives the Business Farmer a "nawful" calling for daring to question the wisdom of some of the muck land policies of the College. Moreover, with the characteristic nerve of his race, he asks us to hit ourselves with this brick-bat which he has prepared. Well, we like to be accommodating, so next week the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER will be able to read in these columns the goshawfullest dressing that any farm paper ever did get.

Mr. Harding's decision to forego the usual pomp attending presidential inauguration ceremonies will receive the commendation of the entire world. The president-elect shows a clear appreciation of proportion when he refuses to parade in gilt and tinsel during an era of hard times and suffering.

The farmers who have stood pat while the prices on their crops tumbled, will not regret their action. The trend of nearly all farm products right now is unmistakably upwards.

The dairy interests of the state will hold a meeting to discuss their problems. It seems as if we have had enough cussing and discussing, and that it is now time for a little action.

Sheriff Jack Horner, sat in a corner
While the law was being defied;
He said: "I should worry; there's no cause to hurry.
The state troopers will soon here abide."

Thousands of men and women, both old and young, have deserted the cities for the farms the last few months. Wonder how many of 'em will stick when industrial prosperity revives?

It is the age of power farming. In no other way can the increase in farm production in the face of a decrease in farm population be accounted for.

The crepe hanger has been banished. Optimism reigns once more. Whether the revival in business is fancied or actual is yet to be determined.



—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



MEET MRS. JENNEY, THE NEW EDITOR OF THE FARM HOME DEPARTMENT

By the Editor

IT IS WITH a great deal of pleasure that I introduce to the readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER, Mrs. Grace Nellis Jenney, who on January 1st became the editor of the Farm Home Department. Mrs. Jenney is a resident of Mount Clemens. Both her training and experience have been varied and have given her that broad, sympathetic viewpoint of life which is the prime essential of editorship. As a public school teacher, a teacher of music, a writer, a housewife and mother, Mrs. Jenney has acquired a fund of practical knowledge which I am sure will make her future work on the editorial staff of THE BUSINESS FARMER most acceptable to our readers. I ask our readers to welcome her to this department and to assure her of their friendship and co-operation.

Although born in Michigan, Mrs. Jenney comes of an old Canadian family of editors and publishers. Much of her life has been spent in and near rural communities where she has been brought into intimate contact with the every-day problems of the neighboring country folk. Her first contribution to the realm of literature was made at the tender age of nine when she burst into print with an article on "Books, and the Reading of Them." This was published in the school paper. Since that time, however, she has not felt that she could handle so pretentious a subject and has consequently confined her literary efforts to more simple themes. The next subject to which she set her pen was, "How to Plan a Chicken Coop," which singularly enough took first prize in a poultry magazine. The information conveyed, Mrs. Jenney tells us, was drawn both from practical experience and observation. Notwithstanding this mark of recognition the youthful progeny of the pen forbore to give further instruction in poultry coop construction.

Early in life Mrs. Jenney displayed musical talent which of later years she developed to a large degree, becoming a member of the Detroit Institute of Musical Art, teaching both in Detroit and Mount Clemens. She has taught in the public schools specializing in pedagogy and kindergarten work.

Some years ago Mrs. Jenney spent some time in the European countries, visiting the historical places of Scotland and England, more particularly the art galleries and cathedral towns. We will ask her some time to write an article on European travels, as I am sure there is not a reader who has not at some time or other longed to be transported to the ancient ruins and historical sites of the old countries.

I think you are going to like Mrs. Jenney. I think you are going to find that she is entirely in sympathy with your needs, your problems, your sorrows, your joys, your hopes. I want you to feel free to lay your most intimate problems before Mrs. Jenney, for she has assured me that whatever advice she cannot give through these columns she will be glad to give personally through the mails. Problems pertaining to the home, to the children, to health, happiness, etc., should be brought to Mrs. Jenney's attention, for she is here to serve the women of the farm.

GREETINGS

DEAR WOMEN readers: It is now my privilege to edit this page and I need your co-operation to make it a success. Let us become acquainted and talk over, together, our activities, our problems, also our pleasures and ambitions.

I am always ready to read with

interest and sympathy your letters. I want to hear from the girls on the farms, perhaps we might with profit occasionally, mention the subject of clothes, amusements, books and music.

When you write letters for these columns, please make them short. There are at least eight letters now, good ones too, in my drawer, begging to be published and we have not room.

If you find that there are things that you want that must be purchased in a big city and it is not convenient for you to get in, I will gladly be of service to you as I am in Detroit almost every week and will make it convenient to shop for you.

It is my very sincere desire that the new name on this page may become in time more than a mere name to you.—Grace N. Jenney, editor.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE

MISS ALICE Robertson, who is the only woman elected to sit in the next congress, is a Republican, always opposed to suffrage. She should be perfectly safe. She grew up in Oklahoma and is an authority on Indian education and western conditions. Judging from her picture I venture to say that there will be no hysterics, that she will take her seat with dignity and win the esteem of her fellow-congressmen.

WOOL LACE FOR AFGHANS

A NEW IDEA in robes for baby carriages is being shown in some of the stores. For making them, use double-faced eiderdown, instead of binding the edge with ribbon, buttonhole all around with Germantown wool, not too fine, and then crochet a wool lace about six inches wide all around catching your crochet hook in the buttonholing.

They may be decorated with a wool flower in one corner.

Eiderdown bath robes may also be finished with a narrow wool lace around the cuffs and collar.

I recently made one of rose-pink eiderdown and trimmed it with light grey wool. Cords and tassels also grey around the neck and waist completed a very attractive garment.

The wool wears better than ribbon and is really prettier.

RECIPES

DO you like corn beef with vegetables—a real old-fashioned boiled dinner? Then try this: Buy a center cut of dump, about 5 pounds. Place in a container and add 3 quarts of water in which has been dissolved, 1 large

tablespoonful of salt, 3 of sugar and salt-petre the size of a pea. Let this stand 48 to 52 hours, then put the beef on to cook in the same brine. Let it cook gently until tender or put in your fireless cooker and leave over night.

The vegetables have to be cooked separately as the brine would spoil them.

Cooking the meat in the brine after 48 hours covers it sufficiently and it is delicious.

I serve it with boiled cabbage, white turnips, carrots and potatoes.

Tapioca Pudding

Place 1 quart of milk in an aluminum kettle, put on your fire and stir in while cold 3 tablespoons of tapioca. Stir constantly until the

tapioca cooks clear, then add the yolks of 2 eggs beaten with 1-2 cup scant, of sugar and a 1-4 teaspoon of salt, add to hot milk and stir gently until it thickens a little. Then remove from the fire, beat your 2 whites very stiff and beat into the custard, add a little nutmeg and a few drops of bitter almond or vanilla if you prefer it.

Serve with cream and a spoonful of tart jelly.

It looks pretty and is as good as ice cream.

It stiffens a good deal as it gets cold. Use minute tapioca.

Hashed Brown Potatoes

1 pint cold boiled potatoes chopped; 6 tablespoons cream; 1 teaspoon salt, a little pepper, mix together with a fork. Put 2 tablespoons butter in frying pan, when hot, put in the potatoes, flatten down and cook slowly, until golden brown, turn out on hot dish and eat.

Johnny Cake

11-2 cups white corn meal; 1-2 cup white flour (or 1 cup yellow corn meal and 1 cup flour); 1-2 cup sugar scant. Stir well together; 1 1-2 cup thick sour cream; 1 level teaspoon soda. Stir into meal, a pinch of baking powder. Add one egg well beaten. Beat well and back, this makes a soft, rich bread.

Nut Bread

Mix together 3 good cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1-2 cup sugar, add 1 cup nutmeats. Beat one egg well and add 2 cups milk. Stir all together, add 1-2 cup of raisins, cut up. Put in 2 pans, let stand 20 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven 3-4 of an hour.

TABLE LINEN

NOW that the price of a damask table linen is almost prohibitive very good and pretty table napkins may be had by buying linen crash reasonably. It is forty-five inches wide, thirty inches will cut

six napkins, fifteen inches square. Roll the edges and sew over and over with wool of one color going back with wool of another color; blue and brown make a pretty combination also, blue and black. These napkins are found in the Arts and Crafts stores in the cities also in stores where fine fancy articles are on display. They bring a good price being "quite the fad of the moment" and one may be glad to own a set or give them to a friend.

HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS

(Editor's note: Some time ago we offered a prize for the best article on "Home Improvements." Among the several contributions that came to hand was the following gem. Read it. It contains some lessons for all of us.)

OUR "HOUSE Improvement" is at a decided standstill and it needed so much, but our "Home Improvement" is something I am proud of. We have two little daughters one seven years past and one nearly six. Since the birth of the youngest one my health has been gradually failing until I was becoming a wreck. When I think of the past two years I blush with shame. My nerves were in such a state that I was becoming a regular scold and at the same time was ruining the disposition of my little family.

This spring I gave out and on consulting Dr. N—in a nearby city, found what my trouble was. I was one blue, despondent woman for a time. My health was in such shape that in order to save myself for my husband and little ones I must rest, stop worrying and be out in the fresh air and sunshine as much as possible. This was indeed a problem and one which would not seem to add to the peace and comfort of our home. Our income was very limited and our dream of soon improving our little house faded away. But husband, like the noble man he is, said, "Anything to save our 'mother girl.'" I had always done my own house work, sewing and found time for garden work and even helped in the fields during very busy times. But while doing all this I had gotten into such a state that when meal time or evening came I could hardly muster a pleasant word and the noise of the children at their play almost drove me to distraction. Husband at once found a neighbor to do our laundry and a young girl to come to the house two or three days a week to help with the work. And he too stood a share of the work. All summer long he got up early and got breakfast, alone, or helped me to. I tried to have the noon meal ready when he came in, but he often helped to get the meal at night and wiped the dishes after his chores were done. Meantime my nerves calmed down. The rest has done wonders for them. I often think of the remark of a friend, that she guessed a man rather come in a night to a wife a little tired and cross and the house clean and meals on the table than to a pleasant cheery wife and no work done. It was hard to learn to let the work go but really it paid, for we have been happier this summer trying to regain my health than we had been for some time. It has taken quite a bit of our hard earned savings to send me to a specialist every two weeks and to pay for the help in the house and husband has worked so hard that I might rest. When his work took him near the woods, I wandered out that way afternoons, visited with him, enjoyed the fresh air in God's out of doors, came up with him at night, sat and watched him do chores and then he helped me get our supper ready while the

To My Son

Do you know that your soul is of my soul such part,
That you seem to be fiber and core of my heart?
None other can pain me as you dear, can do.
None other can please or praise me as you.
Remember, the world will be quick with it's blame,
If shadow or stain ever darken your name,
Like mother, like son, is a saying so true,
The world will judge largely of mother by you.
Be this then your task, if task it shall be.
To force this proud world to do homage to me.
Be sure it will say, when it's verdict you've won,
She reaps as she sowed. Lo! This man is her son.

—Your Mother.



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For the latest things in Jell-O desserts and salads let us send you, free, the "Jell-O Book." It gives the newest and most popular recipes for the famous desserts and salads that are so much in vogue just now.

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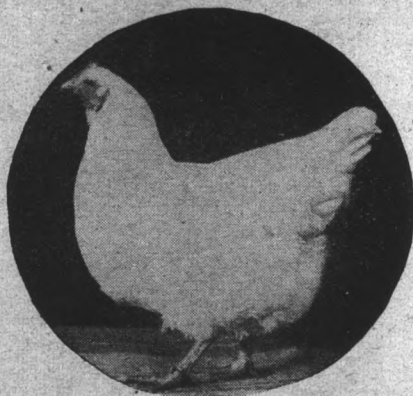
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girlies set the table. They enjoy helping mama get well too.

What can you call this health return, these smiles instead of frowns, these touches of love and sympathy instead of nervousness and impatience but "Home Improvement?" Trusting that this may help some one who finds themselves in the same position I was, I remain.—Mrs. N. R. B., Newaygo County, Mich.

IF HENS COULD TALK



THE LAYER.

I can sing and I can lay,
I like to scratch and work all day.
If you'll feed me right and clean my coop
I'll pay my board and some to boot.

The city may not like my looks,
I'm too ragged and dirty to suit the cooks
My feathers I keep for my Winter's bed,
For you know I haven't the time to shed.

I know I get pale and loose in behind,
But this, everyone knows, is a very good sign.
My eyes are clear and my comb always bright,
For I lay eggs both day and night.

When my time is up in the laying pen,
I will be called a good breeding hen.
When my chicks get hatched so the farmer can see,
He'll always be glad he didn't sell me.

THE NON-LAYER

I can squawk but I can't lay,
So my board you'll have to pay.
My legs are yellow, my eyes are dull,
Yes, I am what they call a cull.

I shed my feathers every one,
While loafing under the Summer sun.
You can see that this is so,
For I'm yellow from head to toe.

That I am fat there is no doubt,
Just feel of my abdomen and find it out.
On me I know you'll have no pity,
No doubt you'll ship me to the city.

Hens that go there and that are able,
Have a good place on the rich man's table.

So here I go to win the day,
For this is one place I know I'll pay.
—D. W. Witter, State School of Agriculture, Delhi, N. Y.

GRADED EGGS BRING HIGH PRICES

CAN IT be that Canadian citizens are profiting more by the advice of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, regarding the marketing of eggs than our own people for whose benefit that advice is intended?

Because of the superiority of Canadian eggs, due to grading, packing and shipping methods similar to those advocated by the Bureau of Markets, Canadian eggs sell for 3 to 17 cents higher in British markets than American eggs.

Canadian eggs are carefully graded as to quality, size and color; packed in clean cases with clean fillers of proper weight, and provided with adequate refrigeration.

The wide difference between the selling prices of American and Canadian eggs should not exist, say marketing experts of the Bureau of Markets. Canadian hens do not produce better eggs than American hens; and that being so, all that is necessary for American shippers to secure high prices is the use of greater care in preparing eggs for foreign markets. The same principles apply to eggs marketed at home.

Full information as to methods to be employed can be had upon request to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The M. B. F. is the best little paper that comes to our house. I have been with you for a long time and hope to stay a while yet. Keep it coming.—R. DeB., Lucas, Mich.

We are all very much pleased with the paper. It is an ideal farm paper, interesting to the whole family, and shouldn't have neglected the payments. J. C. Bronson, Mich.

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DEAR CHILDREN: Recently a magazine titled, "Our Dumb Animals" came to our office. I glanced hurriedly through it and as it seemed very interesting I laid it one side to read when I had more time. I forgot all about it but when going through some papers today I discovered it and took time to read several articles in it. It was published by a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and contained photos of many different kind of animals and stories about animals who had saved the lives of humans and their own kind. One was about a dog saving the life of a horse and another of a Collie dog who saved the lives of 30 people in a burning tenement house in New York City.

These stories brought to my mind pictures of the several dogs I owned when a boy on the farm. I always had a dog of some kind who was my greatest chum. Most farm boys have a dog whom they think lots of. Girls, I think, prefer to have a kitten to play with but nothing suits a boy more than a romp with his dog. I also thought how many times my dog had not understood what I wished him to do and when he had done something I did not want him to do I was often mean to him and many times I whipped him making him cry but as soon as I showed him I was ready for another romp he forgave me instantly, barking and jumping around to show me all was well. Now when I think how I mistreated the several dogs I had I feel ashamed.

Do not mistreat your pets. When one of them do anything you do not wish them to do talk to it, not whip, especially your dog. Although a dog cannot talk like you can it is surprising how much he understands of what you say to him. Whipping, in time, makes him both hate you and afraid of you and an ugly dog of him, but if you talk to him he will obey and love you and fight for your life at any time. Cats are smart too. The horse is another animal who understands you. Treat all the dumb animals about you with kindness. The farmer who treats his livestock with kind words instead of beating or cursing them is one of the most respected men in his neighborhood. Ask your "Daddy" if he isn't.

The poem that I am publishing this week is about something that really happened on the farm of one of our readers and the lady made up the poem and sent it to me for our page. They ate the meat from the bear, she says, and made doughnuts in the grease from the meat. M-u-m! who doesn't like nice fat doughnuts?
—UNCLE NED.

THE FARMER AND THE RAVEN

A Farmer, who had neglected to shoe his horse, started to market carrying a basket of eggs on his arm. He had not ridden far before he saw a Raven sitting on an oak.

"Ah," said the Farmer, "I don't like that bird! His presence surely bodes me ill-fortune."

He had hardly said the words when the horse stumbled and threw him, bruising him severely and breaking all the eggs. As he rose, he shook his first at the Raven.

"Fool," said the Raven, "you swear at me because you were thrown from your horse, but the fault was that you were too careless to look after having him shod."

Many people will blame any circumstance to avoid admitting their own faults.—R. W.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—We take the M. B. F. too and we think it fine. My teacher's name is Mrs. Sawall. Her sister Miss Richardson is teaching the fourth and fifth grades. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh are in one room. They have

How to Make an Eskimo Lamp

TAKE AN ordinary tin can. With the scissors, cut the ragged edge of the top off evenly. Then, at equal distances, cut slits for half the depth of the can, these slits about an inch apart. Trim the sides of the slits V-shaped, as shown in the illustration, with a pair of pliers, bend these strips at a right angle. Three quarters of an inch from the bend, make a second bend. If well done, this will form a second can, inside the larger one, but the sides not coming quite to the bottom. Solder on a wire to hang it by.

Now take a flat cork—such as is found in a pickle-bottle. Make a hole through it with a gimlet. Cut a piece of tin slightly larger than the work, lay it on the cork, cut little pointed tongues of the projecting portion of the tin and bend down



and into the cork, holding the tin firm. Punch a hole in the tin, corresponding to the hole in the cork. You will thus have a tin-covered cork float, which will slide easily up and down the inner surface of the tin. Take a small lamp wick, shred it out and form through the hole, so that the little fuzz stand up above the tin. Fill the tin with a slow burning oil, cottonseed or olive oil will do, drop your float into the oil and the Eskimo lamp is made and is ready to use.

In the far north, such lamps are made of soapstone, and the oil that is burned is whale oil, or seal oil, or even fish oil. In their igloos the Eskimos use this tiny flame for heating and cooking, as well as for lighting.

It is safe practical, and easy to make.

built a new building and we are upstairs. The high school is downstairs. I am 12 years of age and in seventh grade. We live on a hundred acre farm. We have twenty head of cattle. We have two colts and three horses and their names are Fanny, Ginger, Dan, Ted and Jennie. We have a Shepherd dog and his name is Bounce. He is black and white. My oldest sister is married and has two boys, one two years old and one thirteen days old. Their names are Gerald and Richard. I like to go to school quite well, only I don't like grammar very well, and arithmetic at present. I like to read the children's page. I would like very much to have my letter in print. Wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Edna Baughn, Breckenridge, Mich., R. F. D. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl thirteen years old. I am in the eighth grade and we have a junior high school in our town so I am in high school. I have seen that all others tell about their pets but I live in town and so do not have

hardly any. I have a very large tiger cat. He weighs about twelve pounds. For a while I called him Mickey, but Mickey wore out, the song and everything, so I call him just plain Mike. I envy him these cool days, he is getting so fat, for I am very tall and thin for my age. I am about 5 feet, 3 in. and I weigh ninety pounds. I live in Genesee county and this is where the county fair is held. They had a very fine fair this year. I love basket ball and hope to play on the regular team next year. I usually play jumping center being quite tall. I hope to go to college some day. I think I would like to learn to become a bookkeeper or a stenographer. I think college is a place long to be remembered.—Evelyn Berry, Davison, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 12 years old. I am in the 7th grade. I go to the McLellan school. I have 3 brothers and 1 sister. My brothers' names are Gilbert, age 17, Melvin, 15, and John, 7. My sister's name is Loretta. I am just getting over the mumps. My teacher's



The Song Dad Sings When He Puts Baby to Sleep

Mrs. C. A. Byers, Hiawatha, Mich.

One bright day away last fall
I wandered among the trees
Until I came upon some sign
That looked like bears, by gee,
I called the wife and kiddies too
To come and see my find,
And then beneath the skies so blue
I just made up my mind
To catch his bearship in a trap,
For eating my apples sweet;
And he would not think he had a snap
When held so tight and neat.

We set one trap in the edge of the woods
With bait from an old dead cow,
And knew we'd catch him with the goods
For stealing apples we couldn't allow.
The next day when we went to look
His bearship was not there
And so we guessed that he had took
A rest within his lair.
But then it was too early yet
For him to stay asleep,
And we will get him, yes, you bet,
When he comes for another peep.

He stuck his nose on the piece of meat
And his foot was on the trap,
It closed upon his leg so neat
That it made his jaws go snap.
He dragged the toggle on the ground
And bit at the iron chain,
But it only wound him round and round
Tho he tried with might and main.
Until at last all tired out,
He curled him up to rest.
Then wondered what 'twas a' about
And wished for his leafy nest.

When Dad went out in the early morn
And saw his bearship there,
He looked so sad and very forlorn,
Dad called the kids from everywhere,
Ma came out with the babe in her arms
And Bub came up with the gun,
While Sis was yelling out alarms
To the others on the run.
'Twas soon all over for Mr. Bear,
We made a rug of his skin,
And the neighbors came from here and there
To taste the steaks so thin.

name is Alpha Loftis. I like her fine. She is very kind to us. My father takes the M. B. F. I enjoy reading The Children's Hour. My father works on the P. M. railroad. There are 34 pupils in our school. We live on an 80 acre farm, 2 1-2 miles from school. We keep 4 horses, 6 cows, 2 pigs and about 50 rabbits. For pets I have 4 kittens whose names are Snowball, Tag-a-long, Spot and Beauty.—Alice Verrett, Custer, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As I have to stay home from school today on account of a sore throat, and having nothing else to do I thought I would write a letter to you. I just got through feeding my pets, which are four doves. For other pets we have a big shepherd dog whose name is Shep. I would not part with him for a hundred dollars. My father is threshing beans at the neighbors today. We haven't threshed yet but expect to tomorrow. We killed a big pig yesterday. It weighed about 250 pounds. I would like to receive letters from the other boys and girls who belong to this happy circle.—Your little friend, Fred Troge, Standish, Mich., R. 3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been spending a few moments this evening reading The Children's Hour page. I thought I would like to join by sending you a letter. I am a boy twelve years old. I live on a farm of 120 acres, located on the good road. Besides my father and mother, I have one little brother thirteen months old. We keep three horses and one cow. I go to school most every day. I am in the sixth grade. I have a very nice teacher. His name is Mr. Alger. For pets I have a Shetland pony, two dogs, one lamb and one hen. I hope I have not made my letter too long. Your friend, Clair Field, Highland, Mich., Box 47.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 9 years old and in the 5th grade at school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Green and I like her very much. I have 2 miles to go to school. My brother takes the M. B. F. We like it very much and I like to read The Children's Hour. I wish that some of the girls and boys would write to me. For pets I have 3 cats and 7 rabbits. We live on an 80 acre farm. My father has 4 horses, 2 pigs, 10 head of cattle and 85 chickens. We had 920 bushels of potatoes this year. I have 3 sisters and 2 brothers. They are all older than I am. I only have one brother at home.—Mildred Sundquist, LeRoy, Mich., R. F. D. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 12 years old and I am in the 6th grade in school. My eyes are blue and my hair is light. I take music lessons. I am in the second book. I have 1 sister and 2 brothers. My sister's name is Mildred and my brothers' names are Earl and Harvey. I live on a 160 acre farm. We have 13 cows, 6 horses and a lot of sheep. For pets we have a dog named Tip and two cats named Toots and Daisy. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Ethel Schneider, Turner, Mich., R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl twelve years old. I am in the sixth grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I read The Children's Hour every week. I go to Maple Valley school. I have only missed two days of school this year and have not been late at all. I have three brothers and one sister.—Bernice Bowers, Brown City, Mich., R. 5.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy twelve years old. My father takes the M. B. F. We live on a 120 acre farm. We have three horses and four cows. For pets I have a cat and dove. I have one brother whose name is Ellis. He is 18 and helps my father farm. I also have one sister, Gladys, who is 16. She goes to high school.—Morris Mumby, Lakeview, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 9 years old and live on a 120 acre farm. I read the children's page and enjoy it very much. I go to a consolidated school at Haslett, Mich. I am in the fourth grade at school. For pets I have a little yellow kitten and a rabbit. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Gladys Gulick, Shattsbury, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy twelve years old and in the 7th grade at school. I live on a farm of 160 acres. For pets I have a dog and two kittens. My dog will pull me on my sled and chase cattle. I have a new brother a week old. I go hunting with my father when he goes.—Clark Whiteside, Lupton, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy 9 years of age and am in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Mr. Hill-samiam. He is a good teacher. For pets I have 3 cats. We have 2 cows and we live on a 40 acre farm.—Ervin Wells, Copemis, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy ten years old. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I am in the 5th grade in school. For pets, I have two cats and one calf. I will answer any letter.—Abram Lee Drake, Moscow, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a little boy 9 years old and am in the 4th grade at school. I have 2 brothers and 1 sister. We have 6 cows and 4 horses and a Buick car.—Tyres Mzyk, Ruth, Mich.



The Organized Farmer

FARM BUREAU—FARMERS' CLUBS—FARMERS' UNIONS—GLEANERS—GRANGE



WOOL GROWERS TO HOLD FOR HIGHER PRICES

FIFTY COUNTIES sent representatives to a meeting of wool growers at the state farm bureau last Friday. More than twice that many wool growers attended. Most of the representatives came instructed by their county farm bureaus. The meeting was characterized by a determination to stick to the present plan of pooling and a faith in the management of the pool by the state farm bureau.

The delegates passed a motion that the meeting go on record commending the State Farm Bureau in the management of the wool pool and that there be another pool of the 1921 clip. Upon request of the State Farm Bureau the delegates passed a second motion providing for the appointment by the chairman of two experienced wool growers to act in an advisory capacity with the Wool Department. A. E. Illenden of the Executive Committee of the State Farm Bureau and Chairman of the meeting stated that he would announce the appointments a little later since he wanted to give a good deal of thought to the question.

The conference went on record in a resolution favoring the passage of the National Truth-in-Fabrics Bill. Another motion was passed which provided for sending a statement of the results of the meeting and of the condition of the wool market to all wool growers of whom there were eighteen thousand.

The State Farm Bureau has already begun the preparation of this report but it will be at least two weeks before it can be issued. To send a letter to eighteen thousand wool growers incurs a cost of \$360 for postage alone. Because of this expense the State Farm Bureau has been unable to keep the membership posted at all times as it would like to have done. Mr. A. J. Hankins, marketing director, and Mr. Illenden made a detailed report of the financial situation with regard to the wool pool.

None of the representatives reported that they had come with instructions to sell. Some had been instructed to hold their wool for a year; most of them said they had been told to leave the matter entirely to the management of the wool pool and the final action of the meeting included this provision.

MARKETING COMMITTEE ADJOURNS MEETING UNTIL FEB.

THE FARMERS' Marketing Committee of Seventeen, which met recently in Chicago, adjourned until February 14 to await reports of a number of experts and economists who are digging out fundamental facts regarding the marketing of

grain. The next meeting will be held in Kansas City.

The co-operative plan of marketing upon which the committee has been working since October was put in semi-final shape during this week's meeting, and the committee reached an agreement on a number of the fundamental principles involved. It refused to make any statement for publication. It is generally believed that an agreement has been reached on every principle except the method of financing grain marketing, because the experts employed by the committee are all engaged in gathering information relative to crop movement stabilizing the flow of grain to market, possibility of price stabilization and other questions all of which are closely related to the matter of financing a new marketing system.

"We anticipated being able to complete our work and present our final plan for co-operative grain marketing at this time," said C. H. Gustafson of Nebraska, chairman of the committee. "We find that we still need some important information to make sure of our position, and because of the opposition of present organized grain handlers we cannot make public the details of the parts of the plan to which we have agreed."

FARM BUREAU NOTES

MANAGER Nicholson of the Seed Department of the State Farm Bureau is on a western trip for a few days. He appears on the program of Iowa Farmers' Week at Ames and addresses the Idaho Grain Growers' Association at Blackfoot Idaho. The alfalfa growers of that section have asked the assistance of the Michigan Seed Department in helping them organize. Michigan's personal representative was in the western field for two months last fall arranging for the purchase of alfalfa on the orders of farmers all over this state. Arrangements are now being made for similar purchases next year.

The Forestry Department began its work January 3 with F. H. Sanford in charge. The initial project is fence post marketing. The names of all farm bureau members, who have fence post timber to cut or who are now cutting posts, should be turned in to the county agent at once. Any other information such as specifications used, length and top diameter of posts and percentage straight, whether green peeled or not, etc., should be included.

A meeting of the Committee of Ten of the Michigan Maple Syrup Makers' Association is called for Friday, January 14 to complete arrangements for better marketing of maple products. One of the important projects before the committee is the action taken by the membership through a ballot by mail in which 72 per cent of the members favored a central canning and marketing arrangement, whereby the product would be standardized and sold under registered label and according to grade. 20 per cent of the members voting directly opposed such a move. 8 per cent refused to express themselves.

A special conference of elevator managers has been arranged for by the Board of Control of the Elevator Exchange to be held at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing on Tuesday, January 18 at 1 p. m. The object of this meeting is to discuss problems of elevator management, organization financing, sales service and other matters of equal importance and in which all members are vitally interested. Special invitation is extended to all Elevator Managers, Presidents and Secretaries of Associations.

The purchase of binder twine is being made the subject of investigation by the Purchasing Department. Business in the various commodities is developing beyond all expectations.

BEET GROWERS TO MEET FEBRUARY 2ND

John C. Ketcham, president, and R. P. Reavey, secretary of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n have issued the following statement:

"In view of an unauthorized statement which has been given wide publicity throughout the state suggesting that individual beet growers make contracts with the sugar factories on their 1921 acreage, the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n make the following announcement:

"The executive committee of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n has called a mass meeting of all members of the association to be held at East Lansing on Feb. 2, during Farmers' Week. In view of the unsettled condition of the sugar industry we advise growers to defer consideration of any contracts until after this meeting. All growers are invited to be present at this meeting, and every local is particularly requested to send a representative."

Announcement has also been recently made that Jas. N. McBride and T. C. Price have been appointed as delegates to attend the national conference of sugar beet growers which meets in Chicago on Monday, January 17th.

FARM BUREAUS OF OTHER STATES

THE LIVESTOCK Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association is planning a series of meetings for the managers and members of Co-operative Live Stock Shipping Associations in each county. The purposes is to give the managers the results of a study which has been made of best methods for efficient operation and management of these associations. The Finance Department announces it is ready to answer any specific questions in regard to income taxes for members.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has called a conference of sugar beet growers for January 17.

Illinois Agricultural Association's contract for the output of two large rock phosphate mills has been fulfilled and arrangements are being made for next year's contract. Seven hundred cars of rock phosphate were delivered this year, on which they made a saving of more than \$25,000.

Kansas State Farm Bureau has adopted the same method of Michigan and is sending questionnaires among county farm bureau officers to ascertain the opinion of members on legislative matters.

At a meeting at Manhattan, Kansas, representatives of county sheep and wool growers' associations organized an association with a view to marketing the Kansas wool clip co-operatively. Because wool buyers refused to bid on wool in the various farmers' wool pools last spring, the sheep men of the state appointed a committee of three to decide the disposition of the 1920 clip. The committee recommended that the Kansas State Farm Bureau take over and store the 1920 clip to be marketed and to call a meeting for the formation of a state wool growers' organization.

Nebraska, like Michigan, is perfecting a sugar beet growers' association.

The legislative committee in the state farm bureau of California has reviewed the work of the College of Agriculture. The committee's report contains commendation for much of the work of the College but deplors the lack of finance and the shortage of men. The Engineering Division was found in a sad state of affairs; the Irrigation Division was declared

(Continued on page 23)

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Do the Trick

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Men's Four Buckle



First quality perfect Arctics, famous brands, extra tap soles, sizes 6 to 12—now—

Either cloth or all Rubber

\$3.45

One buckle, \$1.65; Boys' one buckle, \$1.65; Women's four buckle, \$3.95; Men's cloth shoe rubbers, \$1.85; Men's red storm king boots, \$3.95. Send for new footwear list.

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FARMS & LANDS

ROSES NOW BLOOMING ON ORANGE grove bungalow farm. Bordering lake; only \$2,250; on improved road near city; 20 acres fertile fields, part covered fine overhead irrigation system; 23 acres valuable timber land; 200 bearing orange trees; delightful bungalow, oak shade, overlooking lake; owner non-resident, sacrifices, easy terms. Details this and other Florida orange groves, farm, page 52 Strout's Illustrated Catalog 1200 bargains. Postpaid FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 1210 FA, Graham Bldg., Jacksonville, Florida.

LANDOLOGY SPECIAL NUMBER JUST OUT containing 1921 facts of clover land in Marinette County, Wisconsin. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands where farmers grow rich, send at once for this special number. It is free on request. Address SKIDMORE-RIEHLER LAND CO., 398 Skidmore-Riehle Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

ONE OF THE BEST STOCK FARMS IN Tuscola county for sale. 190 acres, 100 cleared, 60 hay, 25 ry. Orchard. Three big barns. Cow shed. Granary. Good 10 room house. Silo. Hen house. Fine spring water, 3 miles north of Silverwood. Address, JOSEPH CHANTING, Silverwood, Mich.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIECE of land cleared or not cleared at a reasonable price, easy long terms, square deal. Any purchase made now guaranteed as represented. One mile from town and good shipping point. Also the federal land bank of St. Paul is loaning money in this vicinity. Write for information. A. D. FRANKLIN, Alger, Mich.

I WANT TO RENT A FARM OR WILL BUY. Wm. DANIELS, Winegar, Mich.

FIRST CLASS FARM HOME, STATE ROAD road, 3-4 mile market, schools, churches. For particulars address owner, JOEL G. PALMER, Orleans, Mich.

71 ACRE FARM, PARTLY CLEARED— Arenac Co.—Bargain if sold soon. Information write T. W. Jacobs 5243 LaSalle Ave., Detroit.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, BEST OF SOIL, all plow land, good buildings, fences, and on main road. Near school, 4 1-2 miles from Blanchard. MICHAEL SEVENSKE, Blanchard, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEVING SUCCESS WITH SMALL FRUITS. Do you know that you can obtain more health, pleasure and profit from a garden of strawberries and raspberries than from any equal amount of land on your place? My beautiful new Catalogue greets you with a smile, and tells you something about ourselves and our favorable location where soil and climate combine to produce plants of superior quality. It tells: HOW to select varieties best adapted to your soil and needs. HOW to prepare the soil for planting. WHEN to plant. THE different systems of small fruit growing. HOW to plant. HOW to care for the patch. HOW to pick and market the fruit so as to obtain the highest prices. HOW to renew the patch. It is a FRUIT GROWER'S GUIDE and whether you buy your plants or us, or not you will need this helpful book. "Nevins Success with Small Fruits." Send for your copy today. A postal will bring it. ELMER H. NEVINS, Ovid, Michigan.

MALE HELP WANTED—GET A GOOD JOB —Work for Uncle Sam. Men and Women needed. \$1400, \$1600, \$1800 at start. Railway Mail Clerk and other "exams" soon. Let our expert, former U. S. Government Examiner, prepare you. Write TODAY for free booklet D10. PATTERSON CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—50 BARREL steam mill with elevator in thriving town. J. G. BROWN, Avoca, Mich.

FOR SALE—20 H. P. LATE STYLE HUBER Steam Engine equipped with power guide, 36-60 Huber Separator with wind stacker, Garden City Feeder and Peoria Weigher—Type A, I. H. C. Silo Filler. This complete outfit can be bought cheap. J. H. KRAUSE, Box 125, Lansing, Mich.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SENATOR DUNLOP and Warfield, \$4.00 per 1,000. Other standard and everbearing varieties. Certified stock. HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Mich.

FRANCIS' STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2.00 per 100, \$15 per 1,000, postpaid. TINDALL, the Ever-bearing Strawberry Man, Boyne City, Mich.

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

MAPLE SYRUP WANTED—WANT FIVE gallons or less of good pure syrup, put up in gallon cans. In writing state quantity and price, Box F, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens.

WANT THE CHEAPEST, HANDIEST BELT power? Then ask me about the LITTLE TWISTER Power Transmitter for Ford and Dodge cars FRANK R. WEISBERGER, Salina, Kansas.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—ORDER early to insure delivery, don't pay retail prices, buy thru us and save money, any reliable make. Largest jobbers in central west. NORMAN POULTRY PLANT, Chatsworth, Ill.

CERTIFIED PETOSKEY SEED POTATOES grown in Presque Isle County. For list of growers write E. S. BREWER, County Agricultural Agent, Onaway, Mich.

TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S FINEST LEAF, 4 lbs. old. Chewing and smoking. Postpaid: 2 lbs. \$1.00, 7 lbs. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$4.00. KY. TOBACCO ASS'N, Dept. M, Hawesville, Ky.

FOR SALE—CANDEE MAMMOTH INCUBAT- or, Beef Scraps \$5 per 100 lbs. TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Ponton, Mich.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:



JEST ABOUT CHILDREN

IN THE Christmas number of M. B. F., in one of the many splendid things on the editorial page I read these words—"Can you imagine a real happy, laughin' Christmas without children?" Well now I don't know jest how it is with you but I sure can say right off quick that I can't imagine any such thing. Christmas was made most 'specially for children; it's one of their days, but only one—every single day wuz made for children—made for them to be happy in an' seems to me, it's only jest when we older ones kinda forgets about the little fellers—the boys an' girls that were given to us to make us happy an' to be made happy by us, that we think of Christmas as the only time when we must do somethin' special to let 'em know we love 'em an' that they have a right to be happy jest for that one day.

Surely Christmas day would be a rather tame affair if there were no children—the day would mean nothin' at all to most of us, but let's go farther than that an' ask what any day would be without the kiddies? What would the whole ol' world be if there were no little folks to make it glad? It would be a kinda dreary world wouldn't it now?

An' yet I see many men an' I'm sorry to say it, some women, who act jest as though children wuz in the way—as though they were sort o' forced onto us an' should be handled like small pox or measles or somethin' like that—kinda isolated you know—consider 'em in the way, think they have no rights—not even a right to be healthy an' happy—you know the kind o' folks I mean—the ones that holds their heads up so awful high they can't see the little fellers—all kiddies are little fellers to me—makes no difference whether they're boys, girls or jest kids, they are allus little fellers to Uncle Rube you know—an' women—some of 'em anyway—that rather carry a poodle dog 'round in their arms than to carry a child—rather have a green headed parrot in the house than one of God's own little ones—they're the kind o' folks I ain't got no more use fer than I have fer a yellor pup or a pump 'thout a handle or anything that's jet as useless as a bachelor 'thout a sweetheart or an o' maid 'thout a hot water bottle.

Yes sree, this ol' world was made fer the little fellers an' every day is their day! When we begin to get along in years we think we own the earth an' everything that's in or on it. But we don't, we've had our day at it an' now it b'longs to the little fellers. We are the dreamers now while they live the real life. I don't b'lieve in bein' to all fired abritary with children nor in mouldin' 'em 'round jest because we're bigger an' stronger an' able to do it.

Little fellers ain't natcherly bad—they may do bad things—mebbe they need to be corrected but they don't need no beatin' up 'cause that ain't the proper way to correct kiddies. If you want your boy or girl to be deceitful an' revengeful—if you want 'em to lie to you an' to fear you an' hate you, jest beat 'em up.

Every time they do any little thing that's wrong. Jest take this from me—if you can't govern your little fellers by love an' kindness, all the maulin' this side o' Germany won't do it an' if you've never tried love an' kindness jest try it fer a while an' see how it works out.

Somehow, I allus look with suspicion on a man or woman that don't like the little fellers—they're bound to be somethin' wrong with such folks an' I don't like to deal with 'em an' I don't if I can help it.

Children are all that makes life worth while an' we are only children older grown, but sometimes folks forgets they wuz ever little fellers—they have 'bout's much patience with the kiddies as a hornet's got when you put your hand onto him, an' they're jest about as pleasant too. Children's noise upsets such folks something terrible—they musn't play out loud you know 'cause it annoys grandma, or grandpa can't be bothered an' the little fellers are afraid to move in the house or out for fear of bein' called to account an' all the time they ain't to blame fer bein' into the world, but now they are here, seems to me they've got just as many rights as old folks, or any other kind of folks for that matter, an' a little noise more or less won't hurt if we only think right an' keep our hearts young an' in the right place. An' say! The nicest way there is to do this is jest to love the little fellers an' make every day like Christmas day for them.

When I first come to Battle Creek there wuz a vacant lot down on West Main street an' it wuz a play ground for little fellers—a merry-go-round wuz there an' swings an' everything to make the little fellers glad. I loved to go down there when I could, an' watch the kiddies, they wuz so happy an' had such good times it took the tired feelin' all out of me jest to watch 'em an' sometimes there'd be a little feller, without a nickle an' he couldn't ride an' I'd give him the money jest to see him git happy an' after a while I got to leavin' a dollar or two every week with the man that owned the wheel an' other things so's little fellers could ride even if I wasn't there, an' I got more pleasure out of that money than you can imagine. I wuz havin' a good time, by proxy so to speak, an' I thought it wuz great an' so did the little fellers—you see they lived in the busy part of the town an' play grounds wuz scarce an' now this one's gone—they're putting up a big buildin' there an' its goin' to be a Ford home—a place to sell Mr. Ford's cars an' such—well mebbe its all right, somebody'll make some money probably, but money ain't all there is in the world—it wuz the little fellers' play ground an' all the Ford cars in the world couldn't give as much pleasure to the little fellers as jest this one ol' piece used to do, an' if I had jest one of Mr. Ford's many millions, I'd give more pleasure to the kiddies of this land than all the cars ever made or to be made, can do. An' so I say Christmas without children would be the same as any other day 'thout 'em. But who wants such days. Cordially—UNCLE RUBE.

Sense and Nonsense

Short of Type

Our readers may be amused at this unique spelling, said to have been employed by a Western printer:

"We began the publication ov the Roccaa Mountain Cyclone with a phew diphphiculties in the way. The type phounderds phrom whom we bought out outphit phor this printing opphice phailed to supply us with any ephs or cays, and it will be phour or phive weeques bephore we can get any. The mistake was not phound out till a day or two ago. We have ordered the missing letters, and we will have to get along without them till they come. We don't lique the

loox ov this cariety ov spelings any better than our readers, but mixtaix will happen in the best ov phamillies, and iph the ph's and c's and x's and q's hold out we shall ceep (sound the c hard) the Cyclone whirling aphter a phasion till the sorts arrive. It is no joke to us—it is a serious aphphair."

Related

The husband, who had a great habit of teasing his wife, was out driving in the country with her, when they met a farmer driving a span of mules. Just as they were about to pass the farmer's rig the

mules turned their heads toward the auto and brayed vociferously.

Turning to his wife, the husband cuttingly remarked, "Relatives of yours, I suppose?"

"Yes," said his wife sweetly, "by marriage."

Didn't Improve It

"Got any property about here?" asked the tax collector at the farmhouse door.

"Yes, I got a small lot," replied the buxom woman, with the gingham apron, who answered the knock.

"Where is it?"

"About two miles down the road from here."

"Is it improved?"

"Well, I got a husband buried there, but I can't say it improves it any."

Via the Belle System

Bill: Have you ever done any public speaking?

Joe: I once proposed to a girl over the telephone in my home town.

The Collection Box

GOODS RECEIVED

Would you please help me in collecting a bill from the National Cloak and Suit Co., New York City, N. Y. About the first of July I sent them an order for 4 yards of white satin out of their sale book, price \$2.77 a yard. They wrote saying they couldn't send the order for nearly two weeks. So I wrote for them to send my money back, but they didn't do that. They sent the satin just the same. Then I sent the satin back and wanted it exchanged for some other goods. They wrote me they couldn't send my last order because I hadn't sent any money.—Miss I. B., Washington, Mich.

This company received one letter from us. Miss B's goods arrived O. K.

SUBSCRIBER GETS DISHES

Quite a number of months ago I read an adv. in the Farm Life of the Kibler Oil Co., Indianapolis, Ind. If I would sell 30 bottles of oil and return \$15.00 to them I was to get a set of dishes or \$4.00 commission. I sold the oil and returned their money and have written to them several times for my dishes or else my money. I see they are still advertising for people to sell their oil. Now I wish you would please try and either make them send my dishes or my commission.—Mrs. C. C. P., Grand Haven, Mich.

Our subscriber received her dishes within two weeks after we wrote this Indiana firm.

SPIEGEL, MAY, STERNS CO. RETURNS GOODS

I sent for a ring to Spiegel-May Stern Co., Chicago, Ill. which was \$3.75. It was too large so I returned it by insured mail. They wrote and told me to send the receipt. I did so but never heard from them.—Mrs. H. C. H., Bailey, Mich.

This firm promptly adjusted this matter it appears as we received a letter from Mrs. H. C. H. in which she stated her money had been returned.

SHIPMENT LOST IN TRANSIT

I would like to have your help in collecting \$43.10 from Sears, Roebuck & Co. On July 5th I sent Sears, Roebuck & Co. an order for some binder twine. In a few days they wrote and thanked me for the order. I received another letter dated July 21. They said the twine was shipped on the same day, July 21. I waited a few days and did not receive the twine. I have written them twice and they will not answer.—T. McC., Capac, Michigan.

We asked Sears, Roebuck & Company to look this matter up which they did advising shipment had been lost in transit and a short time later our subscriber received a refund of his money.

RETURNS CHECK INSTEAD OF CASHING

Last August my little son, 12 years old, sent to Montgomery, Ward & Co. of Chicago, Ill., for a small engine, and he sent \$4.74, the cost price, and parcel post to Bay View, that was the address at that time. In a few days Montgomery Ward & Co. sent a letter saying that they hadn't the engine in stock and sent him a check of \$4.94. The boy signed the check and sent it back saying please send my money and in a few days Montgomery Ward & Co. said we sent a check and you signed it showing that you had got your money. I then wrote Montgomery Ward & Co. and said it was a mistake. The boy did not understand business but they could see that if he had got the check cashed he would not have had the check to have mailed to Montgomery Ward & Co.—Mrs. F. B., Petoskey, Mich.

Replying to our letter this company advised they were refunding the boy's money. We are advised by his mother that the money has been received.

CO-OPERATION AS PRACTICED BY COLORADO FARMERS

(Continued from page 5)

were also invited to become members of this association, but in doing so they agreed to buy at the price set if they purchased at all. Those that did so were known as accredited buyers. Actually, at first, there were mighty few accredited buyers, since the big commission companies did not like the idea of a few growers trying to fix the price of cabbage. Then, too, the growers at the first meeting raised the price of cabbage from 30 cents to 60 cents a hundred. A certain clique of commission merchants in Denver agreed to become members of the exchange if they could be sales agents for all of the cabbage of this exchange, thereby securing a monopoly. This was turned down, however, and only a few independent buyers at first purchased any cabbage.

For a few days there was movement of cabbage greater at 60 cents a hundred than there had been at 30 cents. But just at this time the big commission men filled the markets in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma with lower quotations than those smaller commission houses could offer for bona fide business. These big commission houses were offering cabbage down south at 50 cents a hundred at the terminal markets, in an effort to discredit those who were doing business with the Exchange. But in most cases they did not have any cabbage to sell so they could not fill the orders that they received at the low price. The big commission houses in a few cases did succeed in buying cabbage at outlying points at figures far below the price set by the exchange. An effort was made to convert the growers of cabbage who were selling at the lower price and bring them into the exchange, with fair results. All loading stations were picketed. After about two weeks of organization there was practically no movement of cabbage. Cars were everywhere, placed there by the big commission houses, but no one would sell cabbage below the price set by the exchange. By the third week conditions became worse and more mass meeting had to be held. But by the middle of that week the Denver shippers had been practically defeated. There were a number of accredited buyers, but they did not represent any large commission houses. Then two bankers visited Denver and took the matter up with the commission houses. These big shippers agreed to come in, providing certain members of the growers' committee resigned. These did so at considerable sacrifice to themselves. In reality, this was merely an excuse on the part of the commission houses, for not doing business with the exchange.

At the same time the exchange sent a representative to Kansas to look up business among cabbage buyers there. He explored most of the markets and found that the situation was not entirely hopeless. Shortly after this the principal shippers came in, filling such orders as they received. Several orders were also received from the representative sent out by the exchange. The first three days after the big shippers came in there was a great movement of cabbage. Then the big shippers decided that they wanted to get out of the association, claiming that it was not satisfactory. However, this was not permitted. It was found that in many commission houses in Kansas cabbage was selling for \$1.75 to \$2 a hundredweight, showing the big profit that the jobbers and big shippers were making. The Brighton growers were very fortunate in that the Colorado cabbage was practically the only cabbage on the market at the time. Iowa had practically ceased shipping, and Wisconsin was just about ready to begin. This past year the cabbage crop was approximately a third larger than usual, and it is probable that all of it will not be sold. It is said, however, that there was more cabbage than the market could absorb and at all events no more could have been sold than was sold in spite of the fight between the shippers and the growers. This year it is planned to have a real co-opera-

tive organization for marketing the cabbage crop.

The vegetable marketing association in Denver has picked one commission house to handle its business. This house pays to each grower 75 per cent cash and 25 per cent in 30 days at the regular going price for vegetables on the Denver market. Then the price that it secures at the other end, minus the amount paid in Denver, and the regular brokerage charge, is credited to the association. In that way the association simply pays the brokerage fee for selling its products.

Other Organizations

It is estimated that Colorado each year ships about 20,000 carloads of perishable vegetables, so it can be appreciated what proper marketing facilities mean to the growers. W. F. Hepps, agent in marketing at Denver, has aided in the formation of numerous marketing associations over the state. There are now 30 livestock associations, not including the marketing association managed through the Farmers' Union. At times fruit growers' associations have been formed in the state which aimed to be strictly co-operative ventures. In some cases, however, these have slipped back into practically private control. There are still a few examples of co-operative organizations over the state which handle fruit and cabbage. There is a co-operative fruit growers' association at Canon City.

The Farmers' Union has taken a great part in helping out the co-operative marketing of fruit. This is handled through the exchange at Denver. During the month of September the exchange which also sells mercantile goods, did a business of a little over \$200,000. Over 60 per cent of the peach crop on the western slope was handled through this organization on a brokerage basis, \$25 per car being the charge. The peaches were shipped into Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

Eventually the Farmers' Union will have a big produce business developed. In Colorado there are 104 Farmers' Union stores, selling direct to the farmers. The Farmers' Union Exchange in Denver has only been in existence about a year and a half, according to O. T. Vinsonhaler, the manager of the exchange.

The Colorado Farmers' Union now has 15,000 members. An insurance company sponsored by the union now carries \$12,000,000 worth of farmers fire insurance, according to Louis Roether, secretary of the State Farmers' Union. The Farmers' Union also has a commission company at the stockyards in Denver, similar to those in operation in the Missouri Valley.

AMERICAN BRED HOGS WANTED

The attention of swine breeders is being directed more and more frequently to the growing importance of the export trade, and its possibilities are demonstrated almost daily by inquiries and buying orders from abroad. Following the record average price of \$1,040.00 in American gold per head paid this fall in Buenos Aires, Argentine, for eight Poland China boars and sows shipped under the auspices of the National Swine Growers' Ass'n., for exhibition purposes, is a more recent shipment of 20 head to Italy. These hogs were bought by Marquis Idelfonso Stanga, Crotta d'Adda, Prov. of Cremona, Italy, who with Madam Stanga came to this country lately for the purpose of studying agricultural conditions here and of buying breeding hogs. Marquis Stanga represented the Department of Agriculture of the Italian Government and came with credentials from the Italian Ambassador at Washington. The twenty head he purchased here have reached Italy safely and constitute the first importation of Poland China swine ever brought into Italy, according to Marquis Stanga, who predicts a great future business for us in this line with his country.

Correspondence from Mexico and our border states indicates a more stable condition of affairs in the neighbor Republic, and points to a strong and increasing interest there in swine breeding.

Sow Seeds of Success In Your Garden

Write Today for Isbell's 1921 Catalog

Some vegetable gardens pay their owners \$100 in returns for every \$5.00 spent. They are a constant source of big profit. They give pleasure to everybody in the home—old and young alike. They yield the finest vegetables and yield lots of them, because they are planted with—

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For FIELD TRADE MARK For GARDEN

Isbell's Gardens Pay—for the same reason that pure-bred cattle produce thoroughbred offspring. Every ounce of Isbell Seed is tested. Isbell Seeds are produced in the North where earliness, hardiness and sterling qualities are bred into them. Isbell's 1921 book on seeds and gardening tells what and how to plant and what to expect from the crop. It's one of the most authoritative catalogs in America. Ask for your copy. Mail coupon.

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Gentlemen—Without obligation, send me your 1921 Catalog of Isbell's Seeds

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One Man Saws 40 Cords a Day

At a Cost of 1 1/2¢ a Cord!

Send today for Big Special Offer and Low Direct Price on the OTTAWA, the One-Man Saw, the first made and sold direct from factory to user. Greatest labor saver and money-maker ever invented. Saws

any size log at the rate of a foot a minute. Does the work of ten men. As easily moved from log to log or cut to cut as any wheelbarrow. 4-Cycle Frost Proof Engine has balanced crank shaft—pulls over 4 H-P. Magneto equipped; no batteries needed. Special Clutch lever controlled enables you to start and stop saw with engine running. Automatic Speed Governor. Easy to move, costs less to operate. When not sawing, engine runs pumps, feed mills and other machinery. Fully furnished.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Cuts Down Trees—Saws Logs By Power

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Strictly
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Write at once for
Free Book and Low Price.

Cash or Easy Payments Shipped direct from factory.

30 Days Trial No waiting—no delay. Let the OTTAWA saw your log and pay for itself as you use it. **10-YEAR GUARANTEE.**

See the OTTAWA at work on your farm once and you will never give it up. Thousands in use, every owner a booster. Out-saws any other on the market. Send today for FREE BOOK and Special Offer.

OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1485 Wood St., Ottawa, Kans.

CLOVER

Buy now. Prices now reduced about one-half. We can save you money. Wonderful values in Best Seeds. Guaranteed high quality Iowa grown—re-cleaned and best tested, very pure. Also Timothy, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, and all farm seeds. Write today. Don't buy until you get our reduced prices. Free sample, 116-page catalog. **A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 127 Clarinda, Iowa**

Strawberry Plants 28 VARIETIES \$3.75 per 1000.

History and illustrated book gives all details about most vigorous true to nature productive stock now grown. Book Free. **MAYERS PLANT NURSERY, Merrill, Michigan**

It Pays Big

to advertise livestock
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**M. B. F.'s
Breeder's Directory**



RAW FURS

WE PAY the Market's Highest Mark. Are absolutely reliable—established 1853—capital \$1,100,000. Write at once for FREE Price List and Booklet "Successful Trapping." Postal will do.

TRAUGOTT, SCHMIDT & SONS
150 Monroe Ave. Detroit, Mich.

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M. B. F.'s BUSINESS FARMER'S EXCHANGE
Big Bargains are constantly offered

Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

HERE'S AN INTRODUCTORY COUPON—Tear it out and hand it to a friend or neighbor who is not a subscriber. It is worth just 25c to him, because we will send The Business Farmer on trial to any new name for six months, for this coupon and a quarter (25c) in coin or stamps.

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This Coupon is worth twenty-five cents to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber. . . .

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Friends:

I want to introduce a NEW subscriber and for a quarter (25c) enclosed in coin or stamps you are to send our weekly every week for six months.

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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.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

HORSES LEGS STOCK

I have a few questions to ask you in regard to diseases of stock. What causes so many horses to have trouble with their hind legs swelling between the hock and hoof? I have heard people express their opinions and some think it is kidney trouble, others think it is caused from feeding, others think it just nature and I would like to have your opinion. What can be used to stop it?

What will rid a horse of worms? What will give horses and cows an appetite?

What is the trouble with a cow when there are yellowish spots on the body about the size of a pea up to one inch in diameter and after a little while they get gray in appearance and eventually disappear. These spots make their appearance all over the body. After a time they seem to get larger as they appear and disappear. That is, the longer the disease lingers the larger they are when they appear. I have used iodine without any results and I am now wanting to know if this trouble could be a blood disease, and if it is what will cure it? I never saw ring worm but others who have had them say they don't look like ring worms but I tried iodine and didn't get any results and went to a veterinarian and he gave me a salve that he claimed would kill a ring worm and I used all of it without any results. If this is a blood disease what will cure it?

—M. H. S. Fremont, Mich.

Persistent stocking in the hind legs from the hock down is a somewhat common condition. Close observation will disclose the fact that geldings are most often affected. Stocking affects mares as well in conjunction with various skin diseases, such as scratches for instance. It is chiefly in geldings that stocking occurs without apparent lesions of any kind on the extremities involved.

It is my opinion, that in the majority of cases of stocking in geldings, the primitive cause is improper castration; to prove this, where stocking is present, a close examination will reveal either a condition known as scirrhus cord, or an excessive amount of scar tissue. In the later case, I would recommend giving one dram of potassium iodide twice daily, and in the majority of cases the results will be surprising. In cases where enlargements has been formed, to a very great extent, surgical removal is the only recourse.

For stomach worms give three ounces of turpentine in one pint of raw linseed oil. For pin worms nothing better can be given than a douche consisting of turpentine, about one tablespoonful to a quart of warm water. This should be injected well up in the back bowel as this is the location of pin worms in the horse.

Powdered nuxvomica, two ounces powdered capsicum, one ounce, bicarbonate of soda thirteen ounces. Mix thoroughly and give one tablespoonful three times a day for appetite.

These grubs are characterized by little tumors in the skin along the back and loins of cattle, which contain a grub deposited by the gadfly. The larva of this fly, when young, is smooth, white and transparent; as it enlarges, it becomes browner, and about the time it is full grown is of a deep brown color. The larva having attained its full growth and size, affects its escape from the abscess in the back of the affected animal, and falls to the ground; it then seeks a retreat in which to pupate. The puparium is of a dark brown color, narrower at one end than at the other, flat on one side, and very round and convex on the other. They remain in this state for about six weeks, when the fly appears. The grubs usually escape during the months of May and June, occasionally as late as September; sometimes these grubs are very numerous and cause a great deal of uneasiness in the animal, which becomes thin in flesh, hidebound, and feverish; more frequently however, they do no harm, except to the hides. Whenever cattle have these tumors along the back in the winter, it is advisable to enlarge the opening which already exists and press out the grub and paint the tumor with alcohol.

RHEUMATISM

A sow pig about 7 months old has become so lame that she will not stand up unless compelled to. I thought it might be rheumatism from confinement in close quarters with others. Have given her entire freedom of the barn floor. Have

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.

Feb. 1, Poland Chinas Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
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CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

MR. DAIRYMAN!

Are you using a first class herd sire?

You can't afford to use a poor one.

We have good ones of all ages listed at reasonable prices.

Let us know your needs.

MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

H. W. Norton, Jr., Field Secretary
Old State Block, Lansing, Mich.

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aaggie 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

HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS FOR SALE

A bull calf ready for service. Combines show type and production.

Herd sire, Model Kig Segis Glista, whose granddam is Glista Ernestine, the only cow of the breed that has six times made better than 30 lb. butter.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS

Cerey J. Spencer, Owner.
111 E. Main St. Jackson, Mich.

BRANDONHILL FARM

(FORMERLY HILLCREST)
Ortonville, Michigan

Mr. Dairyman: Space will not allow full description of my young bull born March 29th, 1920, except to say he is a perfect individual, light color, and well grown. If you can find an animal to compare with him for \$300, I will make you a present of him.—My price \$200—for a limited time only.

JOHN P. HEHL
1205 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan

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.

PRICED TO SELL

SIX HEAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
Two yearling heifers, bred to grandson of Traverse Princess Weg. Price \$150 each.
Three heifer calves, ages 5, 4 and 2 months old. Price \$125 each.
One bull 8 months old, dam has 7 day A. R. O. 18.77 butter 427.8 milk. Next dam 15.11 butter, 387.7 milk. Sire's dam 22.43 butter, 503.2 milk. Price \$125.

Pedigrees sent promptly on request.
This stock is all nicely grown.

H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.

WHEN YOU CAN BUY BETTER "RED" HOLSTEIN bulls for less money, we will sell them. Write for list. 42 lb. sire in service. A. R. O. dams. Federal tested herd.
VOEPEL FARM, Sebawing, Mich.

A Real Foundation Herd

Three 2 year olds fresh in Sept. with the following records. No. 1 made 13.126 lbs. of butter from 355.2 milk at 21 months. No. 2 made 16.85 of butter from 362 lbs. milk at 21 months. No. 3 made 16.23 of butter from 363.5 milk at 29 months. Sire to go with them is a 20 lb. grandson of King of the Pontiacs just a year old. From an accredited herd and only \$1,050.00 for the herd F. O. B.

JOHN BAZLEY

319 Atkinson Ave.

DETROIT

MICH.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER more PROFIT, per cow
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—132052—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-but-ter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 35.103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it. Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

Yearling Bull For Sale

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

ROY F. FICKIES

Chesaning, Mich.

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.

Howbert Minita Ormsby

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER, BORN

APRIL 18, 1919

well marked, good condition. Sired by a 27 pound bull. Dam a well bred Ormsby cow. Herd Tuberculin tested under State and Federal Supervision.

H. T. EVANS

Eau Claire, 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.

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 39.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

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

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

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

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

FOR SALE

LARGE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW five year old, well marked and a good milker, also her bull calf born Oct. 27; sired by a son of Johan Hengerveld Lad, one a 22 lb. two year old dam. Price \$250 for the pair.

R. H. BARNHART, R. 1, St. Charles, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW. Three heifer calves. 1 bull calf.

R. J. BANFIELD, Wixom, Mich.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

7 registered Holstein cows, 5 yet to freshen, bred to a 30 lb. bull. \$1,200 takes them.

BERT SLOCUM, Byron, Mich.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A PROVEN SIRE FOR SALE

Flint Maplecrest Nomia De Kol 157613 has two tested daughters. One a 25 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old. The other a 12 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old made four months after freshening.

He is five years old and gentle. We have over thirty of his daughters, twenty of which will freshen next fall.

He is out of a 27 lb. cow, sired by Homestead Hengerveld Crown De Kol, sire of 32 A. R. O. cows including a 34 pounder and one with a year record of over 1,100 pounds. He is sire of two other cows which have yearly records of over 878 lbs.

The sire of Homestead Hengerveld Crown De Kol is De Kol 2d's Butter Boy, 3rd sire of 118 A. R. O. daughters.

The sire of this bull is a 30 lb. bull whose dam made over 1,200 lb. butter from more than 25,000 lb. milk and whose sire is Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy whose 47 A. R. O. daughters include six above 30 lbs. and four 1,000 pounders.

Will sell one-half interest in him for \$250, the purchaser to have exclusive use of him for one year.

KNOWLES BROS., Azalia, Mich.

SHORTHORN

Special Shorthorn Offer!

For the next 30 days we will make attractive prices on females with calves by side, bred and open heifers. Bred to our great imported herd sire Imp. Scottish Emblem 680-312. Also a few choice roan Scotch bulls of serviceable age by Imp. Scottish Emblem. A great opportunity to secure the blood of this great bull. Come and see them or write

H. B. PETERS & SON

Elsie, Mich.

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

Why buy Bulls that come from Herds you know nothing about?

For the next thirty days we are going to offer the best lot of Bulls ever sold in Mich. Prices ranging from \$200 to \$500.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS

Herd at Prescott, Mich. Tawas City, Mich.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS 5 GOOD BULLS

Priced right, also my herd bull.

THEODORE NICKLAS, Metamora, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS, BULLS FROM COWS

making records. Priced reasonable.

O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

BUY SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED HERD, THAT ARE

right, at readjustment prices.

JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE.

Milking and Scotch Top, \$100 and up.

W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, well fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.

F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary.

FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS

offered at attractive prices before January first. Will trade for good land.

Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'n

are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.

A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Offers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND

Oxford Down Rams.

J. A. DeGarmo, Muir, Mich.

CHESTNUT RIDGE STOCK FARM

offers eight Scotch Topped Shorthorn Heifers from seven to twenty-two months old and one roan bull nine months old. Also two younger bulls.

RALPH STIMSON, Oxford, Mich.

FOR SALE FOUR REGISTERED ROAN

bulls from 8 to 10 months old.

Villager breeding.

HENRY J. LYNCH, Mayville, Mich.

HEREFORDS

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 Herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Glts, Sows and Boars.

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

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind.

J. Crouch & Son, Prop.

7 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS 7

From a State and Federal Accredited Herd, Sired by

WALKER LYONS 174771

whose twenty nearest dams have records averaging 30 11 pounds of butter from 592 pounds of milk. These bulls are from dams with records up to 26.3 as Jr. four year olds and are priced from \$100.00 to \$200.00. Age, 9 months

E. L. SALLABURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.

given her salicylate of soda for rheumatism also changed to worm medicine, which something for indigestion. None of these help her. Another animal is lame in one hind leg or foot. They have had all the new corn they would eat. Sow pig now refuses corn but eats moist wheat middlings. What shall I do for her?—E. C. N., Ashley, Mich.

Both muscular and articular rheumatism may affect swine; no doubt undue exposure predisposes the animal to both conditions, but there must also be some active cause, such as infection or absorbed injurious chemical substances. Muscular rheumatism primarily affects the connective tissue of the muscles, while articular rheumatism affects the joints. The onset of the articular form is more sudden than the muscular form; the affected joints become swollen and are very sensitive; upon moving them the animal evinces pain. If more than one leg is affected the animal remains lying down arising only after considerable urging. There is usually some rise of temperature and a diminished desire for food. The disease runs a variable course, the attack being intermittent. An attack usually continues for about two weeks, then the animal apparently recovers, but sooner or later the attacks recur. The treatment for both muscular and articular rheumatism in swine is practically the same. This consists of providing good quarters, keeping the bowels loose and giving thirty grains of salicylate of soda three times daily. This is best administered on a full stomach. In my experience, the outcome of rheumatism in swine is very uncertain, in cases of complete recovery, and where the animal is in butcher condition it should be disposed of.

WHITE SCOURS IN LAMBS

My last spring lambs have had what the local veterinarian calls just diarrhoea and they have all had it by ones and twos all summer and this fall. Have lost six so far. They just seem to run at the bowels and then get weak, and some die, others get over it. I feed corn fodder and clover hay. Would you please advise through your columns?—D. H. H., Brooklyn, Mich.

This disease is caused by a special organism; other germs may assist in the infection. The usual symptoms are, the lamb becomes dull, loses its appetite, and the feces passed at the first are a light yellow, later, a foamy greyish white. The wool is matted, and streaks of mucus are found on it. In a short time the lamb becomes very weak; the eyes grow glassy, and the victim drops to the ground and dies in a stupor. The temperature is about normal, and, as death approaches, drops to subnormal.

Treatment: This is not a common disease of the range, but is usually found in low, marshy pastures, or sheds which contain the infection. The logical treatment is to separate all the apparently healthy lambs, and give the sick ones intestinal antiseptics—a few drops of formalin, in a little milk, or Abbotts sulphocarbolates. These can be obtained thru your druggist or you can send direct to the Abbott Alkaloidal Company. Prevention is the best method to pursue and the most satisfactory to all concerned.

TUBERCULOSIS

You advise having my cow examined for tuberculosis. Please tell me who to write to and does the owner have to bear the expense or does the state attend to that?—J. H., Caseville, Mich.

You might take the matter up with the Department of Animal Industry whose address is Lansing, Michigan, if you are reasonably sure you have tuberculosis affecting your cattle, and ask for a state test. I think the same will be granted. As for the expenses, if you should have a cow die with tuberculosis, or slaughter one for beef, and she should be found tubercular, then the state would be under obligation to test your herd without any expense to you; in any case the state will furnish the tuberculin, and you can have your local veterinarian do the testing. Should you have any reactors and they, under federal inspection are found to be tubercular, you will get a state appraisal of fifty dollars for grade cows and one hundred dollars for registered stock; you also get what the beef is sold for, provided it passes federal inspection.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



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

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Fairfax and Disturber blood, 150 Reg. head in herd. \$35.00 reduction on all sires. Choice females for sale. Write me your needs. EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Mich.

150 HEREFORD HEIFERS. ALSO KNOW of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shortshorns and Angus steers 5 to 1,000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undeclared Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor. THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

LAKESIDE HEREFORDS GOOD TYPE, strong boned young bulls, 12 months old for sale. Also high class females any age. Inspection invited. E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

JERSEYS

MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM, REG. JERSEY cattle for sale. J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

DO YOU WANT PRODUCTION?

The grandson of Pops 99th of Hood Farm and Sophie 19th of Tormont, two of the greatest sires ever known heads our herd. No other strain is more noted for past and present production. Bull calves and bred heifers for sale at reasonable prices. FRED HAYWARD, Scotts, Mich.

REAL BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS JERSEY cows. Herd tuberculin tested. FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Michigan.

FOR SALE—THREE PUREBRED JERSEY bulls ready for service. Tuberculin tested. J. L. CARTER, R 4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Fine heifer calves 6 months old—\$200. Fine bull calves 6 to 8 months old—\$100. All papers transferred. J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

From tested and untested dams. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and breeding to MORGAN BROS., Allegan, Mich., R1

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

One bred heifer, one 7 month old heifer, and 2, 4 months old bull calves. Prices reasonable. H. F. NELSON, McBrides, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

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

RED POLLED

RED POLLED CATTLE, YORKSHIRE SWINE Oxford and Tunis shown. E. S. CARR, Homer, Mich.

ANGUS

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

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS
Orion, Mich.

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

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

The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming.

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment. Methods explained in S. H. PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages, illustrated. GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

Combination Bred Sow Sale!

50 HEAD

Big Type Poland Chinas

at the farm of

Geo. McKim, Albion, Mich.

January 28th, 1921

Consisting of 9 tried sows, 7 fall yearlings, 31 spring gilts, 3 spring boars.

Sale under cover. Conveyances from Albion, a. m. of sale.

Auctioneers.

Ed. Bowers, South Whitley,
Will Inman, Albion.

M. B. F. Fieldman, A. D. Gregory, Ionia

Write for Catalog

GEO. MCKIM,
Albion.

E. W. LANDENBERGER,
Parma.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

Sire was champion of the world. His dam's sire was grand champion at Iowa State Fair. 8 choice-spring gilts bred that are pictures, sired by him. Also some sows bred to him for March and April. Priced low and guaranteed in every way. Get my prices.

C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

FARWELL LAKE FARM

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

THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS Sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price. DeWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.

THE THUMB HERD

Big Type Poland Chinas, Largest herd in North-eastern Mich. Boars and gilts for sale. E. M. ORDWAY, Millington, Mich.

My, Oh My, What an Opportunity!

We are now offering a few choice big type Poland China Boars, from Big Smooth Jones, one of the breed's best sires, from Dams by such noted sires as Grand Master, Hillcrest Wonder, Mastodon Wonder and Hillcrest Bob. You can't get better breeding. Individually they will please you. Price \$50. HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLANDS. HERD HEADED BY W's Sailor Bob Spring pigs, both sex for sale. W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BARGAIN. \$75 buys a bred gilt and a 250 lb. spring boar. Also choice gilts bred for \$40. Guarantee satisfaction. DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. WE HAVE SOME CHOICE boars we are closing out at a bargain. A some extra sows bred to farrow in April. He and growth. L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale. J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS, SPRING PIGS of both sex for sale at reasonable prices. Registered in buyer's name. Sired by Big Long Bob. MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

L. T. P. C.

I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers. F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING boars, bred sows and the best litter of fall pigs in the state. Come and see or write. E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

CLOSING OUT SALE

of Big Type Poland China hogs, which represents the work of 25 years of constructive breeding. Everything goes including our three great herd boars, Mich. Buster by Grant Buster, A. Grant, Butler's Big Bob. Two of the best yearling prospects in Mich. Modern type, high arched backs; great length, big bone. Come and pick up what you want. Our prices are right. JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

LSPC FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Early fall pigs for sale, either sex. These are real ones. Write for breeding and price. HIMM BROS., Chesaning, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice spring boars and gilts sired by "Half Ton Lad," a good son of "Smooth Half Ton" Champion of Michigan in 1918. Gilts will be bred to Jumbo's Mastodon 2nd, son of Big Bob Mastodon for March and April farrow. HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE P.

C. 3 fall sow pigs grand daughters of the Senior Grand Champion sow of Detroit, 1920, \$12.50 each. Also bred gilts priced right. A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

I am offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call. CLYDE FISHER, R3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BOARS

Long, heavy boned spring boars. Sired by Brewbaker & Son's great herd boar, Girtsdale Timm. Stock all double immune. H. C. OVEN, Ovid, 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.

DUROCS

Brookwater DUROC JERSEYS

BOARS—READY FOR SERVICE
BRED SOWS AND GILTS

Write Us For Prices and Pedigrees
Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BROOKWATER FARM

Ann Arbor, Michigan
W. Mumford, Owner J. B. Andrews, Mgr.

DUROCS WITH QUALITY
spring pigs by Walt's
Orion, First Sr. Yearling

Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY

boars, gilts, and fall pigs for sale. Herd headed by Brookwater Demonstrator 27th No. 135217. H. E. LIVERMORE & SON, Romeo, Mich.

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEYS, BOTH SEX. Spring and fall pigs. Have several extra good spring boars ready for service. Write us your wants. HARLEY FOOR & SON, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS WE HAVE SOME EXTRA good bred sows for sale priced reasonable. C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM
offers 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 BROS., Romeo, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949
who has sired more prize winning pigs at the
state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Du-
roc board. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. JERSEY HOGS,
choice boar pigs for sale.
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

For Sale—Reg. Duroc Jersey Weanling Pigs of
good quality and breeding. Either sex. Am
offering spring gilts also.
VERN. N. TOWNS, R. 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

DUROCS 5 Fall Boars of Last Sept. Farrow.
200 lb. big stretchy kind. 4 good
spring boars, also gilts of same litters, sired by
Liberty Defender 3rd. Col. bred dams, if you
want good boars order at once. Prices \$75 to \$35.
H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

DUROCS, ANYTHING YOU WANT FROM A
spring gilt to a herd boar, at prices you can
afford to pay. Cholera immune. Satisfaction guar-
anteed. **C. L. POWER,** Jerome, 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.

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY
September pigs for sale. Prices reasonable.
E. E. CALKINS, R. 6, Ann Arbor, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF
Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219
1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling
BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
BLANK & POTTER
Pottersville, 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. HELMS & SON
Davison, 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 BOARS FROM PRIZE
WINNING STOCK
ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addi-
son, Mich.

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

DUROC-JERSEY SERVICE BOARS, \$50.00
Fine early fall pigs, 1,000 lb. herd
boar. **JOS. SCHUELLER,** Weidman, Mich.

FOR SALE DUROC SPRING BOARS, SOWS
and gilts of all ages. Write us
your wants. Entire herd double immune.
JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT-
ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and
gilts in season. Call or write
MCAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

MICHIGANA DUROCS, WE CAN FILL YOUR
wants. Several lines of breeding
represented including The Great Sensation. Satis-
faction guaranteed. **O. F. Foster,** Pavilion, Mich.

O. I. C.

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE, ONE
choice boar of Prince Big Bone breeding. A
big type fellow, priced to sell. Some fall pigs
left. Bred sows and gilts.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

30 HEAD PURE BRED O. I. C. HOGS
for sale. Service boars and bred
gilts. 16 head of fall pigs. Papers furnished free.
J. R. VAN ETTEN, Clifford, Mich.

O. I. C.'s

June and July boars and open gilts each one
a guaranteed breeder. Recorded and express paid
in full for the next thirty days.
F. C. BURGESS, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C. ALL AGES FROM BIG BOARS, AGED
sows to full pigs. 35 spring gilts, wt.
200 to 285. Service boars, none better in the
state. Write and get acquainted. Registered
free. 1-2 mile west of depot.
OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C. BOARS

Choice individuals; shipped to you c. o. d. express paid and guaran-
teed right or your money refunded. All stock registered in buyer's
name.

J. CARL JEWETT,

MASON, MICH.



EWALT'S SIR HECTOR
A. K. C. No. 244685
Service Fee \$15.00

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

O. I. C. BRED GILTS FOR MARCH AND
April farrow. Also a few choice service boars.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

Good bred Berkshire Gilts for April farrow to
\$50. One Shorthorn bull \$125. Fall Berk-
shire pigs \$10 and \$15 each. One Hampshire
Down ram lamb \$35. All above stock eligible
for registry.
PRIMEVAL FARM, Osseo, Mich.

IDEAL TYPE REG. BERKSHIRES. WE OF-
fer choice pigs all ages, either sex, best
breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.
C. H. WHITNEY, Merrill, Mich.

REG BERKSHIRES BOARS READY FOR
pigs, both sex. Immediate service, also
pigs, both sex.
RUSSELL BROS., R. 3, Merrill, Mich.

BERKSHIRES ARE QUALITY HOGS.
Weaned pigs of the very
best blood lines of the breed is our specialty. We
guarantee to please or nothing string.
ARZA A. WEAVER, Chesaning, Mich.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR
profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your
wants. **W. S. CORSA,** White Hall, Ill.

CHESTER WHITES

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SWINE,
either sex. Boars ready for ser-
vice. Prices right.
LYLE V. JONES, Flint, Mich., R. F. D. No. 5

HAMPSHIRE

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE GILTS ARE NOW
ready to ship. Spring boars and fall pigs at a
bargain.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

BOAR PIGS \$15.00

At 8 Weeks Old

W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, 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

Put your faith in

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.

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.

WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire
Sheep Association send you a handy booklet
with list of breeders. Write **COMFORT A.**
TYLER, Sec'y, 10 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SHROPSHIRE EWES BRED TO LAMBS
in March, write or call on
ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN
Rams and Ewes. Prices to sell.
JOE MURRAY & SON, Brown City, Mich., R. 2

PET STOCK

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

AIREDALE PUPS TWO MONTHS OL-
d from registered stock
Pedigrees furnished. Make fine watch dogs for
homes and poultry. Males \$15. Females \$10
R. G. KIRBY, R. 1, East Lansing, Mich.

When Shall I Buy Feeder Steers?

SIM BAXTER'S right leg was in
temporary retirement under a
layer of arnica-soaked bandages.
He regarded the injured member
with a glint of rueful humor and
spoke thus to a neighbor who had
dropped in for a chat with the cheer-
ful invalid.

"Bert, tell me somethin'. How can
a feller tell when a mean while mule
named Anarchy is goin' to kick? I
mean, how can he tell in time to do
him any good?"

"Human knowledge goes no furth-
er than to say that a white mule is
ALWAYS goin' to kick. Is that the
answer? Then let me ask you a
question: How do you know wheth-
er to buy your 'feeder' steers in the
fall or in the spring? Do you make
anything by feeding them in the
winter, and will you make more if
you let the other feller feed 'em thru?
They cost more in the spring than in
the fall. Is there any way to be
certain?"

Sim admitted that the thing was
past his comprehension and confess-
ed that he sometimes did the thing
one way and sometimes the other,
but that he never knew just how he
was coming out.

No Hard and Fast Rule

In reality, as to the time to buy
stockers or feeders, there is no hard
and fast rule. The usual time is in
the fall when they must leave the
grazing areas and go where feeds
have been harvested or stored for
cattle feeding. In the spring when
everyone with grass for grazing
wants them, cattle are higher than
in the fall, usually enough higher to
pay for the wintering. However,
with a falling market, which no one
can foretell with any degree of cer-
tainty, the cattle may not be worth
enough more in the spring to pay for
the winter feeding. Yet they have
been kept largely on feed for which
there is no other market.

Consequently, what Sim and his
neighbor should know is how much
it costs to keep stockers through the
winter on various rations, how they
lose or gain weight, and how they
gain through the summer as a result
of the way they have been wintered.
Being in a better position to carry on
feeding experiments to answer these
questions than the cattlemen, the

Bureau of Animal Industry, co-oper-
ating with the West Virginia Experi-
ment Station, conducted a series of
feeding tests in Greenbrier County,
West Virginia. The experiments be-
gan December 22, 1914, and covered
a period of four years, the results
now being published in Department
Bulletin 870.

Details of the Tests

In brief, 30 yearling steers were
selected each year and divided into
3 lots of 10 steers each. When the
lots were carefully equalized, the
average weight of the animals was
663 pounds each. The steers were
on winter rations an average of 130
days, and on pasture an average of
158 days each year.

The tests proved that an average
daily ration of 19.8 pounds of silage,
5 pounds of mixed hay, and 2.5
pounds of wheat straw during the
winter would maintain these steers
without loss of weight.

An average daily ration of 23.1
pounds of corn silage, 4.9 pounds of
wheat straw and 1 pound of cotton-
seed meal would give each steer an
average gain of 62 pounds.

A daily ration of 11.9 pounds of
mixed hay and 4.1 pounds of wheat
straw fed throughout the winter will
not keep the animal in good condi-
tion. This ration was responsible for
a loss of 35 pounds per steer. Corn
silage gave better results than dry
roughage alone, and the steers that
had silage as a part of their winter
ration made greater total gains than
those fed on hay and straw.

The cost of feed averaged through-
out the four years was as follows:

Corn silage	\$6.00
Mixed hay	18.00
Rye hay	18.00
Soy bean hay	17.00
Wheat straw	7.00
Cottonseed meal	50.00

The bulletin records feeding tests
that will be extremely valuable to
the farmers of Pennsylvania, Ohio,
West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky,
North Carolina, Tennessee and the
adjacent states, and for them, it
does much to answer the question
that puzzled Sim and his friends. The
bulletin may be had on application
to the United States Department of
Agriculture, at Washington, D. C.

Some Facts for the Pork Producer

EXPERIMENTAL and demonstra-
tion work by the University of
Missouri College of Agriculture
has shown:

That the proper use of supplement-
ary foods like tankage, linseed oil
meal or wheat middlings increase
profits derived from swine feeding.
With corn worth \$1.20 per bushel,
a ton of tankage saved corn to the
value of \$203.64—likewise, a ton
of linseed oil meal was worth \$113.80
and wheat middlings \$45.80.

That fattening hogs gained—

23 per cent faster on a ration of
corn and middlings than on corn;
32 per cent faster on a ration of
corn and linseed oil meal on corn
alone; 32.6 per cent faster on a ra-
tion of corn and tankage than on
corn alone; 38.5 per cent faster on
a ration of corn and soybeans than
on corn alone; 17.6 per cent faster
on a ration of corn and germ oil meal
than on corn alone.

That fattening swine gain 7.4 per
cent faster when self fed than when
hand fed the same ration.

That self fed hogs require no more
feed to produce a given amount of
gain than when hand fed. Hence
the practice can be recommended as
a method of decreasing labor.

That when each feed is placed in
a separate self feeder the hogs will
choose the different feeds so that
the gain will be both rapid and eco-
nomical.

That the saving of grain resulting
from the use of pasture crops is
from 20 to 50 per cent.

The kind of forage crops best
adapted for hog pastures by show-
ing that—

Bluegrass produced 324.6 pounds
of pork per acre.

Clover produced 567.7 pounds of
pork per acre.

Rape and oat forage produced
414.6 pounds of pork per acre.

Sorghum forage produced 275
pounds of pork per acre.

Cowpea forage produced 275 lbs.
of pork per acre.

Soybean forage produced 117.6
pounds of pork per acre.

Rye grain forage produced 211.7
pounds of pork per acre.

PUREBRED BREEDERS DISCUSS TRADE WITH SO. AMERICA

Representatives of 29 horse, cattle,
hog and sheep breeding associations
attended a conference called by George
M. Rommel of the United States De-
partment of Agriculture at Chicago,
Jan. 4th, to promote export trade in
purebred live stock with Latin Amer-
ica.

The conference listened to reports
by E. Z. Russell and L. B. Burk of
the federal bureau of markets, re-
cently returned from a trip to Brazil,
Argentina, Uruguay and Chile, where
they made an exhaustive survey for
the United States government. They
stated that all the Latin American
countries could absorb considerable
numbers of North American purebred
stock, especially hogs, and gave a de-
tailed account of the prospects in each
country.

D. S. Bullock of Wisconsin, recently
appointed live stock commissioner for
the United States government at
Buenos Aires, made a lengthy state-
ment showing that Latin America now
took 94 per cent of the purebred cattle
and 99 per cent of the hogs exported
by the United States.

Crop Reports

AVERAGE MICHIGAN PRICES

Special crop correspondents report the prices paid the farmers during the week ending Jan. 8th as follows: WHEAT: Average \$1.57; highest, Battle Creek, \$1.76; lowest, Cadillac, \$1.44. CORN: Average, shelled, 74 3-4c; highest, Cadillac, 84c; lowest, Midland, 65c. OATS: Average, 46 12c; highest, Cadillac, Lakeview and Williamsburg, 50c; lowest, Fowler, 38c. RYE: Average, \$1.32 1-2c; highest, Fowler, \$1.50; lowest, \$1.20. BEANS: Average per cwt., \$3.33 3-4c; highest, Cadillac, \$3.50; lowest, Lakeview, \$3.25. POTATOES: Average, per bu., 46c; highest, Cadillac and Battle Creek, \$2.75; lowest, Williamsburg, \$2.41. HENS: Average, 16 2-3c; highest, Fowler 21c; lowest, Cadillac, 14c. BUTTER: Average, 43c; highest, Cadillac, 47c; lowest, Frederick and Midland, 40c. EGGS: Average, 65c; lowest, Lakeview, 50c. BEEF STEERS: Average 7 1-10c; highest Fowler, 8 1-2c; lowest, Lakeview, 6c. BEEF COWS: Average, 4 3-4c; highest, Fowler and Battle Creek, 5c; lowest at Lakeview, 3c. HOGS: Average, live weight, 8 1-2c; highest, Battle Creek, Fowler, and Lakeview, 9c; lowest, Midland, 7c.

CLINTON—At the Clinton Co. Wool Growers' meeting, called by the farm bureau it was resolved that the lower grades of our wool at Lansing should be worked up into blankets, robes and sweaters and nearly all members present favored to pool again this year. Quite an open winter out here. Farmers are selling live stock but only very little wheat and oats is marketed at present. Not much building done last year but there will be more this year as prices of lumber, cement and other materials will be considerably lower. Wheat acreage is lower than last year and stand not nearly so good. There was much fall plowing done.—T. B. Fowler, Jan. 10.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Weather is fine; had a little flurry of snow but it is quite warm again now. Farmers are cutting wood and doing chores. Nothing much being sold here. There was a fire in Traverse City last night; it burned part of the Wilhelm block. The cause of the fire being the explosion of the furnace. There were two deaths, one a young girl of Rapid City, Miss Leona Aye, and the other an old resident of the country, Mrs. Patrick Dockery. She lived in the building with her daughter. Three firemen were seriously hurt. They are in the hospital.—C. L. B. Williamsburg, Jan. 7.

MIDLAND (E)—Farmers are cutting and hauling wood. We have had rain but it is colder now. The snow has almost entirely disappeared. It is hoped that the weather will remain as it is for some time. The soil is in such a state that it would not be impossible to plow. Farmers are flooding the market with beans at \$3.35 per cwt. There is no market for either hay or potatoes. During this warm period everyone appears to be laying in a supply of wood for future use.—C. L. H. Midland, Jan. 6.

ALCONA—Nothing much doing on farms just now; some are getting wood and quite a few are working on the road. Weather is fine. Prices of all farm products are low but if the prices of other things were down accordingly we would be quite happy. Some farmers are suffering at the present time with the after results of too much credit in the past. Nothing much being sold off the farm but everybody has plenty to eat and I guess are all right.—D. C. Lincoln, Jan.

CRAWFORD—Farmers are busy cutting wood and doing chores. As the weather has been warm for the past week it means cold weather soon. There is no sale for anything the farmer has to sell at present, only eggs and butter. There are some farmers who have lots of potatoes to sell but they can't get an offer on them. Some got returns a week ago for a carload that brought them 35c per bushel.—A. H. Frederic, Jan. 5.

CALHOUN—Farmers are busy cutting wood, fixing fences and doing odd jobs. The weather is warm. Soil is in fine shape and grain is looking good. There is no building going on. Some hay and oats going to market. Holding potatoes for more money and they are going down every day. The milk producers are having a time with the T. B. test. They are throwing out lots that are not affected.—C. E. B. Battle Creek, Jan. 7.

WEXFORD—Snow has gone down to such an extent that sleighing is bad. The hills are bare. Good time for wood cutting and a number of farmers are improving the time. Our prophet, Mr. Axin Morgan of Cherry Grove twp. says an open winter and two weeks' sleighing is all we would have, so the rumor goes. Mr. Morgan hits it pretty close.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Jan. 7.

MIDLAND—A few of the farmers are shredding corn and baling hay. The weather is certainly fine for the month of January. Not much snow on the ground. Some of the farmers were plowing. Some oats and beans going to market. Some of the farmers are holding beans for higher prices. Not much building is being done. A few sales are being auctioned.—J. H. M., Hemlock, Jan. 8.

MONTCALM—The farmers are cutting wood and clearing land. The weather is fine; the frost is out and farmers can stump. Farmers are holding potatoes and some buyers have closed up. It is reported that the four trains a day to Lakeview are to be dropped down to two a day because the Interurban is hurting their trade.—G. B. W., Lakeview, Jan. 7.

MONTCALM—Farmers are hauling logs, cutting wood and hauling potatoes. Weather real warm and pleasant. Lots of potatoes are being sold at a very low price. Few farmers are holding potatoes for higher prices.—M. C. P., Trufant, Jan. 7th.

BEET GROWERS TO MEET FEBRUARY 2ND

(Continued from page 17)

inadequate and the equipment for the Animal Husbandry Division are deficient.

Missouri is pushing a farmers' co-operative elevator campaign.

A Utilities Department, carrying on work similar to that of the Michigan Traffic Department, has been organized in California.

Because of a slack market and prevailing low prices the Illinois Agricultural Association is seriously contemplating having blankets and woolen goods made from wool in their pool for distribution to farmers. Illinois has asked Michigan Farm Bureau for the results of experiments which have been made in this state along the same line.

Seven counties in Ohio have organized on the county wide basis for the marketing of livestock. The Farm Bureau Federation Marketing Department has organized livestock shipping associations in fifteen counties. Work is reported to be progressing successfully. The executive committee has authorized the placing of a man upon the Cleveland, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh yards to represent the interests of the livestock marketing companies at these markets.

Four thousand farmers in northwestern Ohio are now organized with a view to getting a square deal for sugar beet growers. Fifteen counties were represented at a recent meeting at which state officers were elected.

A Georgia Farm Bureau is getting started. Its slogan is "Safe Farming" and they are taking up the economic as well as the educational side of agriculture.

The co-operative livestock shippers of Iowa and the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation have formed a definite affiliation. All other cooperative shipping associations are to be invited to join. A secretary is to be employed who will be working under the Secretary of the Farm Bureau Federation. The management of this department of work was vested in a joint committee of three men from each association.

"Ours will not be a speaking convention" announces the Missouri Farm Bureau, speaking of its annual meeting on January 19. Michigan State Farm Bureau has also announced a similar purpose. Solution of problems was considered bigger than listening to verbose orators. Missouri is planning to raise its membership dues.

FINAL ESTIMATES SHOW LARGE CROP SHORTAGE

(Continued from page 3)

urers who have loudly proclaimed that their 1920 tonnage would exceed the 1919 tonnage. The official estimate for 1920 is 1,106,000 compared with 1,205,000 tons in 1919, or a decrease of about 100 thousand tons. We look for a still further reduction in this estimate when the beet slicing campaign is concluded. It will be noted that although the Michigan production is less than a year ago, the total for the entire country is considerably larger, due primarily to the fact that in the great sugar beet producing sections of the west the manufacturers paid the farmers enough to make it profitable for them to grow the crop. In nearly all instances western farmers will receive a minimum of \$12 per ton for their 1920 crop, but there is no possibility that the farmers of this state will receive more than their guaranteed minimum of \$10.

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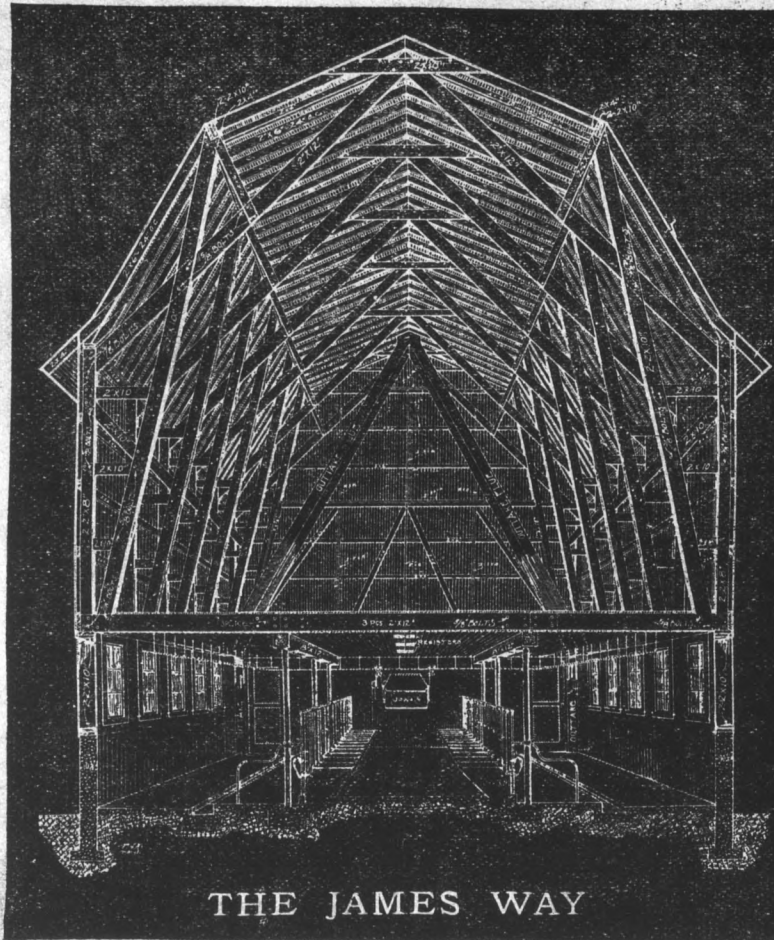
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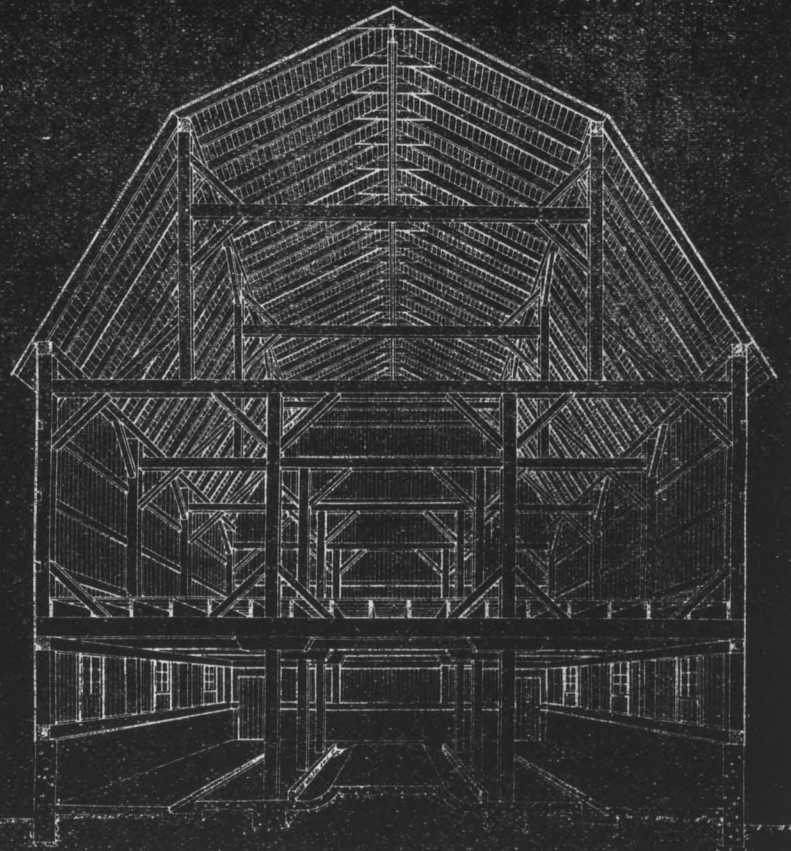
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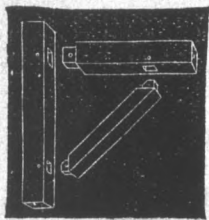
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