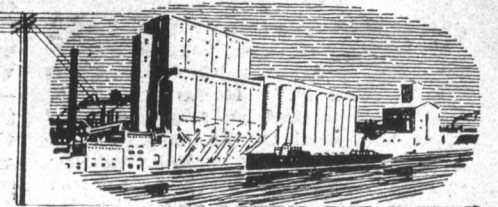


The Michigan
BUSINESS FARMER



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Edited in Michigan



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MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR.



In the Wake of the January Thaw.

Department of Agriculture Places Wheat and Rye Shortage at 280 Million Bushels. See page 8

Lifting the Lid at Lansing



By SENATOR HERBER F. BAKER

OPTIMISTS
SOMEONE has mailed to each member of the legislature a tasty looking button bearing the word "optimist." If an optimist may be described as a person who rides backward in the cars, it is a peculiarly fitting that these buttons be sent to legislators at this time when labor is unemployed, when the decline in prices of agricultural products has brought a large percentage of our farmers face to face with actual bankruptcy, when in spite of the unprecedented high taxes of the past two years we learn that they have not met the states' expenses by approximately eight million dollars, when we contemplate the greatly increased appropriations demanded by practically every agency of government to which must be added this eight million deficiency. When we contemplate the mental attitude of his constituents when they pay their 1921 and 1922 "inflated" taxes from their "deflated" incomes, this air of gratuitous optimism is likely to give way to one fittingly depicted by the psalmist in the lines:

"Plunged in a gulf of deep despair we wretched sinners lie."

THAT DEAR OLD—JUNKET

GOV. OSBORN in his inaugural address swatted the junket and it has not been a particularly popular institution since. The junket probably was developed from the desire of the bucolic legislator to see Michigan at Michigan's expense; to ride in Pullman cars, to test the cuisine of the dining car and of the great hotels with their orchid ceil-

ings and their Ethiopian servants—here is to be found the motivating impulse and the EX-CUSE has always been a desire to learn the needs of the several state institutions and the necessity for making the appropriations asked which in most cases is pure bunk. Here's an illustration: The Hon. Si Plunkhard of Cheboygan, the Hon. Sallie Waters of Kent City and the Hon. Julius Pennypacker of Hamtramck are appointed a Senate committee on Normal school of which Marquette, Mt. Pleasant, Kalamazoo and Ypsilanti each have one.

There is absolutely nothing about the conduct of these institutions considering which your committee, conscious of its own limitations, would assume to make a suggestion any sooner than it would assume to make suggestions to a surgeon during the performance of an operation. It's principal, if not only function, is to pass on the necessity for proposed improvements and the amount of money required to make them. The matter settles down to a question of appropriations and appropriations is a matter dealt with exclusively by the Finance and Appropriation Committee of the senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the house. These committees are the final arbiters. They control the budget. These committees very properly visit

the state institutions, pass on their necessities including improvements and fix the amount of their respective appropriations. With these facts in view, it is difficult to see what useful purpose is to be served by a junket to these institutions by your Uncle Si's committee. These observations apply to every institutional committee with possible exception of those on penal institutions, appointed in either house. The farcial nature of these trips is so obvious that many legislators pass them up.

Now present members had any experience with the real junket of the "good old days" when instead of slipping away quietly and coming back with an apologetic air, the whole aggregation went noisily and joyously forth and it was a continual round of pleasure, commencing at Detroit, going up to Mackinac, traversing the upper peninsula and returning to Lansing via Milwaukee and Chicago neither of which places were "dry" in those days. These junkets of "the good old days" were taken in special trains of Pullman cars well stocked with solid and liquid refreshments and "it is charged" (quotation from ponderous pulchritude of that Hon. Jimmy Jerome) that many of the solons took their wives along for the trip at state expense while others

took along those that might be classed as "innocent bystanders." Little or no pretense was made that the trip meant anything more than a gala day at each place where the special train pulled on to the side track, and its farcial nature was apparent to all. Governor Osborn slammed the practice and its observance since those days has been furtive and apologetic.

BUDGET COMMISSION

OUR BUDGET Commission seems to be a joke. This long-heralded and much advertised reform that was to give us efficient government at materially reduced rates, at Sears & Roebuck prices as it were, seems to have flashed in the pan somehow, seems not to be functioning up to the expectations of its enthusiastic proponents. At any rate the legislature is going ahead in the good old way in considering the appropriations to be made just as it did before we had a budget commission. Our old friend the Hon. Geo. W. Welsh, of Grand Rapids, publisher of the Fruit Belt, erstwhile candidate for speaker with nine supporters including Lord Fountleroy of the Second City; well the Hon. George W. Welsh hit the nail on the head when he said, sez 'e: "The Budget Commission never budged—"

HOOVER FUND NOW TOTALS \$732.80

LAST WEEK'S subscriptions to the Hoover Relief fund boosted the total from \$576.95 to \$732.80. Among the subscriptions received to date, we are pleased to note, are one each from a public school, a Sunday school and a Gleaner Arbor.

Now, folks, you've done splendidly in your contributions to this fund and when we turn the total over to the committee the first of the week it is going to be with a feeling of great pride in the manner in which you have responded. The coupon appears this week for the last time and will be found on page 22. If you haven't already contributed and want to, please do not delay further. I would like if possible to make the total an even thousand dollars. On behalf of the Business Farmer and the hungry children of Europe, let me thank you again for your generosity.—Editor.

\$20—Mrs. E. S. Heckman, Battle Creek.
\$10 Each—Mr. and Mrs. A. Cross, Lawrence; Whitehall Arbor, A. O. O. G., by J. F. Schmidt, Whitehall.

\$5 Each—Wm. J. Mitchell, Swartz Creek; D. F. Kaufman, Belknap; Frank Klein, Tassle; Nick Flack, Plymouth, Ind.; C. A. Rice, Ithaca; Chas. Lembach, Che; Albert Herter, Ann Arbor; John Hodgkinson, Clare; Philip Zimast, Gladwin.

\$3.95—Mr. and Mrs. F. Ross, Davison.
\$3—S. Ulvund, East Jordan.

\$2.75 Each—Robert Smith, Merrill; Rice Creek Sunday School, Marshall.

\$2—Geo. M. Schuchard, Wisom; Norman Goodell, Hubbardston; Chas. Thomas, Wheeler; M. S. Butterfield, North Branch; Roy Bettes, Clifford; Paul O. Marvin, Holton; F. B. Brooks, Cornuna.

\$1.60—Mrs. Wm. Ross, Glennie.
\$1.50 Each—Mrs. Chas. Johnston, Glennie; Mrs. Thos. Nebeskie, Glennie.

\$1 Each—Chas. Goddard, Mikado; C. M. Low, Mt. Pleasant; A. Submitter, Port Austin; Hugh J. Clark, Port Austin; M. M. Grenney, Durand; Arthur Spaulding, Kingsley; Mr. and Mrs. H. Chittenden, Cressy; Leon J. Phillips, Dowagiac; Henry Hewitt, Leroy; Baby family, Riverdale; E. J. Elliott, Elmhurst; Jvert Baser, Elberta; Mrs. Mary Nigh, Nemoen City; E. S. Rau, Mesick; Wm. Vanderwerker, Brown City; D. C. Shunt, Elwell; E. H. Krupp, Vicksburg; John M. Tacco, Lincoln; Mrs. J. E. Tool, Ann Arbor; Earl Davis, Coleman; Submitter, Caro; M. L. O'Malley, Brown City; A. Eugene Madole, Leroy; Jacob Baker and family, Mt. Pleasant; Irvin Graybill, Opaac; Wm. W. Simcoe, Sand Lake; Joe Wurtart, Carsonville; Wm. Dapher, Pison; Hugh E. Livingston, Hemlock; Leonard Nelson, Bruce Crossing; Mrs. E. A. Botsford, Potoskey; Wallace McLaury, Topinabee; Thos. Ramson, Harbor Beach; R. DeBoer, Lucas; Mrs. John Dawson, Central Lake; Mrs. Chas. W. Austin, Harbor Beach; Hugh French and wife, Morley; Edward Smith, Wolverine; Lawrence Bolter, Montrose; Wm. Bellinger, Onaway; Geo. Mitchell, Onaway; Harold L. Overholt, Mulliken; Frank G. Scott, Wolverine; Alfred Congdon, Cooks, Mich.

Less than \$1—Harold A. Johnson, Norwalk; Sen. C. Wolf, Riggsville; Frank Root, North Branch; Victor Johnson, Chief; Albert Fox, Pentwater; Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Copemish; R. A. Iaker, Harey; Submitter, Vassar; Mrs. Fred Zimouste, Mio; Geo. Crawford, Columbus.

How Pasco Products and Service will help the farmer

Pasco Products are manufactured in Detroit by the Peck Asphalt Shingle Co. in a new, fire-proof plant fitted with the most advanced type of roofing machinery. They are sold by Beecher, Peck & Lewis, who, besides being exclusive sales agents, are financially interested in the manufacturing concern.

Pasco Products are marketed on a definite, square-deal policy which insures perfect equity to local agents—who will be the exclusive dealers.

The manufacturing company is licensed to manufacture, under patent owned by the Beckman-Dawson Roofing Company, of Chicago, the famous Winthrop Tapered Shingles.

Also the Chicago concern is associated with the Peck Asphalt Shingle Company, and their successful manufacturing experience is the valuable foundation behind the Detroit concern. The reputation of Beecher, Peck & Lewis needs no exposition.

Now, builders are assured of honest service—immediate service—and can specify roofing material which they know will represent a sound investment for their customers—which is a mighty big consideration in this new day of careful and conscientious buying.

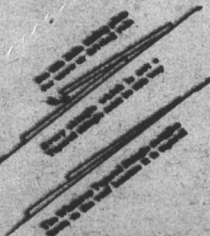
The Winthrop Tapered Asphalt Shingle

The Winthrop Tapered Asphalt Shingle, without question, is the greatest advance in roofing construction of the present day.

It is an asphalt shingle, of the highest grade which good materials and correct manufacture can make, which is tapered like the old-fashioned wood shingle. This tapering makes the roof lay flat—practically creating a one-piece roof. Note the sketch at the right which shows why the Winthrop Tapered Shingle is as tight as a drum.

Winthrop Shingles are guaranteed for fifteen years. We have investigated several Winthrop roofs laid for over ten years and have found them to be, in every way, as good as new. Here is what H. B. Milne & Company, Toledo, say about them: "Winthrop Tapered Shingles were placed on our office building about 11 years ago, and they appear to be as good as when placed. We have not had any expense for maintenance." That is but one of hundreds of letters we have received from satisfied owners of Winthrop roofs.

We confidently believe that Winthrop Tapered Shingles are the least costly that you can buy. They are not only low in initial cost but so long-lived and trouble-proof as to be by far the cheapest in the real service they render. Dealers and builders—for immediate detailed information write, wire or 'phone.



Slate Products Stocked in Both Red and Green

Winthrop Tapered	12 Oz. Each	
Asphalt Shingles	(250 lbs. per sq. of 340 Sh.	
Pasco Medium Shingles	10 Oz. Each	
	(260 lbs. per sq. of 424 Sh.	
Pasco Standard Shingles		235 lbs. per sq. of 424 Sh.
Pasco Four-in-hand Slab		10x32 190 lbs. per sq.
Pasco Slate Roofing		65 lbs. per sq.

Asphalt Roofing

Pasco Shedwet	Light	35 lbs.
	Medium	45 lbs.
	Heavy	55 lbs.
Pasco Sugars	Light	35 lbs.
	Medium	45 lbs.
	Heavy	55 lbs.
Pasco Duxback	Light	35 lbs.
	Medium	45 lbs.
	Heavy	55 lbs.
Pasco O-Keh. (Sanded Rfg.)	Light	35 lbs.
	Medium	45 lbs.
	Heavy	55 lbs.

BEECHER, PECK & LEWIS, Detroit, Mich.

What Becomes of the State Highway Money

AT THE spring election of 1919, Record Shows Great Road Building Activity During Year Just Closed.

By FRANK L. ROGERS
State Highway Commissioner

by an overwhelming majority, the people of Michigan voted a \$50,000,000 road bond issue for the purpose of completing the trunk line road system. This was followed by two Acts of the Legislature, namely, Act 19, Public Acts of 1919 which provided that "all trunk line highways established under the provisions of Act 334 of Public Acts of 1913, shall hereafter be constructed, maintained and improved under the direction, supervision and control of the State Highway Commissioner." Act 25 of Public Acts of 1919 provided that the bond money should be used solely as follows: (1) for the purpose of paying the state's portion of the cost of constructing Federal Aided roads; (2) for the purpose of paying the state's portion of the cost of construction on state trunk line highways or state reward payable on such highways; (3) for the purpose of paying the cost of building trunk line bridges; and (4) for the purpose of paying state reward on highways other than trunk line and Federal Aid roads, in case that should become necessary.

To make the state's activities on this work clear it should be understood that there have been two Federal Aid appropriations, one in 1916 amounting to \$75,000,000 and one in 1919 amounting to \$200,000,000. The Federal Aid Act provided that this money should be apportioned among the states, one third according to area, one third according to population and one third according to trunk line mileage.

Under this rule, Michigan's share of this money is slightly less than \$8,000,000.

The state began work on the trunk line system under an Act of the Legislature of 1917 which provided that the counties should render some financial assistance in this work, the richer counties paying as high as 50 per cent of the cost of same and the poorer counties pay as low as 25 per cent, counties of other valuations ranging in between.

The Legislature of 1919, however, removed a part of this burden from the counties for both Federal Aid and trunk line roads and now the richer counties pay only 25 per cent and the poorer counties as low as 5 per cent of the cost of new construction, other counties ranging in between.

Federal Aid projects have been approved and placed under construction in 33 of the 83 counties of Michigan, covering 350 miles at a total cost of \$6,541,999.93. Of this mileage 215 have been completed at a cost of \$3,001,915.52.

Trunk line contracts, under the provisions of Act 19, above referred to, commonly known as the Aldrich Act, have been placed under construction, covering 698 miles at a total cost of \$10,870,019.95. Of these 275 miles have been completed at a cost of \$4,848,971.19.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that 1051

miles of road, mostly all on the trunk lines, have been placed under construction under the provisions of the two Acts referred to, at a total cost of \$17,412,019.88.

All of the state's portion of this construction must be met from the bond issue, except such portion of the cost of Federal Aid roads as was met by an appropriation of \$450,000 by the Legislature of 1917.

The Act providing for the expenditure of the bond issue specifies that "not more than five million dollars shall be expended by the state for highway purposes in any one year." At present, (January 1st, 1921) we are in the second fiscal year. Bonds to the amount of \$7,000,000 have been sold, leaving a balance of \$3,000,000 which may be sold between now and July 1st, when another \$5,000,000 of highway bonds may be sold, making a total of \$8,000,000 available for construction work and the completion of contracts now outstanding, during the building season of 1921.

It has been noted that contracts amounting to upwards of \$17,400,000 have been awarded and that something over \$9,500,000 will be required to complete contracts outstanding. However, since about \$3,500,000 of the outstanding contracts are for Federal Aid roads on which the Government pays approximately 50 per cent of the cost and the counties approximately 25 per cent of the cost, only \$882,304 will be required to pay the state's portion of Federal Aid contracts now in force. But since the state on the (Continued on page 9)

Western Growers Place Cost of Producing 1920 Wool Clip at \$1 Pound

THE president of Idaho Banker Submits Figures Showing Losses Suffered by Wool Ranchers Last Year

An Idaho bank wrote a letter to the editor of the Wall Street Journal a few weeks ago complaining of the low price of wool and stating that the 1920 clip cost the wool growers of Idaho more than \$1 per pound. The Journal editor didn't believe it. Being surrounded on all sides by two-legged sheep and goats and quite familiar with the "fleeces" of Wall Street, he thought he ought to know something about the cost of Idaho fleeces. So he wrote right back to the Idaho banker and asked him to produce his proof. The proof came, and was so convincing that the editor of the Wall Street Journal published the facts in detail.

The Business Farmer has often heard it stated that the cost of the 1920 clip in Michigan was around \$1 per pound but in the absence of any cost records we were obliged to disbelieve it. We are not prepared to say how much more it costs to produce wool in Idaho than in Michigan, but the difference is probably slight. We, therefore, produce the proof of the Idaho cost, leaving it to our readers to compare with their individual costs.

The Cost

"Our long-term grazing period," says the western authority, "is from May 1 to November 1; the balance of the time the sheep must be cared for off the reserve and largely on farms or ranches. The feeding period for the winter of 1920 was between 120 and 140 days; the other time, about 60 days, was covered on farm pasture."

"Sheep in this section will use from three to four pounds of hay per day; one pound of corn per day, if well supplied with good hay, and two ounces of cottonseed cake per day; hay, corn and cottonseed cake constituting the feed during the winter feeding period. For the last three years the going wages to good herders were \$125 to \$150 per month and their board. The price of shearing one sheep was 20c. The price of hay the last winter was from \$22 to \$40 per ton. For cottonseed cake at the railroad station \$90

Detailed Cost of Wool Growing

Fees to Forest for 1,000 sheep \$.	175.00
Herder for 12 mo. @ \$125	1,500.00
1 Camp tender	375.00
2 Extra men for 30 days at lambing	250.00
Shearing at 20c each	200.00
Tying and sacking wool, 7,000 lbs	20.00
Carting 7,000 lbs. wool to station	70.00
Cost of 25 wool bags	37.50
Pasture for 63 days @ 2c per day	1,200.00
Hay, 360 pounds	4,800.00
Cottonseed cake, 15 lbs. each 2 oz. per day for 120 days	675.00
120 lbs. corn, per sheep, 1 lb. per day for 120 days at \$3.30	396.00
Cost of food for herder @ \$25 per month	300.00
Cost of feeding camp tender 3mo.	75.00
Cost of feeding 2 extra men at lambing	50.00
Freight on 7,000 lbs. wool	210.00
Cost of maintaining herder's camp outfit for season	50.00
Cost of salt for season	100.00
For use of herder's horse and camp tender's horse	75.00
Interest for 1 year on \$10,000.00 value of sheep at \$10 per head at 10 per cent	1,000.00
	\$11,558.50

CREDITS

500 lambs sold at \$6 per head	\$ 3,000.00
7,000 lbs. wool sold possibly, this being an average of 7 lbs. per sheep, very likely overstated	7,000.00
Total	\$10,000.00
Deficit	\$ 1,558.50

per ton; for corn at station \$3.30 per cwt. In many instances these foods sold for more money, and I think I am stating the average. The Forest Service charged 17-1-2c for the long grazing

period; and now I will endeavor to tabulate a band of 1,000 sheep, that you may see what goes into the cost. However, before doing so I might say that the lamb crop for 1920 was not in excess of forty lambs to the hundred ewes—or 40 per cent lambs; that few lambs sold for more than \$6.00 per head and many sold as low as \$4.00. (See boring for detailed cost.)

Predicts Slump in Sheep Industry

It is rather surprising to run across a member of the staid, conservative banking fraternity who will argue that farmers would be better off some times not to grow any crops at all than to grow them at a loss. But the Idaho banker seems to be of that type, and talks plain common sense about the losses of the wool growers. Continuing further he says:

"Sheep bred for the first time at the age of two years, and do not breed for longer than five years. You will note in the above computations that no debit is made for the depreciation of the useful life of a band of sheep. Doubtless that would be around six to seven hundred dollars. You will see that credit is given for the wool at \$1 per pound, and still there is a deficit of \$1,558.50. The cost of the 1920 wool clip is far greater than any other clip of wool that was ever produced in the U. S. I do not believe in excesses; I do not believe in taxing the people of the U. S. to grow pineapples in Alaska or to grow wool at exorbitant prices; but I do believe in the flockmaster obtaining the necessary cost of any one clip of wool, and if you will follow my figures and verify my statement you will find that it is a mathematical certainty that the 1920 clip of wool cost the flockmasters not one-half penny less than \$1.00 per pound. And if we left out of consideration the national factor for public good and took into consideration alone the matter of dollars and cents to our flockmasters, every flockmaster in Idaho, Montana and Wyoming would have been better off to have permitted his sheep to perish during the winter of 1919-1920. * * * In the next two or three years there will be very few men in the sheep business, who are in the sheep business today."

Drastic Reform is Needed in M. A. C. Policies

FOR A LONG time the M. A. C. has been losing prestige. For a long time it has been gradually losing the interest, faith and support of the farmers. For a long time it has been struggling along the road of mediocrity. And for a long time men who are honestly interested in the work of the College have been vainly trying to put their fingers upon the weak spots and repair them. When the M. A. C. opened its doors for the 1920-21 term, with a total enrollment of about 1,400 students, the only agricultural college in the United States to report a decreased attendance from the previous year, the Detroit News sent its agricultural writer, Mr. Fred Janette to visit a number of agricultural colleges in this country and Canada, to discover by comparison, if he could, what was wrong with the M. A. C. After many months of research Mr. Janette announced his findings, which have been published in the News and will form the substance of a series of articles upon the same subject to appear from time to time in these columns.

M. A. C. Research Pioneer

The M. A. C. is the oldest agricultural college in the United States. It was provided for by the state constitution in 1850, organized in 1855 and opened in 1857. Mr. Janette tells us that in the early days of the College farmers' sons used to don their working clothes and help log, clear brush, and plough in order to redeem the college grounds from the wilderness of which they then formed a part. There was a spirit of real interest and co-operation on the part of all who attended and a pride in the work of the college which has gradually died out. In those days when the college was a pioneer in the field of agricultural research some notable contributions were made to the sum and substance of the world's agricultural information, and some of the brightest farm educators many of whom are now of national prominence, were graduated. Even in recent days the research work

Charge is Made That College is Not Living Up to Its Responsibilities

ances. As a matter of repute among men engaged in research, among experts, Michigan's average appears to be good."

College Heads Fail to Co-operate

ONE OF THE principal weaknesses of the M. A. C., which Mr. Janette in his series of articles in the Detroit News, did not discover or at least discuss, is the jealousy between the college heads and extension workers. Some of the most destructive critics which the College has are found among the very men who are drawing salaries to carry on the work of the College. From information given to the writer some time ago by one of the extension men of the College who recently wrote the Business Farmer a letter, the Secretary of the College and the head of the extension department, seem to be the special objects of envy, ill will, or call it what you may, which have at times resolved themselves into direct charges against the competency and integrity of the persons named. Naturally such a spirit of antagonism and back-biting disgusts the student body and opens the door to criticism.—Editor.

of the College is entitled to considerable respect. Of this Mr. Janette writes:

"Red rock wheat and Rosen rye are Michigan creations, product of a development at the East Lansing college by men who are at this time in the state's service and pushing these discoveries along. Like the others, Michigan has made and applied discoveries to aid in the never-ending fight against plant and animal diseases, depletion of soil fertility and many other things. What the agricultural industry of a region needs to have done is what the college in that region aims to do, and results apply in other states as a secondary effect.

"Michigan agriculture is highly diversified, much greater in variety of product than Wisconsin's on one side; more like that of Ontario province, on the other side.

"It is conceded by critics of M. A. C. that the great diversity of interest in this state—wheat and rye, beans and beets, fruit and livestock and dairy products standing prominently in the general perspective—may account for the fact they don't hear as much of Michigan as of some other colleges. It is perceived that one has to look for an average rather than an outstanding perform-

College Lags Behind

But after all it must be conceded that the prime function of the college is to teach future farmers how to get the most out of farming as a business and the farm as a place to spend their lives. Were the College doing its duty along this line, and were its work comparing favorably with that of other agricultural colleges, it would logically follow that attendance would increase instead of decrease. Speaking of this phase of the situation Mr. Janette says:

"Ninety-nine per cent of the effort at this date, concentrated on the problem of production and preservation of the product, be it noted—the ancient problem of teaching the farmer to make two blades grow where one has been growing, with the idea that increase of production just naturally involved increased prosperity.

"The producers some time ago began to find out that prosperity also involves the problem of getting the products to market without wastage and without payment of exorbitant tolls for service in distribution. The colleges are only beginning to find it out, or at least to act on their new knowledge, and it is a specific complaint of the critics of M. A. C. that it is among the slow ones.

"The organized institute service, now outworn, having served its purpose and been succeeded by better plans, came into Michigan in 1875 from the agricultural department of the University of Illinois. The institutes taught along the old lines—soil and crop improvement, care of livestock, increase of production generally.

"It is characteristic of the academic mind predominant at M. A. C. and certainly present, if not always so pronounced, at other agricultural colleges, that this kind of instruction was kept up in the face of decreasing attendance and wide complaints from the farmers that they were not 'learning anything new.' The institutes were persisted in till the farmers, by staying away, killed them. They died the death of inanition about a year ago. The county agent service of the extension department can do the work and do it better, and progressive agriculturists talk as though they recognize the fact."

(The second article of this series will appear in an early issue and will deal with the personnel and policies of the College Board.)

Review of World Crop Prospects for 1921 Shows Decrease in Cereals

THE AREA sown to winter wheat last fall is 40,605,000 acres, which is 2.8 per cent less than the revised area shown for the previous year. The condition, on Dec. 1, was 87.9 as compared with the ten-year average of 88.4. Although the Department of Agriculture and other crop reporting agencies like to be optimistic over the 1921 crop prospects, there can be no question but that the mild weather has given winter wheat a start which in the absence of snow may result in widespread damage should a sudden freeze sweep the country. Here are two opinions upon the condition of winter wheat:

"In the winter wheat country the ground was generally bare of snow when the weather was mild and comparatively uniform in temperature and very little damage reported as a result of thawing and freezing. Wheat is of good color generally and was being pastured in Kansas. Soil moisture, however, has been insufficient for the best growth."—Price Current Reporter.

"Outlook for the 1921 winter wheat crop is generally very favorable at the present time. However, the winter has been very dry in some sections and there is no great amount of subsoil moisture as a reserve for the spring. It seems safe enough now (this is only January), to predict that unless rains come at the proper time that the winter wheat crop will be short this year. A small crop in the United States would have a great effect on the world's market, as there will be only a moderate carryover into the 1921-22

Present Conditions Indicate Favorable Growth of Fall Sown Crops

season throughout the world. We are on thin ice as far as wheat supplies go, and will probably remain so for some time to come."—Rosenbaum Review.

Foreign Crop Prospects

The U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates is likewise optimistic over the foreign crop prospects. It reports a decline in the previously reported wheat area in Argentina, Australia and the Union of South Africa, but an increase of three million acres over 1919-20. The Argentina crop is now in process of harvesting which is progressing favorably. Damage to wheat in New South Wales is reported, due to heavy rains, but, says the Bureau optimistically if unwarrantedly, "it is the opinion of many" that these rumors are evidently much exaggerated." The Bureau also attempts to discount reports of drought in South Africa, France, Germany, United Kingdom, India. Regarding the situation in the latter country the Bureau says: "In India the prevailing drought is unrelieved and moisture is badly needed in the Punjab, Northwest Provinces, Central Provinces and Bombay. Crop pros-

pects are generally considered to be fair." Other crop reporting agencies are not so sure about this.

Damage to wheat is reported in Italy from floods, in North Africa from a plague of mice and grubs necessitating the replanting of large areas, in Tunis from the most "devastating storms in years," in Morocco from frost.

Little news has been received from Canada on her fall sown crops, and no word from Russia at all. The acreage in France is slightly in excess of the previous year's although the young plants have been damaged to an extent not yet determined by freezing weather. "Alternate freezing and thawing in France is causing some anxiety," says the Bureau.

Upon the face of as nearly authentic information as can be obtained the world crop prospects are not the most favorable despite the claims of the Bureau to the contrary. The farmers of Michigan will do well to watch the progress of the crops in this and other countries for it will have a far-reaching effect upon the prices for the carry-over as well as their 1921 harvest.

A Glance at the 1919 and 1920 Yields of the Principal Crop Producing Countries

(The last three figures (000) are omitted.)

	United States		Canada		Argentina		Germany		France		United Kingdom*		Total*	
	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920
WHEAT	934,265	787,128	190,729	293,361	171,591	224,000	79,744	80,000	182,444	230,404	69,320	54,390	2,571,488	2,671,807
CORN	2,858,509	3,232,367	16,940	113,696	240,144	258,688							3,314,029	3,703,342
OATS	1,231,754	1,526,055	394,387	543,058	33,792	57,113	309,589	237,600	168,303	390,925			2,439,267	2,954,195
RYE	88,909	69,318	10,207	12,190					25,736	33,174			481,435	452,803
BARLEY	161,345	212,024	56,389	65,559	1,230	10,279	83,000	88,000	23,626	35,399			643,430	732,514
POTATOES	355,773	430,458	125,575	138,527									892,257	1,023,068

*Generally speaking the above countries produce the major part of the commercial crops of the world which by their size may affect the price. The total given for wheat are for 28 countries, producing approximately 74 per cent of the wheat crop of the world. The figures for United Kingdom do not include British India which produced 376 million bushels in 1920 as compared with 280 in 1919. Reliable crop statisticians question the authority of this estimate claiming that drought has cut India's production way below the U. S. estimate. The total given for corn cover 11 countries which produce approximately 80 per cent of the world crop. The total for oats is for 19 countries producing about 64 per cent of the world crop; for rye 14 countries producing 89 per cent of total crop; for barley 19 countries producing 51 per cent of total crop; for potatoes 10 countries producing 17 per cent of total crop.

Spraying Methods I Have Tried on My Farm

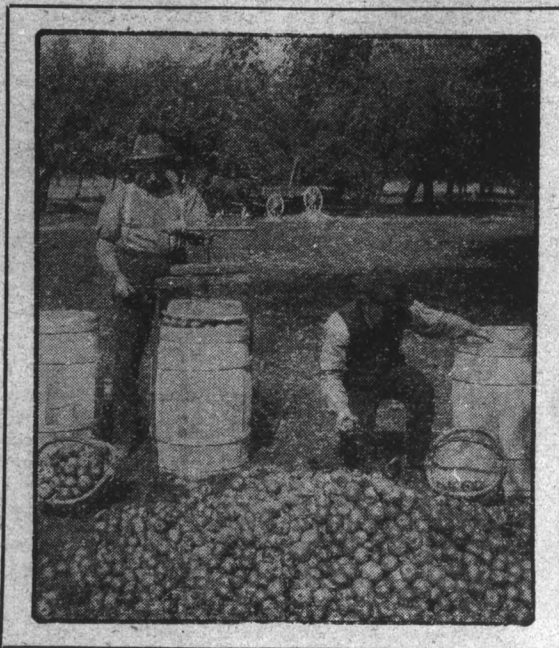
THE WRITER is *Proper Spraying is One Great Essential to Successful Fruit Growing*

convinced that it pays to spray all fruit bearing trees and plants as a protection against insect pests of all kinds, fungus diseases and to prevent wormy and mis-shaped fruit. Last season in spraying the cherry orchard to prevent worms we purposely neglected to spray two trees, as we wished to find out for certain whether the spraying was responsible for there being no worms present in the other fruit. These two trees grew under identically the same conditions as the rest of the orchard, and otherwise received the same care. These two trees produced very wormy and ill shaped fruit, while on the other trees the fruit was fine and large, and a worm was seldom if ever found. There has been more or less argument among fruit growers as to whether or not it pays to spray any stone fruits to prevent worms, but we feel that the evidence was very much in favor of spraying in this case.

For the control of such insect pests as Scurfy, San Jose and oyster shell scale it will be necessary to use either a lime-sulphur solution as a dormant spray once or twice per year, or some prepared solution sold for the same purpose. There are one or two prepared insecticide and fungicide solutions on the markets that have proven cheaper and more satisfactory to us than the lime-sulphur. Whenever the orchard is badly infested with these pests to begin with we feel that it is profitable to use the dormant spray twice per year for a few years at least until the situation is gotten well in hand. Any time in autumn after the leaves have fallen and the temperature is well above freezing it is safe to apply the dormant spray. Just before the buds open in the spring another spraying is to be given, using the same material and same strength as was used in autumn.

When giving the dormant spray we like to select a foggy day if possible, yet we do not wish to select one when there is immediate danger of rain. As the object of the dormant spray is to kill by contact instead of poisoning

By DANIEL PROWANT, Business Farmer



Persistent Spraying and Right Packing Will Win Success in Fruit Growing.

it is necessary that the solution remain damp for as long a time as possible, which is exactly the opposite of what is wanted when spraying against the leaf chewing insects, the object of which is to kill by poisoning. It is nec-

essary in any spraying that it be reasonably windstill so that the solution get all over the tree. Especially is it necessary to spray thoroughly when using the dormant spray, and if the spraying is not done properly it might as well not be done at all. The solution will kill every scale it hits, but it will not kill any that it does not come in contact with. I do not mean that it is necessary to drench the tree, but a sprayer that will throw a very fine mist should be used, and care taken that the solution covers every part of the tree.

If no fungicide was used in the dormant spray it will be necessary to spray with bordeaux mixture or some similar solution for the control of such fungus diseases as black rot, blight, mildew, rust and scab. We, however, do not use a special fungicide solution. It is cheaper and more convenient to incorporate the fungicide in either the dormant spray or both the dormant spray and the spraying given to prevent worms, and is just as satisfactory. The first spraying for worms and leaf chewing pests is given when the blossom buds are beginning to show pink, and a second spraying for the same purpose is given as soon after the petals fall as is possible. It is not practical to spray when the trees are in blossom, as it kills the bees and interferes with pollination.

Spraying for Worms

In spraying to prevent worms it is desirable to select a day when the sun is shining, so that the solution will dry rapidly, and the spraying should not be continued late in the day. After the two sprayings mentioned above for the control of worms and leaf chewing insects it is only necessary to spray sufficiently often during the growing season to cover later growth, as if a good solution has been used it will cling to the foliage during the entire season. As the fruit nears maturity spraying with anything of a poisonous nature should be discontinued entirely. It is not my intention to give the formulas for home mixing of the spraying solutions, as we do not (Continued on page 19)

My Experience Proves that Early Hatching Pays Best in Many Ways

By ARTHUR A. HAGAR

CONTRARY TO general belief and practice, chicks do not grow or thrive as well during warm months or hot summer days as they do earlier in the spring. Experienced poultrymen realize this fact. The average farmer, however, does not make any effort to hatch early so that the chicks will have the advantage of a longer and more favorable growing season. Early hatching not only insures more rapid gains in the growth of chicks, but has a favorable influence on the size of the individuals of the flock. Late hatched chicks rarely, if ever, attain the size of those hatched early. Early hatching likewise influences early maturity and consequently early egg production.

Given the same food, care and attention, chicks hatched the first of March will weigh more when they are four months old than those hatched a month later. This likewise holds true with chicks hatched the



Chicks Grow Like Weeds When Hatched in Early Spring.

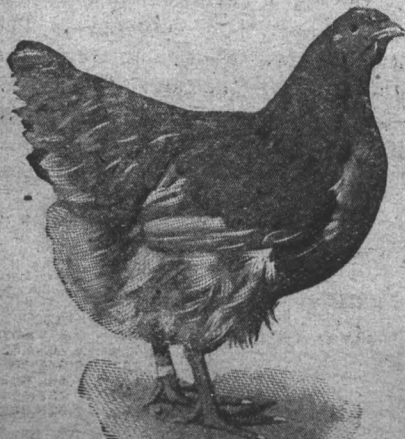
first of April as compared with those hatched May 1. This is due to the fact that the rate of growth of a chick is greater during the first four weeks of its life than at any other time. Consequently, the early hatched chick, having the advantage of a more favorable growing season, makes greater gains during the first four weeks of its life than the late hatched chick. During the early spring months, when the temperature is not so varied, the growth of the chicks is more uniform and constant than it is during the summer.

Millions of chicks die every year as a result of being infested with lice which, under average farm conditions, are at-times difficult to control. Hen hatched chicks are not as

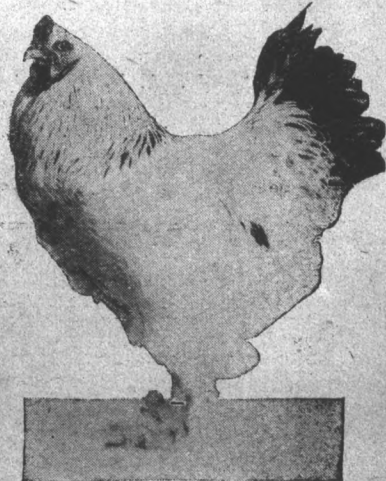
subject to lice in the early spring as they are during the warmer months, when lice are more prevalent. If for no other reason, chicks should be hatched early so their growth will not be interrupted by the presence of lice.

Many farmers realize considerable money each spring from the sale of broilers, the price of which is usually governed by their size when sold and the time marketed. Thus it would seem that in order to increase the amount of money from the sale of broilers and fryers early hatching would be employed, so as to have a marketable-sized fowl early in the spring when prices are highest.

As the time approaches for the hen to become broody or sit, if care is taken to look into the nest, it will be seen that there are downy feathers being left there by the hen, also the hen stays longer on the nest when laying at this time, and on being approached will quite likely remain on the nest, making a clucking noise, ruffling (Cont. pg. 19)



A Good Strain of Layers is Still a Money Maker.



Lord of All He Surveys—A Born Breeder.

Let's Unite Against Contagious Livestock Disease

EVERY YEAR thousands of dollars of perfectly good tax money are worse than wasted and with no one at fault but the citizens who contributed the aforesaid taxes. A bill providing for the appointment of a commission is passed by the legislature, the commission is appointed by the governor and the men selected for the work do their level best to earn the money that is paid them and, incidentally, to carry out the interests and purposes of those by whom the act was framed; in very many cases they are only partially successful because of the fact that the class for whose benefit the work was undertaken, fail to co-operate with the members of the commission.

It is quite probable that there are farmers in Michigan who do not know that there is connected with our state government, an institution which is known as the Department of Animal Industry; that there are not many of which this can be said, goes without saying but there are, without question, very many farmers in this great state who do not understand the intents and purposes of this very meritorious undertaking. They never think of this department as having been called into being for their special benefit. They do not realize that the only object in organizing this branch of the state government was for the purpose of saving them money and no end of trouble and inconvenience. The opinion held by many farmers, concerning the work, that this department is trying hard to perform, is exactly the opposite of the fact and many of them deliberately seek to obstruct rather than aid in the performance of the work.

The Quarantine Bogy

The early antagonisms concerning the intents and purposes of this department should be discarded and every progressive breeder of live stock in Michigan should co-operate with the little group of painstaking, conscientious men who have been entrusted with this most important undertaking. The organization of the department of Animal Industry was the outgrowth of a desire, on the part of some of Michigan's leading statesmen and lawmakers, to aid the farmer by performing a service for him that, in the very nature of things, he could not do for himself. H. H. Halliday, the commissioner directly in charge of the work of stamping out contagious diseases

Better Co-operation Needed Between Farmers and State

By H. H. MACK

Don't Be a Slacker

THE PRINCIPAL reasons why measures designed to combat the spread of contagious diseases fail of their purpose is the indifference of the live stock producers themselves. If eighty per cent of the farmers co-operate in preventive measures, and twenty per cent refuse to and continue to ship diseased stock, the efforts of the 80 per cent are largely offset. Contagious diseases among live stock would be virtually wiped out and the industry saved millions of dollars if every farmer would do his part. —Editor.

from the flocks and herds of Michigan, is extremely anxious that the farmers of the state shall utilize this department to the fullest possible extent; in no other way can the members of this commission hope to bring about results commensurate with the outlay that the state is making.

Statistics are not only uninteresting but they are often unconvincing as well and what is much worse, any data that can be secured, in connection with cases of this kind, must needs be extremely unreliable. Suffice it then to say, that if the farmers of this state could be made to comprehend the magnitude of the work, which is being done every year by this commission, they would not fail to co-operate with them and aid them in every possible way. If they could, in some way, be made to fully realize how many hogs have been saved by the preventive measures against hog cholera and kindred diseases, which have been recommended and practiced by this department; if they could be made to comprehend how many outbreaks of scab in sheep have been cured or prevented and how that dread disease, bovine tuberculosis, has been held in check and gradually eliminated from the dairy and beef herds of the state, they would use their influence to induce every Michigan stock raiser to place the future welfare of his herds and flocks in the hands of this capable band of experts.

The necessity for the use of preventive measures against hog cholera has been frequently mentioned in the columns of this paper; now

that the infection has become so widely distributed, no hog raiser can feel safe until he has immunized his hogs by a double treatment with serum and virus. In connection with the scab, the Michigan sheep raiser has just as serious a problem to deal with as has the hog breeder. The modern practice of shipping feeding sheep and lambs, from the western range country into the state for feeding purposes, has proved to be very profitable in many cases; these hardy western lambs, if they are free from disease and are kept so by being properly dipped at the right time, make wonderful gains on feed and are nearly always fed out to a satisfactory profit. It is a fact that cannot be overlooked, however, that both growers and feeders are running a tremendous risk, in connection with this traffic in western sheep and lambs. During recent years many loads of scabby sheep and lambs have been discovered in the Detroit stock yards.

Shipping Diseased Stock

It is inconceivable that any shipper would be so mercenary and selfish as to send stock to a public market that is suffering from a contagious disease; the circumstances, however, that have developed in connection with every case of "scabbies" that have been discovered in the Detroit stock yards, tend to the inevitable conclusion that the shippers of the diseased animals knew what they were doing and sent them in to avoid the expense and trouble of two dippings which are all that is necessary to the complete eradication of the disease.

Of course an embargo was placed on all outgoing shipments by the stock yards officials and a complete disinfection of the entire sheep division was immediately made. It is a fact, that in very few cases did the shipper of the diseased animals save anything by his illadvised act for he was made to pay all of the expense, incident to disinfection and the general cleanup which is necessary in such cases. How much better it would have been had he been willing to notify the Department of Animal Industry so that the animals could have been quarantined in the country, dipped and cleaned up without the danger of spreading the infection. It is high time that the stock raisers of Michigan realize that candor and old-fashioned honesty give best results and are by far the cheapest in the long run.

How a Community Was Reclaimed Through a Consolidated School

Grayson, Mo., Furnishes Typical Example of Value of Central School to Social Life of Community

ANOTHER STEP has just been taken in the rejuvenation of a community that, socially, was bankrupt half a dozen years ago. A community Sunday school has replaced the two weak, denominational schools here. A community church is to succeed the two struggling church organizations next fall.

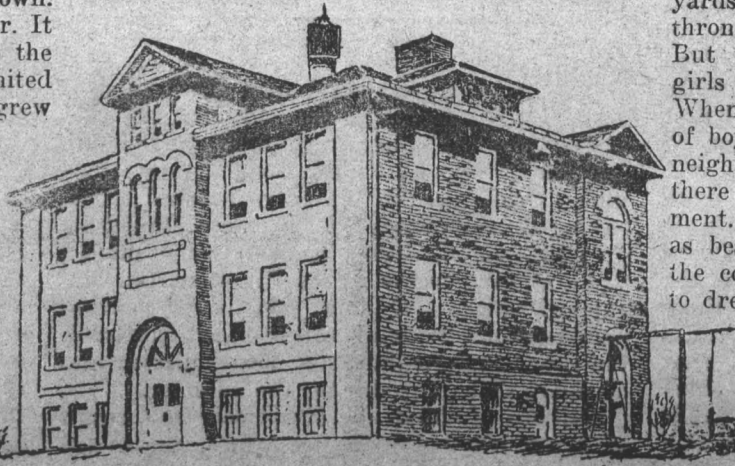
The latest move in the development of Grayson as a community center is the result of the success of earlier moves. It follows the success of Consolidated School District No. 1. The school was established only after a bitter legal battle among neighbors. It has grown. More than that, it brought people together. It provided the first common meeting place the neighborhood ever had. The idea of a united community, rather than a divided one, grew until the latest step was inevitable. * * *

The school was built. The district took half of districts on the north, south, east and west, leaving the remaining half of each district within easy distance of good school. The territory in the Grayson district all is within three miles of the school.

The school was organized with grades and a high school. The first year it was placed on the accredited list. Next year the school probably will be ranked as first class.

There are three hundred fam-

ilies in the district. This year there are 120 pupils in the grades and thirty-two in the high school. Four teachers are employed. The school is equipped in a manner to shame some small cities. The manual training work is made to apply to practical work on farms. The domestic science class serves a hot lunch at noon at a cost of 7 to 12 cents a pupil. The idea is to provide education that not only will interest children of the community, but that will be of value in solving the problems they will meet in work.



Modern Consolidated School

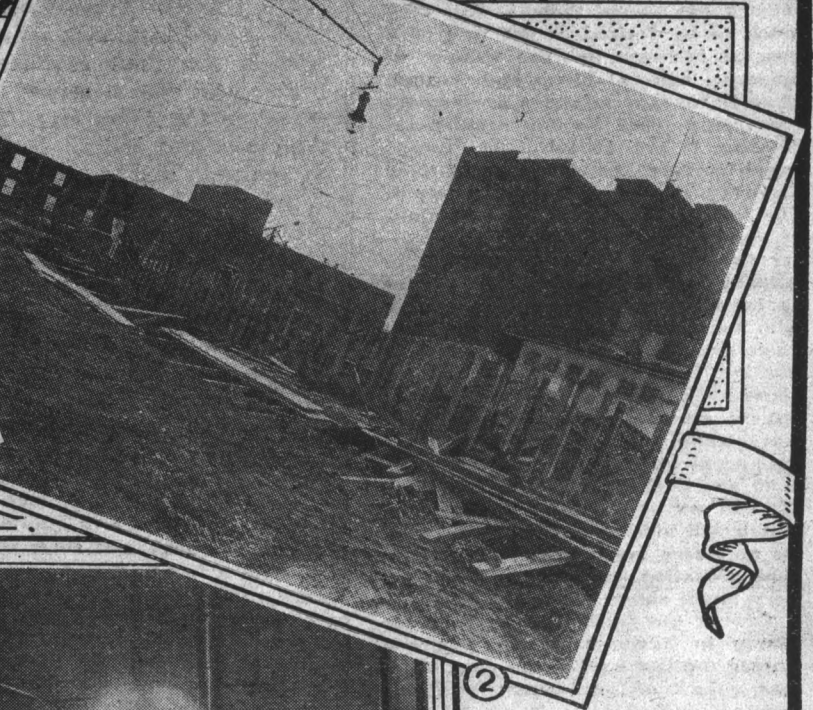
Each fall a community day is held at the school. There are prizes for the best pigs owned by boys and girls, the best chickens of all breeds, the best corn and seeds, vegetables, fruits, fresh and canned; cake and bread, jellies and preserves, candies, crocheting, tatting and embroidery; the best aprons, the best dressed dolls, schoolroom exhibits, and for motor car and other vehicle exhibits.

Last fall more than 1,500 persons attended the community day. Four rows of parked motor cars, each row more than two hundred yards long, brought most of the visitors. The throng was fed by the domestic science class. But the education doesn't stop at teaching girls to sew and boys to use a hammer. When the basket ball teams, one composed of boys and the other of girls, went to a neighboring town the first year to play there was no provision for their entertainment. They drove to the grounds, dressed as best they could for the games and after the contests were left alone at the grounds to dress and get home as they might.

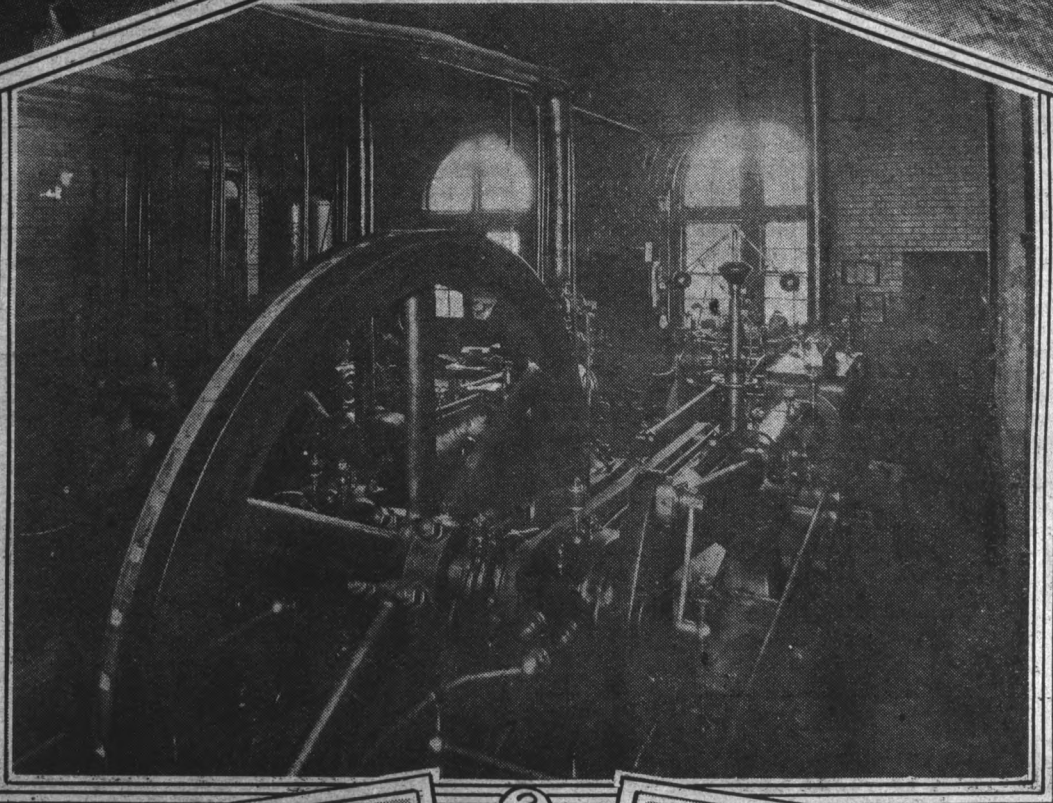
When that team played a return game at Grayson the visitors were met by a committee, given convenient quarters, their wishes learned and complied with. After the contest they were entertained at a din-

(Continued on page 19)

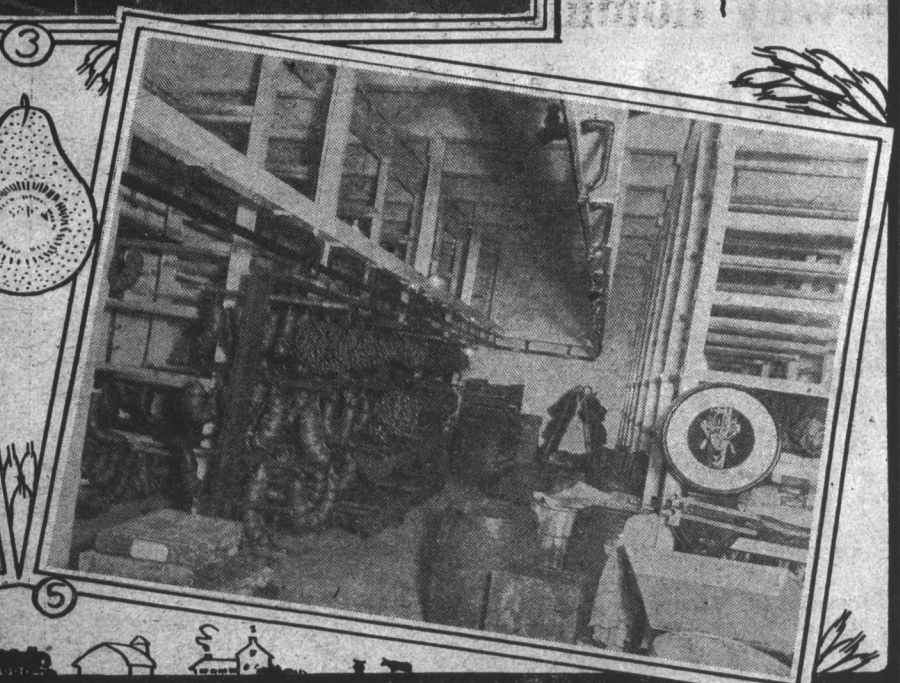
Building Progressing Rapidly on Detroit's *(New)* Packing Plant



Actual
photographs
taken
January
20th
1921



Detroit
Packing Co.
Plant
Springwells
Avenue and
M.C.R.R.



No. 1. Work on Manufacturing Buildings

This view shows the work already under way on the Manufacturing Buildings. There are to be five stories and the basement. All slaughtering will be done on the top floor. The basement will be used as a hide cellar and the by-products are to be handled on the intermediate floors.

No. 2. This shows the construction work to date from another angle.

No. 3. Engine Rooms

It is in this room where the power and refrigeration are produced to care for the operations in the present furnished portion of the plant where we are now doing business.

No. 4. Meat Cooler

A corner of our fresh meat cooler.

No. 5. Sausage Cooler

A small section of our sausage cooler.

The inside views shown above indicate a small portion only of the space now in full and active use. Your personal inspection is invited.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THAT THE month of January has brought a wonderful improvement in the trade conditions of the world, cannot be successfully denied but, of course, following such a remarkable slump, there is still very much to be desired in the way of a general increase in the volume of business, both at home and abroad. That European countries are rapidly recovering their former commercial prestige is indicated by the recent rapid increase in the volume of their exports. Here in America, a sweeping revival is noticed in many lines of commercial and industrial activity; the change from stagnation to activity is being made as quietly as to be almost unnoticeable to those who are not in close touch with the business world, at large. There is nothing remarkable or unnatural about the conditions described above; buyers are noted for their "quiet" ways when there is danger of price enhancement. Retailers, the country over are flocking to sources of supply and are buying their spring stock which will soon be offered to the public at prices much lower than those that prevailed one year ago but still very much above pre-war levels.

One of the main causes for the slump in business, which occurred during the last half of the year 1920, was a lack of confidence; without fear of contradiction, it can be said, that confidence is returning. The conviction that prices have turned the elbow, is gaining ground among all classes and business men, who will soon need certain commodities or raw material, in connection with manufacturing or trade, are placing large orders. Recent events in the business world have had a sobering effect upon the people of this great country and the desire for expensive luxuries has passed, for the present, at least, and it will be some time before marked activity is noted in connection with the manufacture of articles which are not included in the list of household or business necessities.

Conditions of unemployment are changing rapidly, as the productive season approaches, each succeeding day bringing the information that a large number of men have been

called back to their jobs. Eastern textile industries are adding to their list of workers every day and many of the manufacturers of automobiles and motor trucks will soon be supplied with a full quota of help. The business interests of the country are looking to congress and the incoming administration to pull them out of the slough of despond; they should remember, however, that the day of miracles is past and that improvement in conditions, that may result from legislative enactment will be rather slow in arriving. In connection with the proposed aids to agriculture, which congress now has under consideration, very little improvement will be noted until another crop is ready for market.

While some improvement in the demand for certain basic raw material including hides, leather, wool, lumber and cotton no marked increase in selling prices has yet been noted. The trade in pig iron and steel is reported to be at low ebb. The leather trade is said to be improving rapidly, as a result of a revival in the manufacturing of footwear and harness goods; those familiar with the real situation in this branch of the jobbing trade, assert that the supply of leather on hand and in process of manufacture in this country, will ex-

ceed the needs of the current year by 100 per cent. The difficult part of the whole matter is the fact that foreign countries have glutted our markets and crammed our storehouses with hides, pelts, wool and frozen meats and very few price increases can be looked for until these tremendously burdensome supplies are out of the way.

From the standpoint of the banks, the financial situation is extremely satisfactory but as yet the borrower has noted little improvement; as spring approaches the demand for money, to be used for working capital, is becoming more and more imperative.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 25, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.92	1.90	1.98 1/2
No. 2 White	1.90		
No. 2 Mixed	1.90		1.94 1/2

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed
Detroit	2.62	2.60

Wheat has recovered materially from its most unsatisfactory position of the past week. The week was a continual round of sensational bear news ranging from an alleged discovery of 75 million bushels of wheat left over by the Grain Corporation, and unsupported rumors of the repeal of the Argentina tax against exports, to actual reselling of grain by exporters. As a result of the week's developments, the wheat market closed between eight and ten cents a bushel below the high point of the previous week. The current week opened with a better tone and the grain is up several cents from the low of last week. Fear that the winter wheat crop is suffering from its long exposure to cold weather, and the information that the Belgian loan of \$30,000,000 for the purchase of food stuffs, had been over-subscribed were stimulating factors. The bulls had their own way with the market the first of the current week. Bull news was almost as sensational as the bear news of the previous week. Statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture were taken to indicate a total world shortage of 280 million bushels of wheat and rye. Persistent export buying is taken as a sure index of the great needs of European countries. Improved flour demand was also a factor in the opening market.

CORN

CORN PER BU., JAN. 25, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.88	.88	.88 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	.85		
No. 4 Yellow	.85		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.
Detroit	1.53	1.49

Corn coasted down hill last week but firmed up on Saturday and on the Chicago market on Monday of this week made several advances; the Detroit market does not act on

the changes in condition as quickly as the market in Chicago and did not advance. Falling off in receipts from now on and seaboard buying are the bullish factors. Reports are about that last Saturday exporters sold about 160,000 bushels of this coarse grain to Europe. The bull side of the market is convinced that Europe will buy more corn and less wheat from now on as her starving millions would prefer three bushels of corn to one of wheat for the same amount of money. It is thought by many that the crop has been used up by export and home consumption to such an extent that there will soon be a scarcity here. The bearish element in the market is large receipts but it does not hold good because as soon as large receipts make their appearance buying becomes active thus holding the prices up. From all information we are able to get the bull rules the market at present and the corn grower is likely to receive more for his product in the near future. Corn is now under the ten year average while most other grains are far above.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., JAN. 25, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.46	.43 1/2	.55
No. 3 White	.44 1/2	.41 1/2	
No. 4 White	.41 1/2		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White
Detroit	.59	.55

The trend of the oat market was determined by that of corn last week. Monday of the current week found oats traveling the same direction as other grains. Commission houses are quite active buyers at present. The east continues to be a big buyer and takes care of any surplus which may occur on the markets.

RYE

Rye was down three cents at the close of last week in sympathy with other grains and has not yet returned to its former level. But the bulls are not worrying any about this grain. They see nothing but a shortage of supplies and steady if slow improvement in the export demand. Rye will continue to follow wheat closely as they are rival breadstuffs in many nations. The Detroit market ranged this week from \$1.67 to \$1.70 for the No. 2 grain.

BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., JAN. 25, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.00	4.50	5.00
Red Kidney	3.00	3.00	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
C. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidney
Detroit	7.35	

Nothing doing—yet. The market firmed up ten days ago but only temporarily. Price rules steady and there is occasional activity, but for the most part the market is without life. It takes courage to hold beans now, but a good many are doing it. The feeling is general that the market is at bottom, and that those who hold have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., JAN. 25, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.50	
Chicago	1.30	1.20
New York	2.00	
Pittsburg	1.00	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO	
Detroit	4.80

The warm weather of January has been a bad thing for the potato deal, and the market has been without its customary mid-winter strength. A colder February is promised and the market may look up somewhat during this month and March. It must be recognized, however, that growers in other states are marketing their crop freely and that no material

---why not kill two birds with one stone?

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EVERY TIME YOU GET a new subscriber to THE BUSINESS FARMER you do two things: 1st, you earn a liberal commission for yourself. 2nd, you gain one more friend for the M. B. F. which in the long run will mean ten times as much in dollars and cents to you than the amount of your commission.

SCORES OF FARMERS ALL over Michigan are now earning money to spread the gospel of "business farming." Why not you?

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO know what kind of a proposition we are making to farmers simply fill out the coupon below and mail it in. Do this at once.

CLIP THIS COUPON

Circulation Manager,
Michigan Business Farmer,
Mount Clemens, Mich.

Dear Sir:

Without putting me under any obligations you may send me full details of your Farmer-Agency proposition. If it interests me I will try the work with the understanding that I may drop it at any time I want to.

Name

Address

Occupation

improvement can be expected as long as this continues. Elsewhere in this issue is a statement of the attitude of the Maine growers upon the suggested potato tariff. Maine apparently looks for some immediate benefit to follow the enactment of the tariff bill. Undoubtedly it will cut off some Canadian potatoes, but the low prices now prevailing are hardly an incentive to Canadian shippers anyway. The tariff, if enacted soon enough, will forestall spring imports of Danish potatoes which heretofore have put a crimp in the spring prices. Our advice to potato growers is to keep in touch with the emergency tariff bill through their congressmen and not get caught holding the bag if the market goes to smash next May or June.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Never before, in the history of this country, has the demand for cheap beef been so imperative; the wholesalers claim that retailers decline to buy beef from cattle that costs more than \$9 per cwt., on foot and retailers claim that with a very few notable exceptions, their customers demand the cheaper grades of cow and heifer beef. A glance over the cattle market reports, during the past ten days, shows that the animals selling below \$6 per cwt. alive, are in the most active demand; in fact there have been many dull days in the general cattle trade of late, when the supply of the cheaper grades of cattle in western markets, was far below the demand and many orders went over unfilled. Good steer cattle have had a hard time of it in Chicago of late, the number of animals selling above \$10 per cwt. being very small. The top for yearlings in Chicago on Wednesday of last week was \$10; the cattle that brought that price were very choice load of pure-bred Herefords, averaging 918 pounds.

On the whole, the general outlook for the business of cattle raising is extremely discouraging and hundreds of old experienced operators are preparing to dispose of their herds, sell out their outfits and quit the business for once and all; so serious has the situation become from the standpoint of the producer that the big packers are beginning to regard the situation with alarm, because of an anticipated shortage of beef animals, later on. A large proportion of the cattle, that are coming forward at this time, are little better than average feeder quality, a fact which, combined with the information that current cattle runs are much below normal in volume, bespeaks a tremendous decrease in tonnage of dressed beef for the current year when compared with other recent years.

Sheep and Lambs

The discrimination against heavy lambs and yearlings continues, some odd-end, coarse and heavy lambs selling in Chicago as low as \$8 per cwt. Because of exceptionally light receipts, mature wethers are steady but yearlings are sharply lower with a top of \$8.50; heavy yearling wethers only bring \$7.75. Aged ewes are selling between \$4.75 and \$5.50 per cwt.

During the past week, live hogs have scored a big gain in all markets, the extreme top on Wednesday, the high day in Chicago last week, being more than \$1 per cwt. above the recent low point.

Detroit Market Conditions

The Detroit cattle trade is about the worst that was ever known at this point; there is absolutely no life to the demand for cattle that should sell above \$9 per cwt. and sellers are having the time of their lives, making a clearance. There is no demand for stockers and feeders to go back into the country and many of these are carried over, every day, or sold to killers at ridiculously low prices. The demand for high-grade milch cows is much better than it was on this date, last month but common cows must be sold at beef-cow prices.

Sheep and lambs have been very dull and quiet, all the week with a practical top of \$10 for lambs; a few extra lambs, averaging around \$8 pounds, sold for \$11 per cwt., last

week. Hogs gained 95 cents per cwt. in one week in the Detroit market the top on Wednesday Jan. 19 being \$10.30 for mixed hogs.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAM U. S. Bureau of Markets

WASHINGTON, D. C., week ending January 24, 1921.

HAY AND FEED: Hay market very weak. Prices declining; receipts not large but in excess of demand at most markets. Demand mostly local but some shipping orders being received. Good grades alfalfa steady. Prairie weak with low grades almost unsalable. Mild weather still bearish factor. Quote—No. 1 timothy, Baltimore, \$27; Pittsburgh, \$28; Chicago, \$23; St. Louis, \$27. No. 1 alfalfa—Kansas City, \$22.50; Omaha, \$21; St. Louis, \$29.

Feed market weak with hominy feed selling \$5 per ton lower than a week ago; cotton seed meal off \$1. Linseed meal steady but wheat feeds are dull and neglected. Quoted—50¢ \$1 lower. Alfalfa meal easier; gluten feed prices reduced \$3 per ton. Stocks generally larger than normal; demand remains light.

Receipts and movement good. Imported feeds quoted in seaboard markets at materially reduced prices. Quoted: bran \$25.50; middlings, \$23; flour middlings \$27; red dog, \$32; Minneapolis, \$6 per cent cottonseed meal, \$29.50 Memphis; linseed meal, \$39.50 Buffalo; \$39 Minneapolis; white hominy feed \$26 St. Louis; \$33.50 New York; Glutenfeed, \$52.50 northeastern markets; No. 1 alfalfa meal \$24 Kansas City; beet pulp \$40 Boston.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Butter markets weak and unsettled. Price declines have continued and January 24th prices average 2 1-2¢ to 3¢ lower than a week ago. A large cargo of over 18,800 packages Danish butter arrived January 20th, supplemented by liberal offerings from Argentina and New Zealand. Danish offered January 24 at 48 1-2¢ to 49 1-2¢ but attracting little interest; quality of domestic butter has shown some improvement and there are larger supplies of fancy. Prices 92 scores fresh: New York 49 1-2¢; Chicago 45 1-4¢; Philadelphia and Boston, 56¢.

Cheese market firm throughout week. Volume of business lighter, but there is confidence in trading. Little export business as prices offered by buyers were too low to attract any real selling interest. January 24 prices on Plymouth, Wisconsin cheese exchange show an adjustment of values on some styles which have been relatively high for the past few weeks: Twins, 23 3-8¢; daisies 24 1-4¢; double daisies 23 1-2¢; young americas 25 1-2¢; longhorns, 26¢.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: Northern round white potatoes down 15¢ per 100 pounds f. o. b. at 90¢ \$1. Chicago carlot market lost 5¢ to 15¢, reaching \$1.15 to \$1.25. Sacked round whites 20¢ lower f. o. b. New York shipping points, closing \$1.15 to \$1.20. Movement very light. New York down 15¢, reaching \$1.65 to \$1.80 bulk.

Baldwin apples from cold storage closed slightly lower around \$4 per barrel. Greenings and Yorks slightly higher, jobbing at \$4 to \$5. Northwestern extra fancy Wineaps steady in New York City jobbing \$3.25 to \$4.25 per box.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE STATE HIGHWAY MONEY

(Continued from page 3)

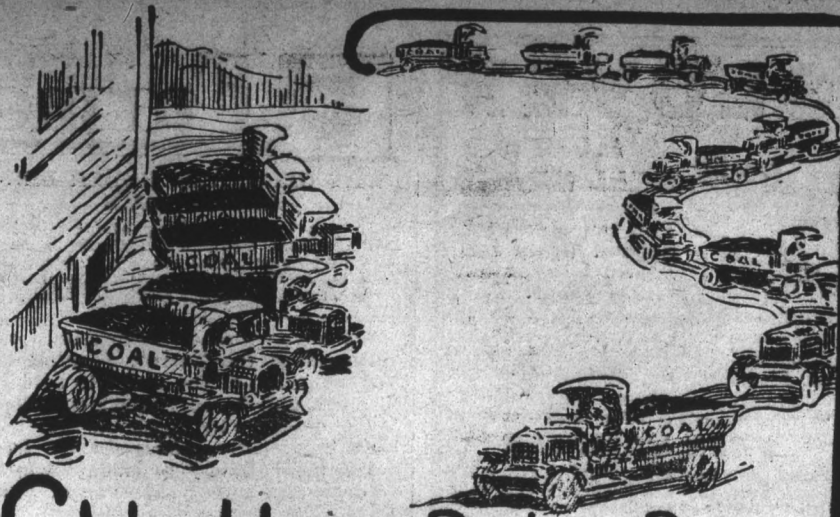
average is paying upwards of 75 per cent of trunk line contracts awarded under the Aldrich Act, something over \$4,500,000 will be required from the state to complete this work.

In other words, approximately \$5,500,000 of state funds will be required to complete Federal Aid and trunk line contracts now outstanding.

But it has just been noted that only \$8,000,000 more of road bonds may be sold during the remainder of 1921, hence if \$5,500,000 are required to complete contracts now outstanding, only \$2,500,000 of state funds will be available for construction during the coming summer. This will necessarily be considerable slowing down of the work put on during the past two years and road projects will have to be considered carefully before they are undertaken. However, if a reasonable proportion of this money is expended on Federal Aid roads, it would still seem possible to place under contract somewhere between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 worth of trunk line roads and bridges in 1921.

If to the trunk line and Federal Aid roads above mentioned, we add assessment district roads which the state has had supervision of since 1917, the total contracts would exceed \$21,500,000 and reach into 31 of the 83 counties in the state. To handle so large a program, a considerable force is necessary and it is sometimes thought that the State Highway Department is carrying a large overhead but when the vast expenditures for construction are considered, together with the fact that they reach into practically every county in the state, it will be found that the percentage of cost of supervision is very small.

The financial statement for the last six months of 1920 shows that Federal Aid road contracts cost \$1,493,954.25 with a cost of engineering supervision of but \$42,482.56, which is less than 3 per cent, while trunk line road construction cost \$3,440,259.89 with a cost of engineering supervision of but \$93,291.47, which is also less than 3 per cent. The cost of surveys and plans were paid from a special fund but if everything were added, the supervision cost would still be below 4 per cent which the Department considers phenomenally low and substantial proof that the work is handled economically.



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The Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.



Farmers Service Bureau

WHY ORGANIZED UNDER DELAWARE LAWS

Do you know anything about the Detroit Packing Company? Would it be a safe investment, and why is it incorporated under the laws of Delaware instead of Michigan?—A. S., Marlette, Mich.

We have already expressed our views about the Detroit Packing Co. The majority of the stock is held by farmers, and in our judgement, there is no reason why it should not succeed if properly managed. We have asked the company to explain why it is organized under the laws of Delaware. The explanation follows:

"This assuredly was done as a matter of necessity and not of choice, as first, last and all the time Michigan comes first. Our Stockholders all are citizens of this State and we expect to do the major part of our business within the confines of Michigan.

When our conclusions were reached as to what capitalization would be necessary, running as it would into several million dollars, the requirement of the Michigan law that 50 per cent of total capitalization be subscribed at the time of incorporation could not be absolutely met and as the Delaware law is more modern, meeting all conditions under which our Company was organized to better effect, we took out a Delaware Charter. Possibly other large Corporations, such as Henry Ford & Son and the General Motors, had equally good reasons for incorporating under the Delaware law instead of that of Michigan, as was done.

Only a short time ago the writer saw an item in the newspapers indicating that Mr. Groesbeck, then Attorney General and now Governor of Michigan, realized that the Michigan law as it stood did not adequately meet with present day conditions and that in the interest of the State he felt it advisable that the Corporation laws be revised in such manner as to make it unnecessary for Michigan Institutions to operate under charters granted by other Commonwealths."—Frank L. Garrison, Vice-President, Detroit Packing Company.

OWNERSHIP OF FENCE CROSSING RIVER

If A and B's farms join, river runs across A's farm onto B's, B's half of line fence crosses the river, now who has to keep this fence up across the river? Does A have to help him do the work? If A's cattle get out through the river where B's fence is down and come across B's farm onto A's farm again into his crops and destroys part of them who has to stand the damages?—F. L. H., New Haven, Mich.

If in the assignment of the fence to B no exception was made in the case of the river, it would be his obligation to maintain all of it unless in the eyes of the fenceviewers it was a sufficient barrier on itself. If B was to maintain that part of the fence and does not he can collect no damage from trespassing animals that went onto his premises through the defective fence.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

STATE FARMS ASS'N

Can you give me this information? What is the State Farms Association at Kalamazoo? Is it honest and reliable?—O. K. T., Greenville, Mich.

The State Farms Association is an association of poultry breeders who, apparently, are going in for high standards. From what we are able to learn they appear to be honest and reliable.—Associate Editor.

ELECTION BOARD

What is the law in regard to the election board on election day? They are not supposed to be all Republicans are they? Ever since we have been here that is the way it has been in Alden. This is a Republican town, only a few Democrats. Seems to me it is a good chance for "skulduggery" is it so want.

Had a girl with me four weeks and five days to board. There was nothing said about the price until she had been here little more than two weeks and she asked me then what I charged, and if I wanted it by the week. I told her \$5 a week and would rather have it in a bunch. In a few days she said she believed she would go to town and board if I didn't care as it was not so lonesome there. I said alright, and that it would be alright with me as I was crowded for rooms anyway. Well she stayed on then until it was four weeks

and five days. She went and asked if it would be alright if she would pay in a few days. She came August 1st and left Sept. 3rd. She paid me \$15 and has gone home without paying the rest. How shall I proceed to get the rest?

A man in town owning a butcher shop also owns a farm across the way from ours. Their barn is within a stone's throw of our house. He comes up to butcher his cattle in the barn which is on the road line nearly. Kills the stock, lets the blood run out of the door toward the road. Has he right to butcher there winter or summer? What is the law in regard to it? How should we proceed to stop it?—Mrs. A. P. R., Alden, Mich.

The law provides that the supervisor, clerk and justice of the peace whose term will soonest expire shall constitute the board. If there is more than one precinct, the board selects the others. If any of the town officers are candidates and do not attend at the opening of the polls the electors present shall elect to fill the vacancy. There is no law that I know of that requires the selection to be made from any party. In the capacity of inspectors of election they are fulfilling the duties of citizenship and filling places by the choice of their neighbors and because their neighbors trusted them. There is no more likelihood of "skulduggery" by a board made of the members of one party alone than there is of a bi-partisan board as the law provides that each party may have a representative present to watch the proceedings. Every act of the board may be observed by these partisan watchers.

If your boarder will not pay the balance she owes upon demand, you can sue her, take judgement, if you prove to the satisfaction of the court that she owes you. Upon the judgement you may garnishee any one who owes her or you may take an execution and levy upon any property she has, that is not exempt under the laws, and sell it to satisfy the execution.

Section 5161 of the Compiled Laws of 1915 provides that it shall be unlawful to maintain any slaughter houses within 30 rods of any highway, "except such place with an adequate supply of water for daily and constant flushing and purifying of the place and with adequate sewerage and drainage for the speedy removal of all blood and other fluids and refuse from such slaughtering." The penalty is a fine not exceeding \$100 or in default of the payment of the fine then confinement in the county jail not exceeding 60 days. If the health officer will not cause him to stop the slaughter you should make complaint to the prosecuting attorney of your county and take his advice in the matter.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PAYING SON'S DEBTS

If A has a son 20 years of age who has collected his own wages since sixteen years of age, can A be forced to pay son's debts?—A Subscriber, Ithaca, Mich.

The parent is not liable for the son's debts.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

KEEPS TRAPS

I loaned a man my five traps last winter. He told me he would bring them back in the spring, but he did not. I have told him that I needed them and went after them myself, but he refused to give them back. Can he hold them or is there any way I can get them?—T. L. S., Midland, Mich.

After demanding the return of your property you may bring replevin therefor. The officer who serves it will take the property if it can be found. If it can not be found then the court will render judgment for the value of the property, and you collect from him for the value and the costs.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

NOT ENTITLED TO PIGS

One of my neighbors' boars got in among my sows July the first and got one with pig. I had him put up \$15.00 damages. Is he entitled to the pigs if he pays the damages?—H. W., South Branch, Mich.

He is not entitled to the litter.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

DETROIT MORTGAGE CORP'n

I wish to know if the Detroit Mortgage Corporation is a reliable concern? I have had some of the stock offered me by brokers at a very attractive figure. Would you advise purchasing this stock?—G. E. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.

The above corporation was approved by the Michigan Securities Commission June 7, 1917. At that time it was capitalized at \$2,500,000 Common Stock and \$2,500,000 Preferred Stock, par value \$10.00.

On August 1, 1919, the company was re-organized and capitalized at 250,000 shares of Common Stock, no par value, and \$3,500,000 of Preferred Stock at \$10.00 par. Under the last approval permission was given for the sale of \$1,000,000 worth of Preferred Stock and 85,138 shares of Common Stock was validated to be given as bonus with the Preferred. 60,000 shares of unissued Common Stock issued to the directors of the company for promotion was escrowed with the State Treasurer until the Company was on an earning basis.

On December 11, 1919, the stock was released from escrow upon statement from the company that it was earning in excess of 6 per cent net on all outstanding stock.

The officers of the company are as follows: President, James F. Murphy, Vice-Pres., Frederick D. Gleason, Secy.-Treas., Chas. J. Higgins, all of Detroit.

The Commission advises that it has had no complaints concerning the company, but does not recommend the purchase of any security and its approval should not be construed by investors as endorsement of value.

Except for the fact that the directors of the company have issued to themselves 60,000 shares of stock for promotion purposes for which they paid no money and which must be paid for by the other stockholders, the company appears to be in a comparatively satisfactory position. The fact that it has earned 6 per cent on all outstanding stock indicates that it has become an established, going concern. But there is a less encouraging fact which should be borne in mind when considering investment in mortgage corporations, and that is the large number of them that are now in the field. Attracted by the great demand for money which developed during the war at least a half dozen mortgage corporations were organized in this state, with a capital ranging from three to five million dollars. The field of the mortgage corporation is necessarily restricted because the nature of the business which it is permitted to engage in is restricted. So far as mortgage loans are concerned these corporations enter into direct competition with banks. When the demand for money is active no difficulty is encountered in placing the funds of the corporation at a profitable margin, but in periods of hard times when people forego investments, curtail their expenditures and the demand for money slackens, the corporation may meet with difficulty in finding a market for enough of its funds at a high enough interest rate to maintain its previous earnings. We expect to see within the next few months a very much easier money situation, in which case bank and mortgage corporation stocks will not be the attractive investments they have been the past four years.—Editor.

ORDER TO VACATE HOUSE

I employ man by year for farm work agreeing to furnish house rental free for said employee to live in as long as in my employ. Employee becomes dissatisfied and leaves my employ but refuses to vacate house. What are the legal steps necessary to force him to vacate?—Subscriber, Milo, Mich.

A notice to quit would be the first step. If he does not vacate then complaint to Circuit Court Commissioner and summons from him to the tenant to appear and answer to the complaint. The tenant would be liable to you in another action for the rental value of the premises after he quit work and also for damages to you if he hired for a year and quit without just cause before the time had expired.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SOLVAY

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE



This illustration drawn from an actual photograph secured through the courtesy of the Michigan Agricultural College and Indiana Experiment Station, shows the effects of limestone on clover yield. The pile on the left is the result of manure application only, showing the yield from one-twentieth of an acre, the clover running 3560 pounds per acre.

The pile on the right shows the result of an application of manure and limestone. It shows the yield from one-twentieth of an acre, the crop running 5520 pounds per acre—almost double the yield of the same area and of the same land without limestone.

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Probably you have read of instances where a single application has doubled the hay or alfalfa yield—you have heard your County Agent strongly urge the use of limestone—you have seen your Agricultural College reports emphasizing the necessity of limestone treatment particularly on Michigan soils, because so large a percentage is sour.

But there has been a reasonable doubt in your mind as to what limestone would actually do on *your own* land. Conditions on your farm are different. Of course, they are.

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A glance at a few of the chapter heads will give you an idea of how thoroughly this subject is covered.

Origin, Value and Use of Limestone
Functions of Limestone
Causes of Soil Acidity
Determining the Need of Limestone
Crops Benefitted by Limestone
Limestone and Alfalfa
Limestone and Clover

Limestone and Non-Legumes
Sandy Soils Need Limestone
Results from the Use of Limestone
Application of Limestone

The most profitable thing a farmer can do is to learn the need, the uses, and the results of limestone.

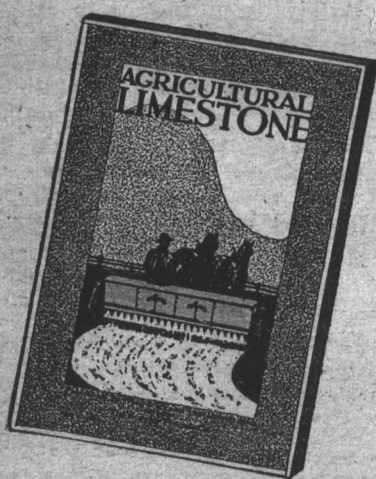
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The book will require not over a half hour's time to read and will give you an accurate knowledge of this vital subject, which will put you in position to obtain greater yields and greater profits for the rest of your life.

It would be a great thing for Michigan agriculture if this book was placed in the library of every Michigan farmer and carefully read. We are doing our part to accomplish this by going to the expense of publishing and distributing this book absolutely free.

All we ask is that you do your share by sending for it now while you think of it.



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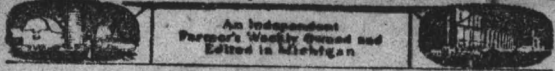
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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1921

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The Crying Needs of the University

WHEN PRES. Burton announced that the University of Michigan would need nearly nine million dollars for the next two years a howl of protest went up from every quarter. No one could understand why an institution which heretofore had been content with an annual appropriation of a million or so dollars should suddenly find itself in need of four times as much. The inevitable conclusion among those who didn't know anything about the matter, the Business Farmer included, was that the new President was an ambitious young fellow, keen to build up a reputation for himself and make the University the first in the land. It was believed that a good share of the desired eight and a half millions was for frills and fancy work which the University could for the time being struggle along without. "No, sir," was the indignant response, "we'll never stand for such a program as that."

But, softly. Perhaps after all Pres. Burton knows the immediate needs of the University better than anyone else. Perhaps he is right when he says that conditions existing within the institution are a "disgrace to the State of Michigan." It isn't necessary to take his word for it. The doors of the University are wide open. Anyone may enter and see for himself the exact status of things. Then it is possible to draw honest conclusions as to the urgency and extent of the University's needs.

I am not going to take the space in this article that is necessary to fully acquaint my readers with the condition of affairs at the University. In a later article I will do this. I will take them step by step through the several buildings which Pres. Burton desires to replace and which should have been replaced ten or twenty years ago, and describe to them in detail the nature of the surroundings in which millions of dollars worth of property are kept and thousands of human beings are obliged to work, eat and sleep. The mystery to my readers will be as it was to me how the University authorities could have permitted such a condition of decay, congestion and insanitation to develop. But it is there right before the eyes, and as a citizen of Michigan I blush for shame because of it. And I am asking the farmers of Michigan to defer judgment upon the University's budget until they are acquainted with all the facts in the case. These will be presented in an early issue of the Business Farmer.

Divorce 'Em!

CAN IT be true that the Coalition committee is still hanging around after the Farm Bureau? We supposed that attachment was broken up long ago, but it seems that the estrangement was only temporary and when nobody was looking the two began keeping company again. Of course, it was a mis-

take for the delegates to the annual meeting a year ago to have ignored instead of censuring the relations between the Committee and the Bureau and demanding their immediate severance. It is quite likely that this polite oversight encouraged the Coalition Committee to renew its advances, and seek again to capture the farmers' organization.

Regarding this matter the secretary and treasurer of one of the Southern Michigan county farm bureaus writes me as follows:

"As you probably know, the same interests which helped to finance the Farm Bureau in its infancy and which hoped to mold its policies are still seeking to control it.

"Much propaganda has been sent out through various channels to get the delegates to the State Farm Bureau Board of Delegates lined up in support of the program which has been formulated apparently by the Agricultural College, but probably laid out by people who are antagonistic to the things the farmers want to see accomplished.

"Another fact is that the interests which are against us are more afraid of us politically than in any other way and have been fostering the idea of the farmers organizing themselves into commodity organizations such as beet growers, live stock shippers, dairymen, etc., and have combatted the idea of the farmers having one organization which would represent them politically and economically and which would have departments to care for all the different needs of its members, because these interests know that the farmers are only organized in small groups with no centralized representation, nothing of great moment will be done in a political way."

These are interesting statements which if true augur not well for the future of the Bureau. At the annual meeting which is to be held next week every delegate should feel free to speak his mind upon these subjects. The Farm Bureau must be divorced fully and at once from all alien influences or it is lost.

The Cheerful Loser

THE WORLD hasn't much use for the man who can't take defeat with victory and failure with success. Yet in the great game of life how many there are who tuck their winnings under their belt with a self-satisfied smile, but complain bitterly when they lose. Man, you can't always win, but if you play the game square you won't always lose. When you win, pat yourself on the back if you want to; but when you lose be a cheerful loser. And above all, don't try to blame someone else for your loss.

Do you know what I am thinking about as I write these words? I may as well be frank about it,—I am thinking of the sugar beet farmers who remained loyal to their vows last year, refused to humble themselves before the sugar manufacturers, and as a consequence grew no beets. I admired those men for their independence, their courage, their loyalty. Yet my admiration for them and my faith in them are slightly weakened by the reports I receive of the hard feelings which some of

them hold against their organization for having lost the fight.

That is not good sportsmanship. It is not according to the rules of the game. It is unfair, unjust, a reproach upon you. Brush the cobwebs of your temporary disappointments out of your eyes and take a look backward. What do you see? Five years ago five dollar beets; one year ago twelve dollar beets. Where did the extra seven dollars come from? Who was responsible for the increase? You know. Not you. Not the sugar manufacturer. Not the government. But—the very men whom today you are criticizing for their FAILURE. Yes, I know the factories claim you would have received the increase ANYWAY, but you and I know better than that. We know that EVERY time the men at the head of your association asked the factories for higher prices, the reply was always the same, "We can't afford it." And the result was always the same with the exception of last year, "You got the increase."

Instead of finding fault with their organization the beet growers of Michigan should be everlastingly grateful to the men who have given so much of their time to this cause. For,—look the truth in the face,—these men have been the means of taking better than twenty million dollars from the vaults of the sugar factories and putting them into the pockets of the farmers in the course of the last five years.

What Shall We Do With The State Fair?

FOLLOWING rapidly upon the recommendation of Gov. Groesbeck that the State take over the State Fair, the directors of that society voted to turn the property over. It remains for the legislature to adopt proper laws for the acquisition and future management of the exposition.

Geo. W. Dickinson, secretary-manager of the Fair, has been quoted as saying that he would oppose such a move. Either Mr. Dickinson had been misinterpreted or else he has reconsidered his decision, for more recently he has said that he will assist in every way possible with the transfer of the fair's property and activities, and that he "is in hearty sympathy with anything and everything that will be to the greater benefit of agriculture and the state."

While the state ownership of the Fair will permit of a more flexible policy of management, it will not do away with one of the greatest weaknesses of the exposition as an agricultural event, and that is its location. If the Fair is to be run solely for profit there is no objection to its being an adjunct of the city of Detroit. But if its purpose is to instruct and educate primarily in the arts of agriculture there is no excuse for its being so far away from the center of the state's agricultural activities. The place for the State Fair is at Lansing. There, under the wing of the Capitol and the Agricultural College, within easy approach of the best farming counties in the state, it could be made to mirror in perfect detail the various branches of the state's agriculture.

Next Week

FARMERS' week begins next Monday and will last five days. It is the one occasion of the entire year which gives the farmer a real excuse for dusting the hayseed out of his hair, donning his Sunday go to meetin's, and leaving the farm to the tender mercies of the hired man. It affords him a chance to rub elbows with his agricultural college and his fellow farmers from other parts of the state. A five days' visit at the M. A. C. during Farmer's Week is better than raisin whiskey to fill a man with pep, life and vision. The cost is dirt cheap, and there are no unpleasant after effects. Farmer's Week this year will be crowded to overflowing with interesting, practical addresses, in which farmers' problems will be ably discussed, keen business meetings and social affairs which are calculated to smooth off the rough spots and warm the inner man. So get out the rasp and trim up the nails, have your hair cut, and come along.

: LIFE :

If I live a life that is clean and square,
And I love my fellow man,
And I lend him a hand to help him bear
His burden whenever I can,
I need not fear what the future holds,
Nor what the reward shall be,
For the mighty love that all enfold
Will most surely care for me.

If I speak a good word of cheer to one
Whose sorrows have borne him down,
And give him new hope to journey on,
And change to a smile his frown,
I shall not dread when the shadows fall
And the end of life draws near,
For that wondrous love that shelters all
Will drive away my fear.

For my life is measured by what I mete,
And I earn my own reward,
So love I give makes my heart complete,
And through it I gain the award.
For whether I dwell in a house by the road
Or far from the haunts of men,
If only my love makes bright the abode
No fear shall enter it then.

The Farm and the Consolidated School

I WONDER if the folks on the farm realize that for several generations back the farm and the rural community have been undergoing a radical change? It wasn't so very many years ago that people farmed for the sole purpose of growing enough food to feed their bodies and enough wool to clothe their backs. In those simple days there was no hired man problem, no coal problem, no marketing problem, no keeping-the-boy-on-the-farm problem. Everybody's wants were few and easily satisfied. The cross roads store and postoffice was the natural gathering place where politics, religion, taxes, etc. were threshed out. Neighboring meetings were common and "bees" were commoner still. But you folks who live upon the farm know how all this changed for better or for worse. I sometimes think that it might be well for us all to go back to the simple life and begin all over again. Perhaps it wouldn't, but I am sure that the people of the rural communities can get a lot of joy out of life that they used to get but aren't getting now. I am sure that such things as community halls, community churches and community schools will go a long long way in keeping the people on the farms, and especially the boys and girls, contented. For my part I can conceive of no happier life than that spent in a rural community where there is clean social enjoyment, practical religious instruction and an opportunity for a good education. It is my prayer that the farmers of this great nation will soon begin to realize the advantages of these things I have

spoken of and will no longer delay to bring them within the reach of themselves and families.

February

FEBRUARY, the shortest month of the year, is the long, long bridge which gaps the great gulf between winter and spring. Every day is a toll gate and every week a draw gate which makes the journey seem tedious and never-ending. February this year is likely to seem longer than ever because the

Musings of a Plain Farmer

Up late this morning. I must hurry to the stable and milk. I am milking rapidly. My wife enters the stable. Very angry. She is telling me in a polite way that I am lazy. I won't say a word back.

There are six cows to milk yet. These chores have to be done as usual.

I am down at the elevator this P. M. for a barrel of salt. I'll look at the board. Oats forty cents. Salt three dollars and a half. I could trade nine bushels of oats for a barrel of salt and have 10c in change. Ho, Hum! Is that frenzied finance or frenzied opportunity? Answer me, farmers.

These were kind words written by Mr. Wilson of the meat packers in the Wall Street Journal. Kind of an obituary, so to speak. I was pleased with Mr. Mack's article and hope every farmer reads it.

I am home from the elevator. Forgot Mrs. B's thread. I'll hide in the barn until the clouds pass reads it.

At the evening chores.

A light supper and to bed.

Feeling insignificant.—A. P. B., Ubly, Michigan.

forecasters tell us that it is to be a month of storms and drastic temperature changes. The business barometer during this coming month is also likely to show many fluctuations. Business is always timid in the month of February. Industry lags and commercial failures are frequent. Farm commodity prices, usually though not always, rule steady to lower during this month and it need be a matter of no surprise to see all prices go to new low levels before the first of March. But March breezes in with an optimism and self-reliance which gives courage to flagging business and speeds up the wheels of progress. Keep your eye on the indicator and don't get discouraged if February repeats its old tricks. The month is only twenty-eight days long this year and March and spring and prosperity are just around the corner.

The bears are making frantic raids upon the grain markets, but their best efforts are reflected in only an occasionally sharp drop in prices. These tactics are calculated to scare the farmer into selling, and in many cases they will succeed of their purpose. But wait until the grain is out of the farmer's hands about next May, and you won't find a bear in the market.

Help! Police! Here are some more guys who are in cahoots with the bootleggers, thugs, etc. They are members of the Boards of Supervisors of Saginaw, Berrien and Wexford counties who recently passed resolutions against the State Constabulary.

All the present session of the legislature needs to enact an income tax law is a little pressure from the folks back home. The need is great and the time is ripe.



What the Neighbors Say



MILLION FOR UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

WITH STARVATION in cities and bankruptcy on farms, presidents of universities are asking millions of increase in appropriations for buildings. The proposals are a recognition of American idealism, of a faith that man doth not live by bread alone. They assume also that money will buy not bread only but every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God. The assumption is wrong. Money will not buy education; it will not buy prestige for a university.

A log with a young man and Mark Hopkins seated upon it was once held a college. Today that college would not lack distinction. Millions are expended for a longer log or for supervising and standardizing Mark Hopkins would not help.

In our civilization, two schools have had supreme distinction; the school of Socrates and the school of Jesus. Neither school had buildings; neither school had money, even for salaries. It was officially decided that neither Socrates nor Jesus was standardized.

Not all schools are good, and money is not what makes the difference. There are schools of vice; there are schools that develop extravagance, superficiality and vanity. It is hard to find millions for schools; but the educational problem is much harder than that. The millions will not insure good schools. If they are expended for display and standardization, Socrates and Jesus will not be there, even if there are salaries.

Extravagance in building in a competition for prestige may not give creditable distinction to an individual or to a state. A palatial university and ramshackle rural schools would be a disgrace. A gilded dome over an unsound foundation proclaims folly. If such folly is not in us, we will build from the foundation up; and we will build primarily in teaching, not in houses made with hands.

If we avoid competition for prestige in expensive buildings, we may save enough to pay satisfactory salaries to teachers. If we add to the salaries freedom and response, such as we give to physicians and lawyers, teaching may become a profession to

attract our sons; we may encourage them to enter it. One of them may be another Mark Hopkins or another Socrates, to give us prestige, or better education.—Landmark, Michigan.

I felt just exactly the way you did until I made a personal visit to the University. There I found almost unbelievable conditions existing. I found, in fact, that if certain valuable work which the University has been engaged in for many years was to be continued at all, it was absolutely necessary to provide new buildings in which to carry it on. I found the University hospital through which 17,000 people passed last year who were too poor to go to private institutions, a veritable fire-trap, over-crowded, and unsanitary. I visited the dingy, dismal and ancient structure which is graced by the name of "maternity home" and saw women awaiting for the great experience of child bearing in quarters which are not pleasant to look upon. I will not attempt to describe in detail the terrible conditions that prevail in this "home" for expectant mothers. And that is but one of the many situations prevailing at the University which must be remedied. The University's needs will be discussed thoroughly in a later article, and I would be glad to have you read about them.—Editor.

LIBERTY BONDS AS LEGAL TENDER

ENCLOSED please find copy of resolutions. Please have same published and if you would take the trouble and expense of sending copies of same to as many representatives and senators as possible, it would be greatly appreciated by this Grange and by the majority of the people of this district.

Here we cannot see nor understand how many of the legislations proposed by the Farm Bureau acts as legislative agents is going to help the farmers or the people. It is contradictory in itself when it refers to curtailing of taxation. It is advocating a network of commissions which can do nothing but further increase the burdens of taxation upon the taxpayers.

The state constabulary for instance is a good example how the state is saddled up with taxation.

Now, that is not only an imposition but, it is an insult to the thinking people of the state of Michigan.

If we keep on working along those lines much longer, it will not be many years until beefsteak will be worth \$5 per lb. Just think this over carefully. Maybe you will think it is exaggerated, but you will

think differently after a while.—C. K., Ashley.

A RESOLUTION

Resolved:—That we as members of Ashley Grange No. 1211 meeting assembled most heartily indorse the attitude and effort of Senator-elect Thomas E. Watson, of Atlanta, Ga., with reference to his proposed bill to make all U. S. war bonds and certificates legal tender within the U. S. A. This bill, Sen. Watson will introduce in the U. S. Senate.

To all right thinking Americans it has been and is humiliating to see our National Bonds put on the auction block for speculators and profiteers to gamble in. Our people rallied to the support of the country in its time of need sacrificing their own comforts and conveniences by furnishing material aid.

Not only that, thousands of our brave sons laid down their lives in order that we might be saved from monarchical rule and tyranny and now we find that our own dollar aristocracy and money powers are at work to enslave us by depressing the credit of our country which was so dearly bought.

Now therefore be it resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to our representatives and senators at Washington urging them to support this worthy measure which Sen. Watson will introduce.

This resolution was unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of Ashley Grange No. 1211, Jan. 7th, 1921.

Well, Brother K., I am going to admit that I know of no reason why Liberty bonds should not be made legal tender. I cannot offhand visualize just what the effect upon the value of our present dollars would be to suddenly release several billion more circulating media in the shape of Liberty bonds. I presume it would have some effect. I shall watch the progress of the Watson bill with a good deal of interest and if the arguments presented in its favor appearing to be sound, we'll get in behind it. Anything to prevent the millionaires of the country from making more millions out of the misfortunes of the poor who are forced to sell their bonds below par.—Editor.

HOOVER RELIEF

FIND ENCLOSED check for \$1 to be applied on Hoover Fund. I think people would be much more liberal in their contributions to the Near East relief fund if they knew that their money would be used where they intend it; and in a way to alleviate the suffering of the needy; without someone getting a graft out of it as was done with much of their money paid in for the benefit of the soldier boys when overseas; who got but a meagre part of what was intended for them in many cases.

I for one am sorry that little children have to suffer for necessities of life after the war; when so many millionaires were made during the war and now the call comes to us

again to help to undo what was brought about largely by those that were the instigators of the war and to further their desires to filthy lucre and especially when the war notes are still in a high key; and troubles that were supposed at the signing of the armistice to be settled, are in full swing at this time; and so many in our own country out of employment and no doubt many of their little ones also suffering.

The question with me is "Has our entering into the war in any way paid the people of the U. S.?" I believe we would have been much better off had we used and paid heed to the admonition of the great Prince of Peace who said, "Why do ye not rather suffer wrong and let yourselves be defrauded, than to retaliate" as we did.—A. F. B., Barton City.

Has it ever been satisfactorily proven that anyone appropriated for themselves any part of funds which were raised for war relief? For my part, I must continue to believe the men who were back of the great humanitarian drives honest and unselfish until I have positive proof to the contrary. My confidence in Herbert Hoover is such that I am certain he will not permit one penny of the Near East relief funds to be wasted or mis-spent.—Editor.

MUSINGS OF A PLAIN FARMER'S WIFE

WE ALL had a laugh over the cartoon you published with the poem about the bear. It was just about as you pictured it. Thank you very much and I hope to see some more of that wonderful artist's work. Will you please send me five more copies of last week's issue as I want to mail them to some kiddies that were here last summer.

If ever you want to go for a good trout fishing trip you had better come to the U. P. where they are plentiful. This last season we found a new pool where Mr. Byers pulled out thirty-seven beauties in forty-three minutes.

I had to smile when I read the article about the "Musing of a Plain Farmer" and I would like to reply by one on "The Musings of a Plain Farmer's Wife."

Husband is in the lumber business, consequently friend wife is left alone with six small children to care for, three cows to milk, chickens, pigs and calves to feed and keep clean with only the help of a ten year old boy.

(Continued on page 22)

Business Farmers' Exchange

FIVE CENTS PER WORD, PER ISSUE. 20 words or less, \$1 per issue, cash with order, or 70 per word when charged. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FARMS & LANDS

200 ACRES NEAR RR TOWN, HORSES. 23 Cattle and potato digger, threshing machine, vehicles, harnesses, machinery, hay, fodder, grain, vegetables, potatoes, etc. included; fertile loamy tillage, large spring-watered pasture; valuable woodland; variety fruit; equipped sugar grove; good 7-room house running water, large slate roof barn, silo, 40 ft. pigery, etc., owner left alone; low price \$6,500, only \$1,500 cash, easy terms. Details this and 40-acre farm only \$700 down page 29, Strout's Illustrated Catalog Bargains 33 States. Postpaid FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED MICHIGAN FARM 120 acres, located in Huron Co., Mich., two miles to school and town. There are 106 bearing fruit trees in orchard. Soil is dark loam with clay sub-soil, good drainage. All of farm in cultivation. 42 acres are now in hay. Two artesian wells. Improvements consist of good house, barn, shed, hen house, granary and fenced with woven wire. Some barbed wire. Price is \$175 per acre with possession March 1st. For further information write or see CHAS. W. DUTCHER, Owendale, Mich.

FOR SALE—200 ACRE FARM 4 MILES from town. Ideal for livestock, potatoes, clover seed. Fenced with woven wire, 60 acres under cultivation, bearing orchard, good house, basement barn 40 by 60, other buildings, 16 acres new seeding, 6 acres pedigreed Red Rock wheat. For price and terms write E. S. BREWER, Owner, Onaway, Mich.

DAIRY FARM, 146 ACRES FINE LOCATION and buildings. Spring water, 10 Reg. Jersey cows, \$12,000; \$2,500 cash, balance in 10 years, interest 8 per cent. Lake and river farms, lake hotels and cottages. Stock and grain farms from 20 to 225 acres. Blacksmith shop, includes wood department, house and two lots. I allow up to \$20 car fare on all property bought of me. A. G. BEEMAN, Jones, Mich.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES 2 1/2 MILES from Cass City. 10 room brick house, main part 22x42, wing 16x24, cellar 12x24, large veranda, bath and toilet lavatory. 65 barrel cistern, barn 22x32 with 8 ft. concrete stable underneath with cement floor, 60 ton silo, granary in barn. Hay barn 18x40, machinery shed 24x36, poultry house 12x16, rock well 68 ft. deep 30 ft. windmill. Fences fair. 80 acres under plow, 40 acres pasture, 6 acres green timber, phone, school 3-4 miles, 2 acres orchard, terms easy if sold soon. For particulars address JOHN A. SEEGER, Cass City, R 4, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, HOUSE 13 rooms, furnace, milk house, wind mill, barn 34x96 with sheds attached 16x34x14x34. Tool house 40x60, corn house and pig pen 16x24, cement henhouse 12x30, slaughter house, 14x20. Lays level and well drained, 1 1/4 miles south of Millington on main road, close to school. All woven wire fence, the best of soil. Address LEWIS N. MILLIMAN, R 2, Millington, Mich.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE I AM OFFERING 200 acres of land at a price that will make the buyer some money. This property is 2 1/2 miles from Mackinaw on main highway to Cheboygan, has a beautiful frontage on Lake Huron. Nearly all level. Price if taken quick \$10.00 per acre. JOHN F. QUINLAN, Petoskey, Michigan.

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 of LandoLOGY. It is free on request. Address SKIDMORE-RIEHLER LAND CO., 398 Skidmore-Riehle Bldg., Marinette, W.

ONE OF THE BEST STOCK FARMS IN Tuscola county for sale. 190 acres, 100 cleared, 60 hay, 25 rye. 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.

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

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 SEVENSKEI, Blanchard, Michigan.

FOR SALE—120 ACRE FARM LOCATED IN Emmet Co. Good buildings, silo included, 90 acres improved, fenced, near school and market. For further particulars write BERT B. PIERCE, Mackinaw City, Box 96. Would take a few good Holstein or Guernsey cows in exchange.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, 75 UNDER PLOW, 70 acres hay, 10 acres good road gravel, new barn 36x56, full basement, 5-room house, 20x30 granary, 18x24 small orchard, rock well, terms easy. For particulars address JOHN A. SEEGER, Cass City, R 4, Mich.

FOR SALE—STANDING TIMBER, TAM- arack, spruce and some oak, ash and elm. Also number one 120 acres with good buildings. R. W. Anderson, Clarkston, Mich.

FOR SALE—40 ACRE FARM AND EQUIP- ment. Near resort. Good land, 30 acres cleared, comfortable buildings. FRANK BROWN, Benlah, Mich.

FREE! DESCRIPTIVE LIST 100 FARMS IN "Thumb" District, the Garden of Michigan. REED REALTY CO., Carsonville, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

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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. KRAUS, Box 125, Lansing, Mich.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—16 H. P. STEAM TRACTION engine, 150-ft. drive belt, tank, pump and hose. EDWARD BITSON, White Cloud, Mich.

ITO SAN SOY BEANS, FINE QUALITY, \$5 in Jan.; \$5.25 in Feb.; \$5.50 in Mar. Pedigreed Worthy Oats 90c in Jan.; 95c in Feb.; \$1.00 in Mar. Send check with order. Sacks extra. G. P. PHILLIPS, Bellevue, Mich.

FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND 20-32 new Idine Separator. Price \$1,600.00. Inquire BERT R. WALKER, Marlette, Mich.

SENATOR DUNLAP STRAWBERRY PLANTS at \$5.00 per 1,000 or \$4.00 per 1,000 in lots of 4,000 or more. For particulars write FLOWER VIEW FARM, C. H. Stanley, Prop., R 2, Paw Paw, Mich.

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

PRINTING—QUALITY WORK ON HAM- mermill Bond. Full size letterheads, \$5 and up, per M., envelopes, \$5 M. Other prices in proportion. We eliminate the uncertainty in mail order job printing. Cash in advance or C. O. D. Send us a trial order now or write us for prices. T-R PRESS, Manton, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—SORGHUM SYRUP MAKING outfit cheap or exchange for young stock. W. H. CRANE, Lupton, Mich.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN TO ASSIST ON farm near Detroit. Must be experienced farmer. Apply BUHL LAND COMPANY, Buhl Building, Detroit.

U. S. RECORD, CHAMPION EVERBEARING strawberries, 352 cases, \$2,059.20 in 129 days, one acre. Plants \$2.50 per 100 postpaid. Booklet Free. EDW. LUBKE, New Buffalo, Mich.

SALESMEN WANTED—HUSTLERS WITH team or auto for exclusive territory. \$50-60 a week easily made selling Heberling's medicines, extracts, spices, toilet articles and livestock specialties direct to consumers. Wonderful demand, steady repeats, liberal profits and you are your own boss. No investment in goods. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for full particulars and secure your home county. HEBERLING MEDICINE CO., Dept. C, Bloomington, Ill.

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Write out a plain description and figure 5c for each word, initial or group of figures. Send it in for one two or three times. There's no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad. today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results.

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

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:



MORE CRITICISM AN' EV'RYTHIN' P EARS LIKE everything I write or say lately gits somebody's goats or somethin' an' now it's the boxin' commission—somethin' I said about 'em didn't seem to please some of 'em an' I'm told they're sayin' awful things about me—that I'm buttin' in where I ain't wanted an' mixin' in to things that ain't none of my bizness an' mebbe I be an' then agin mebbe I ain't—mebbe it's a little bit of everybody's bizness what's bein' done in the ol' State of Michigan an' mebbe I've got jest as good a right to 'spress my opinion as the state boxin' commission or anybody else—commission or no commission.

One thing I do know; I've found but very few that's in favor of any such foolishness as is represented by the aforesaid boxin' commission an' I've found less that wuz in favor of keeping it.

Some how, people that I've talked with don't seem to be very anxious to make prize fighters of their boys which may seem kinda funny to the state boxin' commission when they are recommending it so highly, teach 'em the manly art of self defense, that's the cry now you know, an' when they git their lessons all learned put 'em up agin some good prize fighter an' let 'em git the stuffin' knocked out'n 'em a few times an' then your boys and my boys'll be men? Young men you know—capable to go into any kind of bizness—able to compete with men of brains an' bizness ability 'cause they'll know how to handle themselves don'tchaknow? Nobody can stand agin them 'cause they'll have the manly art of self defense an' when they've got that, brains don't count—muscle and a little science, with the intelligent aid of the State Boxin' Commission'll carry 'em through—or if that fails, a few rattle boxes scattered 'round judiciously will smooth things over an' ev'rythin'll still be all right for the State Boxing Commission.

Fact is the State Boxing Commission like the state constabulary'll be all right jest as long as they can git somebody that's got a little influence in high places or sim'lar to speak a good word for 'em here an' there an' pull the wool over the people's eyes—somebody smart enough to make monkeys out of taxpayers an' stool pigeons out of some members of the legislature.

It seems jest's if about all anybody has to do in this country now when they want to git an easy job at the expense of an overburdened public, is to git some good talker to work for 'em an' the thing's jest as good as done. Of course it don't matter what the talker or writer charges for his services, if he can fool the people an' git what he wants, expense is nothing—the taxpayer foots the bill in the end anyway.

I don't know as the state Grange endorsed the Boxin' Commission—don't know as anybody has or could—don't know of anybody 'cept the Boxin' Commission that wants such a thing, but the State Grange, by a very small majority did worse than that, they endorsed the state constabulary an' I ain't been able to find a Granger yet that's in favor of a boxin' commission or the state constabulary either an' I've seen only one man that's ever seen one of the birds either. They're scarcer'n hen's teeth down in this neck o' the woods an' we don't need 'em—we've got a good sheriff with plenty of deputies; we've got a police force under a good chief; we've got constables in every township, an' several in the cities an' the laws are enforced in this county jest as strictly as in any county where the constabulary holds forth in all their glory an' arrogance or whatever it is they hold forth in. An' what we've got most every other county's got—officers elected to enforce the law an' if the officers, elected by the votes of the people that know 'em can't enforce the law, how can a handfull of state police brought in from nobody knows where, be ex-

pected to do better than men who are right on the job 365 days in the year? Does a state policeman know more than any other man? Does he know more than a sheriff or a policeman who has spent years at the business? What can a handfull of state police, camped on the fair grounds in Jackson, do towards enforcing the law or preventing crime in Jackson or Jackson county? Why can they prevent crime any more'n the police of the city or the sheriff of the county, with several deputies, all sworn to do their duty, and who live right in the city every day in the year? Don't it look like a waste of good hard earned money to keep a hundred and fifty or more men, all at a good salary, to do the work of men that are elected and paid to do the same work? The State Grange advocated having the state police act as fire wardens an' similar, mebbe that's all right far's it goes, but I'd add a good deal more to their duties, 'cause we've got state fire wardens an' such—lots of 'em—in fact we've got officers of all kinds an' for every purpose—a food an' drug commission to look after violators of the liquor law; state game wardens to protect our game an' fish; state oil inspectors to protect our oil; state dairy inspectors to protect our dairies—an' we've got a state boxin' commission to protect themselves; and a state constabulary to take half a million dollars a year of the people's money; an' a state legislature; but what have we got to protect the taxpayers, already over-burdened, from grafters and bloodsuckers in human form an' profiteers—from gamblers in food stuffs an' the necessities of life?

If any sane man can give me one good reason for a state boxin' commission or a state constabulary, I'll jest shut right up an' say no more about it but 'til someone does this, no whimpering from the boxin' commission or the state constabulary'll change my mind in the least an' I say no was I have said before: The majority of the people of Michigan don't want either one an' the sooner the legislature wakes up to this fact an' abolishes 'em the better the people'll be suited. Cordially yours. —UNCLE RUBE.

Sense and Nonsense

Baby Becomes Banker

Willie had swallowed a penny, and his mother was in a state of alarm. "Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor; Willie has swallowed a penny!" The terrified and frightened boy looked up imploringly. "No, mama," he interposed, "send for the minister." "The minister?" asked his mother, incredulously. "Why the minister?" "Because papa says he can get money out of anybody."

Astonishing "Ads"

FOR SALE—Try our double strength tugs for balky horses. Cohen's Emporium.

FOR EXCHANGE—10 acres of peaches. Trees only 36 years old—just in their prime. Might swap even for good bearing fig orchard. Address "Fair Dealer," Box 13.

PERSONAL—I recognized my brindle bulldog while in town yesterday and if the tall, slim deacon of the Tenth Baptist Church that was leading him doesn't return the dog at once, I will publish the name of the thief. Ebenezer True.

MONEY TO LOAN—In any amount from \$50 to \$100. Simply have two or more merchants or bankers sign your note with you. Rate only 1 per cent (per month) and no security. Philanthropic Loan Co. (Isaac Goldschwanger, Prop.)

FOR SALE—Having lost all of my calves, I offer for sale, cheap, a large quantity of Nulife Calf Tonic. A Dairyman, Rt. 4.

We have enjoyed your paper very much the past year.—L. F. S., Manchester, Mich.

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this year, write us now and CLAIM THE DATE!

This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!



Easy to Make up Jell-O

For making the newest things in desserts and salads, Jell-O is being used by the best cooks as well as by women in millions of homes who do all of the work about the house as well as the cooking.

Cooks use Jell-O because it is more satisfactory than anything else for the finest desserts and salads.

Women generally use

JELL-O

first of all, because better things can be made of it, at the price, than anything else.

In homes of the well-to-do Jell-O is popular because it is too good to "go without."

With people of moderate means it is a part of the noon-day or evening meal regularly for the reason that it costs only a few cents and can be made up into the most delicious and beautiful desserts and other dishes by any woman, cook or no cook.

Jell-O is sold in all grocery stores and general stores, 2 packages for 25 cents. There are six different fruit flavors: Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Chocolate.

The new Jell-O Book describes new Jell-O salads, "whips," knick-knacks, and dainties of almost unlimited variety. Recipes for everyday salads and desserts are given first place in it, and particularly the new things in fruity Jell-O desserts. A copy will be sent to you free if you will send us your name and address.

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY
Le Roy, N. Y., and Bridgeburg, Ont.

about the responsibility for clearing away the toys.

Few children express in words what they feel about the good night caress, but one mother was rewarded one morning by a voice beside her bed saying, "Mother, I just always have to hug you the first thing in the morning, 'cause you always hug me last at night."

It is at the sleepy hour that intimate little confidences are given and quaint ideas expressed that lie too deep to be said in the midst of the happenings of the day. The mother who pauses to lend a sympathetic ear to little folks—and growing-up folks—will gain and keep an intimacy and understanding companionship that will prove a safe-guard and happy memory.—By Luella A. Palmer, author of *Play Life in the First Eight Years*.

DINNER TIME



These two young ladies so earnestly engaged in teaching the calf how to drink milk from a pail are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Clara D. Scott of Cheboygan. A woman is the only creature in existence able to do this stunt without "cussin'."

She makes a pound of butter
Or maybe more a day,
Because she's fed on silage
And bran and clover hay.

If you treat her kindly
She makes the old farm pay,
But if you treat her badly
She kicks the same old way.

TEST SHOTS WHEN BLASTING DITCHES

Large quantities of dynamite are now being used for blasting ditches on the farms of the U. S.

The question that seems to puzzle farmers most when they first begin ditching with dynamite is: "How much dynamite should I use to blast a ditch of a given size?"

Even an expert cannot always answer this question, for the amount necessary to use depends not only on the size of the ditch, but on soil conditions. In fact, the latter has the more important bearing on the question.

The general rule is that light, dry soils require larger charges and more careful tamping and handling generally than heavy wet soils. Why? Because dynamite is an obstinate, contrary agent and acts best when resisted most strongly. Wet soils resist most.

Professional blasters make what they call short test shots when they start out to blast a ditch in soil with which they are not thoroughly familiar.

The blaster not sure how much dynamite it will take "to pull it" as he expresses it, puts down five bore holes, loads them with the number of cartridges he thinks will be about right, fires the shot and carefully watches the result. If the size of the hole and the "throw" of the dirt indicates he has used more dynamite than was necessary he will try another five shot hole, loading each hole less heavily. If the smaller charges "pulled it" all right, so much the better—it lessens costs.

On the other hand, if the test shot doesn't produce the desired depth or width, or if the dirt isn't thrown out cleanly, he will use heavier charges on his succeeding shots.

An inexperienced farmer cannot expect to get perfect results the first time he tries ditch blasting. A few test shots however, will set him on the right track. He should console himself with the thought that even the old hands at the game have to resort to these tests.

Good Old Times

Buell: Harvey is quite an old-timer, isn't he?

Swope: I should say so! He says he can remember when a person could make a statement regarding some national question and two or three men would immediately agree with him.



Land like this will GROW CROPS!

YOU have some land like this on which you are paying taxes and getting no returns. Make it produce. Get the stumps out with



RED CROSS 20% DYNAMITE

the greatest time-saver, labor-saver and money-saver known for land clearing, and have more acres ready for the plow and ready to bring in money.

Clear More Land in 1921

This state cleared more cut-over land in 1920 than ever before in its history—and 1921 will show even a greater acreage reclaimed and put under cultivation, largely through the use of dynamite.

Make your plans NOW—many of your neighbors figure on cleaning up more acres this spring than ever before. Keep pace with them.

See your local dealer next time you are in town. Write for our free Farmers' Handbook of Explosives. It's valuable.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

McCormick Building
Chicago, Ill.

Hartley Building
Duluth, Minn.

READY to mail to you

In this catalog we describe accurately the sturdy-growing varieties that have helped us build one of the largest seed and nursery businesses in the world. For 67 years we have listed only the strains that we were sure deserved our support. S & H seeds and nursery stock will surely please you, however critical you are.

Write—TONIGHT—for your copy of this interesting, well-illustrated catalog.

THE STORRS-HARRISON Co.
Nurserymen and Seedsmen
Box 100 Painesville, Ohio

BROWN'S BARGAIN FENCE BOOK

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

WHITE BLOSSOM **SWEET CLOVER**
BETTER THAN RED CLOVER FOR SOILING AND A VALUABLE HAY CROP

THE BLUE BIRD BRAND
Grimm and Common Alfalfa CLOVERS, VETCH, ALSIKE, GRASSES, And All Seeds For Farm And Garden Are The BEST THAT GROW—Free Catalog

Sent Only On Application **The C. E. DePuy Co., Pontiac, Mich.**

TANNING

Send us your salted horse and cattle hides with the hair on and will cure and tan them so that you can have a warm, comfortable coat or robe made.

Large, spready cow hides make up best for coats. Trade with your hide buyer and get a black hide. They make beautiful coats.

We make robes from all colors in the natural color. Write at once for free catalog, circulars and lining samples.

W. W. Weaver, Custom Tanner
30 Years' Experience
Reading Mich.

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2
Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 above; sold on.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL
and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2260 Marshall St., Chicago

FLOWERS

ISBELL'S CHOICE SEEDS and BULBS

Best strains of the best varieties of every flower worthy of cultivation. Whatever your desires may be for flowers—for garden, lawn or home—you can supply your wants from the most select that America produces. Write today for

Free Catalog PLANTING GUIDE

Isbell's 1921 edition is a revelation for lovers of flowers; lists many Isbell specialties and superb varieties—quotes low prices direct from grower.

30 BULBS—\$1.00 GLADIOLI

Isbell's famous Sunshine Bedding Gladioli—10 white, 10 bright red, 10 pink. Sent prepaid to any postoffice. Order an assortment when writing for Catalog.

S. M. ISBELL & COMPANY
344 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

Read the Classified Ads
—IN—
M. B. F.'s BUSINESS FARMER'S EXCHANGE
Big Bargains are constantly offered

Annual Meeting of the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, of Howell, Michigan

The annual meeting of the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company was held in their office building on Saturday, January 15th. The following officers were re-elected: Wm. E. Robb, of Howell, Secretary-Treasurer; George J. Burke of the law firm of Cavanaugh & Burke of Ann Arbor, director; Dr. C. E. Skinner of Detroit, director, and H. J. Ellis, director.

Members and agents and attorneys of the Company were present from Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Allegan, Washtenaw, Macomb, Gratiot, and other counties of the state.

Secretary Wm. E. Robb gave a short review of the progress made by the Company since organization:

ASSETS—

Dec. 31, 1915	Cash	\$ 4,083.34
Dec. 31, 1916	Cash	7,740.87
Dec. 31, 1917	Cash	27,175.45
Dec. 31, 1918	Cash and Capital	43,035.19
Dec. 31, 1919	Cash and Capital	71,201.69
Dec. 31, 1920	Cash, Capital, Contingent	104,259.61

Claims Paid	Year	No.	Amount
	1915	4	\$ 564.18
	1916	176	25,260.42
	1917	474	58,938.91
	1918	731	95,128.00
	1919	1,387	182,492.27
	1920	2,232	280,901.29
		5,004	\$643,285.07

Policies in Force—

1915	1,738
1916	15,337
1917	27,481
1918	32,908
1919	39,742
1920	45,067

Speeches were made by Hon. Wm. F. Nank of Mt. Clemens, Geo. J. Burke of Ann Arbor, and S. R. Ketcham of Kalamazoo. The fact was pointed out that there are still many automobile owners of the state that are not insured especially in the country districts. About 250 farmer cars were stolen in Michigan last year which were not covered by insurance and about 2,000 other theft, fire and collision losses. The necessity for insurance has been increasing every year and the Company is prepared to continue its growth with an efficient organization and ample surplus.

Saginaw Silos Below Cost

To start early business we are offering, for limited time only, Saginaw Silos at prices actually below cost.

Stop to consider that less lumber production, increased freight rates and higher material prices will force silo prices up.

You save money by buying right now, in the "off season."

You have been planning the purchase of a Silo. It will be to your advantage to write us now. The unusual terms we offer will convince you that it would be unwise to wait.

Get in on this below-cost sale—you can't afford to miss it.

Write immediately for these slashing prices. Address Dept. 12

SAGINAW, MICH. **McCLURE COMPANY** CHICAGO, ILL.

"Keep M. B. F. coming!"

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

- it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never hiding the plain facts.
- it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!
- it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!
- it has always and will continue to fight every battle for the interest of the business farmers of our home state, no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

One Subscription price to all! **ONE YEAR.....\$1** No Premiums,
THREE YEARS.....\$2 No free-list, but worth
FIVE YEARS.....\$3 more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends—Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for years for which I enclose herewith \$ in money order, check or currency.

Name

P. O. R. F. D. No.

County State

If this is a renewal mark an X here () and enclose the yellow address label from the front cover of this issue to avoid duplication.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: More and more letters regarding New Year resolutions are coming in every day and they are all good ones. If all of my girls and boys made as good resolutions as those who have written me Michigan will contain a lot of very good girls and boys this year. I am publishing as many as I have room for this week. All of you get busy and send yours in before it is too late.

Since taking charge of this department I have received letters addressed to Laddie, Aunt Mary, Aunt Clare, and today I received one from a boy addressed to Uncle Joe. In the same mail was a letter from another boy who asked if I was named after Uncle Tom's Cabin. Also I received one from a little girl who wanted to know how to address a letter to me so I would be sure and get it. I am not Uncle Joe or Uncle Tom, nor, being a man, am I Laddie, Aunt Mary or Aunt Clare. I am just plain Uncle Ned—your Uncle Ned—and when writing to me address your letter Uncle Ned, Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan. I will be sure to get it if you put that on the envelope. Good-bye until next week—**UNCLE NED.**



WHO IS SHE?

Her pen helped to free the slaves.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Uncle Ned:—I decided on New Year's day I would do the best I could; I would do my chores; would help my mother do dishes and sweep and watch my three little sisters. My youngest one is seven months old, the middle one is two years old, and the oldest is four years old. I am eight. Goodbye.—Verna Hutchinson, Shepherd, Mich., R-2, Box 140.

My Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer girl nine years old in the fourth grade at school. Well, this New Year's I decided to be good; to do what I was told to do. I also said I would help in the house and in the barn too. I said I would wash dishes also. There are seven children in our family, besides myself. Their names are Felix, Teddy, Verna, Phyllis, Alice, Bessie and Beulah. —Vivian Hutchinson, Shephard, Michigan, R-2, Box 140.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My resolutions for this year are as follows: I am going to help my mother and father all I can; I am going to study hard so as to have good marks; I am going to be kind to everyone; I am going to try to make someone happy every day; I am going to pick out some names in the M. B. F. every month and write to them; I am going to practice my music every day that I can; If I am sick I am going to be patient and not cross; I am going to mind my parents and do just as they want me to do. That is all of my New Year resolutions but I think they are

enough. I have kept them so far and I am going to try to keep them until next year and then make some new ones. If some of the girls would write to me I would surely answer them. Your loving niece—Merian Wiley, Route 6, Box 18, Adrian, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy ten years old and in the fifth grade. I live on a 120 acre farm. We have nine horses, thirteen head of cattle and eleven pigs.—Louis Krick, Belding, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I read the M. B. F. last night and found out that you had offered a prize for the best New Year resolutions so I thought I'd try my luck. I will do my little duties faithfully and mind my mother, father, and teacher. I will try my hardest not to be cruel or impolite to any one, whether I am in the right or wrong. I will be kind to all animals, and try to get high marks in examination.—Eva Kotzian, R. 2, Box 19, Almont, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like very much to win the prize for the best New Year resolutions so I guess I will tell you about mine. On New Year's day I said I was going to church most every Sunday in 1921 and I was going to be good and work good. I am 9 years old and am in the fourth grade at school. For pets I have a dog. I have four brothers and no sisters. One of my brother's names is Ivan. He is 13 and in the 8th grade. The other's name is Owen. He is in the 6th grade. I will have to close now.—Alfred Lyons, Midleville, Mich., R. R. 5.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl ten years old. I saw in the M. B. F. that a little girl had written a nice letter and got a prize for it, so I thought I would try and get one too. On New Year's day I washed dishes for my mother and did lots of work, and am going to do it all the rest of the year. I resolved to do the work my parents tell me to do. I take care of the baby while my mother does the work that I can not do. My mother is good to me and I am going to help my mother and father do all kinds of work. I hope my letter is good.—Irma Hammond, Lake, Mich., R. R. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I saw in the M. B. F. that you would give a prize to the one who sent in the best New Year resolutions, so I will try. Mine are: I will find a way or make one; do unto others as I would like to be done by; and work hard. My oldest brother plays the drum. My father plays the mandolin, banjo and violin. Mama plays the piano and so does my oldest sister. All I can do is sing. I am eleven years old and am in the seventh grade at school. We have five cows, five pigs, five cats, three horses and about sixty chickens. I have one sister and three brothers. Our farm consists of eighty acres. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Celia Potter, Lowell, Mich., R. R. 4.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here comes another boy to make a little racket. I am eight years old and in the fourth grade. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like to read the children's letters. We live on an eighty acre farm and we have 3 horses and 4 cows and 2 calves. For pets I have a dog, a cat and a pair of bantams. We have about 40 R. I. Red hens and 22 young ones. I have a brother Frederick and a sister Jean. We have a lake not far from our house where we have lots of fun fishing and swimming, and I wish Uncle Ned would come and go fishing with me and we would get a big basket full of blue gills and bass.—Paul Walter, Holton, Mich.

I too wish I could go fishing with you, Paul. Maybe I will get over your way some day and then we'll go. What do you say?

CITIES IN IND.

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Miss Walker, in taking a walk, discovers a peculiar sign-post. As she is in the State of Indiana, she concludes the four signs represent the names of four cities in that State. Can you make them out?



The Organized Farmer

FARM BUREAU—FARM

CLUBS—FARMERS' UNIONS—CLEANERS—GRANGE



FARM BUREAU NOTES

FORESTRY department reports inquiries from fuel dealers in lower Michigan for several carloads of hardwood fuel. Department is collecting information from farm bureau members as to quantity available and kind of wood.

Future activities of the forestry department will extend a cruising service to farm bureau members. Through this service timber and woodlot owners will be possessed of definite information of the quantity of marketable lumber and the cords of fuel on their various holdings. In addition, the owners will be offered simple and concise working plans conducive to better management and greater productivity of their woodlots. Logging operations on farms of the state have already been begun on the contract plan and a wood pool will not be instituted until next fall.

Due to an evident lack of interest and confidence in the prospects of the 1921 yield on the part of maple sugar and syrup producers, the forestry committee of ten has decided not to take any action on co-operative marketing on this commodity this year.

A committee of two consisting of Charles Dean of Vermontville and Mr. Hart of Williamston are perfecting the arrangements and program for the annual meeting of syrup makers.

Twenty-one representatives of dairy co-operative associations met in Grand Rapids on January 20 and elected five men as members of the dairy marketing committee of fifteen. C. W. Pennock, Nashville; J. S. Kinney, Montmorency; J. C. Butler, Portland; B. A. McGill, Big Rapids; and J. E. Jones, Grand Rapids, were placed on this committee. They will attend the dairy marketing conference in Chicago next month and then will work with the committee of fifteen on a plan for state wide dairy organization.

Through the efforts of State Farm Bureau Traffic Commissioner, Mr. F. E. Coombs a concession from the railroads was obtained granting a one and one-half round trip rate to farm bureau members attending the annual meeting at Lansing in February. County agents of the various counties will furnish identification certificates to members.

BEET GROWERS TO DISCUSS CONTRACTS

MUCH INTEREST is being manifested in the forthcoming meeting of the sugar beet growers to be held at the M. A. C. during Farmers' Week. It is altogether likely that out of this meeting will come a better understanding of the sugar beet situation and a contract to which both farmer and manufacturer can subscribe their names.

Western growers have been eminently successful in securing a sliding scale contract which takes into consideration both the sugar content and the price of sugar. It is the hope of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n to incorporate both of these provisions in the new contract. Manager Ackerman writes us as follows concerning this matter:

"It seems that the growers' organizations all over the United States are in favor of a sliding scale contract for beets having the price for beets based on the following conditions:

"1st. One half of the sugar to go to the farmer and the other half to the factory.

"2nd. The price for beets to be based on the average yearly sugar sales by the factory.

"3rd. The average extraction of each factory to be used as a basis of deciding on the amount of sugar in the beets in deciding the price per ton or the amount of sugar received.

"In order to incorporate these things and have a contract with a sliding scale down as well as up it

will be necessary to have the following clauses incorporated to protect the grower. The grower must have the right to buy all his beets in sugar whenever he may so decide at the factory price. The factory should agree to store and sell the growers' sugar. A payment must be made on the beets delivered each month following delivery and a base guaranteed price of some sort must be had. The factories claim they cannot run on a very low priced sugar and it goes without saying that the grower cannot either.

We claim that inasmuch as we have as much invested as the factories, employ six times the labor we are asking a very fair proposition in asking for half of the beets and assuming our share of the chances of the sugar market going down and a low sugar content or extraction and give the factories all the by-products.

Below is a table of the prices for beets based on a 50-50 proposition having the price determined on the sugar content and the price of sugar. It will be noticed that this scale actually divides the beet and the increase or decrease in price of sugar between grower and factory.—C. E. Ackerman, Mgr., M. S. B. G. A.

Quantity of beets	12% beets	13% beets	14% beets	15% beets
5c	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
6c	7.20	7.80	8.40	9.00
7c	8.40	9.10	9.80	10.50
8c	9.60	10.40	11.20	12.00
9c	10.80	11.70	12.60	13.50
10c	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00
11c	13.20	14.30	15.40	16.50
12c	14.40	15.60	16.80	18.00

Price based on average yearly sales.
Rule: Move decimal point one place to the right of the percent of beet, this will represent one-half the number of pounds of sugar in a ton of beets, multiply this by the price of sugar and the result will be the price of beets.

MAINE GROWERS URGE POTATO TARIFF

AT THE last session of the Aroostook Co. Pomona Grange held at Presque Isle, Me., the committee on tariff reported, and a sharp discussion followed by the members as they considered it one of the most important questions the grange has acted on for some time. Some were in favor of trying to get the present Dingley Bill through; while others were very anxious to have strong resolutions presented to appear before the next Congress showing the actual cost of producing a barrel of 165 pounds of potatoes what we were actually facing in exchange; that it cost \$1.28 approximately to deliver 165 pounds of potatoes to N. Y., whereas Danish potatoes could be landed in N. Y. for 25c per 165 pounds and the exchange is approximately 40 per cent.

We cannot compete with the foreign countries and stay in potato farming in many sections of this country with these differences. It was suggested that all our county organizations get in touch with the organizations in our leading western potato producing states and see if they will co-operate and try and have our next congress put at least one cent per lb. on all imported potatoes. Any farm organization man reading this article and realizing the situation, I would be glad to hear from him in regard to his views on the subject. We feel in this section that we ought to all work combinedly as farmers on any particular industry to gain success.—Pomona Master R. D. Hews, Easton, Me.

Resolution Presented at Aroostook Pomona Grange, Jan. 15, 1921

WHEREAS, Aroostook County grows annually approximately 20,000,000 bushels of potatoes, and,

WHEREAS, the cost of producing the 1920 crop was \$1 a bushel, and, the cost of production in foreign countries is much less, and transportation costs from Presque Isle, Maine to New York City is \$1.28 per 165 lb. bag and transportation costs from Denmark to New York City is 25c per 165 lb. bag, and, the rate of foreign exchange is so great and, if these conditions continue to exist the potato growers will be forced out of business,

BE IT RESOLVED, That in consideration of the above named facts we, the Aroostook County Pomona Grange in meeting assembled at Presque Isle, January 15, 1921, do respectfully request that you use every means in your power to induce Congress to pass a protective tariff of, at least, \$1 a cwt. on Irish potatoes and, be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent each member of Congress from Maine,

Kalamazoo

"The World's Standard"

TILE AND WOOD SILOS



CONSIDER the name. It means America's standard—positively superior in material and construction. It means Silo satisfaction for your lifetime and generations to come.

The Kalamazoo Silo is a permanent, profitable investment, and whether you choose wood or the more permanent tile, you are sure of extra value for your money. It is one sure source of farm profits in 1921.

Glazed Tile Silos

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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. Pulley furnished.

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GIRLHOOD

"The lilies are her pretty toots,
Her shoulders are the May;
Her smiles are all for-get-me-nots,
The paths her gracious way."

To My Girls

NOT THIS TIME to the little girls, nor to the old girls but to the real girls of sweet sixteen and up a ways. We will not say just how far but to as many of you who have begun to put up your hair even unto those who have looked apprehensively for the first gray one among them (but no further) this letter is addressed.

"This world is so full
Of a number of things
I think we should all
Be as happy as kings."

I do not know who wrote that foolishly sensible rthym but there is much truth in it and you who are filled with the joy of youth, with strength and ambition can realize its wisdom. The once closed doors of education, employment and opportunity have been opened for you by the hard and patient work of the preceding generations of women and the road where you walk stretches out ever wider and wider and let us hope mostly thru green fields and pleasant valleys, but as it takes a mountain torrent, a raging sea or dark storm clouds to make an inspiring landscape so a few difficulties in our lives develop character and bring forth hidden powers.

Opportunities are always before us, more than half the time we do not recognize them when we see them.

Away back in the 14th century a young man said to his father, when asked what he wanted to be, "Father I want to be an inventor" and this was the strange reply, "My son, you can not be an inventor, everything has already been invented!" and the big inventions have all come since as you know and one can not even guess at what the present and future generations will do. When we stop progressing we are dead timber.

Well enough moralizing. What I want you to know is, that I want to be your real friend and confidant. I am not so far from girlhood myself that I can not enter into all your feelings and desires. In fact, it it were not for my looking glass and my two stalwart children I might believe myself to be not more than twenty-five when in truth I have to confess to at least ten years more and no woman is expected to own up to more than that I do not care who she is. No one expects it.

As we grow older we find ourselves somewhat anchored; our feet placed in the paths wherein we must walk but almost all work can be made interesting. Our amusements certainly should be and thanks to our very excellent newspapers, magazines and books our minds at least may wander far afield. We may bring to our tables the uttermost parts of the earth, the latest inventions and discoveries, the little starving children of Central Europe are silent guests at our tables and we enjoy the good food before us all the more if we have been responsible for filling some poor little kiddies empty stomach.

If every boy is a potential President what shall we expect of our girl? We leave the answer to you.—
Editor.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

WHILE WE hear that in the East, skirts are extremely short and very narrow many of the newest skirts shown in the spring fashions are very acceptable as to length and width, one especially pretty model was cut circular, just one seam up the back. It measured three yards in width and hung in pretty ripples. It was made up in dark blue tricotine.

The taffeta skirts show an easy fullness, while the cloth suits skirts seldom measure more than 1 3-4 yards in width, a little narrow for comfort. They reach to the shoe tops which are reasonably high. Truly modest women will insist that

The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

The Tea Gown

Eugene Field in Field and Flowers

MY LADY has a tea-gown
That is wondrous fair to see—
It is flounced and ruffed and
puffed and puffed,
As a tea-gown ought to be;
And I thot she must be jesting
Last night at supper when
She remarked, by chance, that it came
from France
And had cost but two pounds ten.
Had she told me fifty shillings
I might, (and wouldn't you?)
Have referred to that dress in a way
folks express
By an eloquent dash or two;
But the guileful little creature
Knew well her tactics when
She casually said that the dream in red

Had cost but two pounds ten.
Yet our home is all the brighter
For that dainty, sentient thing,
That floats away when it properly may
And clings when it ought to cling.
And I count myself the luckiest
Of all us married men
That I have a wife whose joy in life
Is a gown at two pounds ten.
It isn't the gown compels me,
Condone this venial sin;
It's the pretty face above the lace
And the gentle heart within.
And with her arms about me
I say, and say again,
"Twas wondrous cheap"—and I think
Of that gown at two pounds ten

their clothes bespeak their character and will be moderate in deciding on the length of skirts and lowness of neck. Women can be stylishly and prettily dressed and keep at the same time well away from the extremes.

Plaids are as good as ever. I saw a lovely one of cream color and dark blue rather small plaid; it was worn with a dark blue box coat and a cute little hat of dark blue taffeta trimmed with a little braid. There was a saucy bow of the silk on the brim over the left ear.

Cream colored skirts of wool are worn with bright scarlet box coats. Many of these coats have narrow belts of the same material and some hang straight.

Henna seems to be a favorite color again this year and is shown in dresses, waists and hats. The new names for shades of henna are oriole, flame, tomato and paprika. A

waist of paprika ought to be warm.

Kimona waists of crepe are as good as ever and can make them surplice crossing the fronts and tying the ends in soft little bows at the under arm seam. A little handwork makes them attractive, use the darn-ing stitch, the cross stitch, single or double chain in wool, chenille or heavy silk.

I have often thought how advisable it is to choose one's own color scheme and hold to it. For example, blues for summer and browns for winter; your hose, gloves, waists and hat may all conform to your chosen color and one need not look like a rainbow but be a symphony in brown or a harmony in blue.

Choose two colors most becoming to yourself and gradually work out your wardrobe to conform to these colors.

Of course when it comes to summer clothes one may break away

with something bright and dainty, but I find the best dressed women hold very closely to quiet, harmonious colors.

In about two weeks I will be able to give you more in detail about the spring styles and will be glad to answer any questions that come to me.

THE SLEEPY HOUR

I OFTEN wonder if mother realizes what the last kiss and tender pat mean to a child as she tucks him into bed. Perhaps the caress would be given oftener and with added gentleness if she knew what an influence it had upon the unfolding of a little new life.

Over and over the brain repeats during the night the events of the day, twisting them into fantastic shapes. These ideas float through the mind of the child for eight to ten hours out of the 24—during one-third to one-half of his life. Whether the fancies will be happy or sad is often determined by the last half hour before sleep begins. And the repetition of the ideas influences a child's temperament, making it more cheerful or pessimistic.

What is the result of discipline just before sleep? When a child has been very naughty and received some physical correction and had a good cry he falls into a deep sleep. There is a certain soothingness about the finality to his treatment; he has been upset, in an irresponsible, capricious frame of mind during his naughtiness; then in a state of suspense as to the outcome, and the punishment has settled his uncertainty, there is a promise that life will run smoothly in the morning.

There is another kind of crying to sleep which does not bring rest and health. When a child has been just a little petulant or reluctant to obey, not naughty enough to be dealt with severely, the adult sometimes speaks harshly or finds fault with the child and insists on exact compliance with commands. The little one goes to bed in a bad humor and cries fretfully. An older child will toss restlessly. The sleep is light and unrefreshing, there is a feeling of something wrong with the world that he cannot help or explain. Even if the displeasure incurred does not cause the child to cry himself to sleep, if that last event in the day has been disagreeable and no reconciliation has followed, the unhappy mood colors the night's dreams.

What shall we do, shall discipline weaken at the end of the day or shall we hold strictly to our rules? Shall we allow the child to be disobedient or insist on compliance at the expense of everyone's happiness? What is truly the best for the child's good?

Evening is not the time for correction if it can possibly be postponed. Of course, real naughtiness must always be dealt with positively on the spot by an appropriate consequence. But a child should never go to sleep without the forgiveness and sympathy of the person who has been compelled to inflict the punishment. Comfort and love should go with him into the land of dreams. Often we can afford to let the correction of little perversenesses and mischief wait over for the morning.

One little tired "cranky" child refused to put his toys away. The wise mother said, "Mother will do it tonight and will talk it over in the morning." After breakfast the heart-to-heart talk came, he was in control of himself then and could reason clearly. The conclusion reached was chown in her final sentence: "Tonight you will put your toys away because you must take care of your own property. Mother has the whole house and you and daddy to look after." With his mind firmly made up and strongly set during the day, there was no further trouble



SCARF AND BELT

ONE OF THE novelties for the present winter season is the scarf with belt and pockets. Cast on 64 stitches and knit in plain garter stitch until the scarf is the desired length. Bind off. Cast on 30 stitches and knit five inches for pockets. Cast on 30 stitches and knit the belt one inch less than the required size. In the next row make the button-

holes, knit three stitches, bind off four stitches; repeat, knit six, bind off four stitches, twice knit three stitches. Next row cast on four stitches in each place where they were bound off. Knit three ridges, bind off. Apply the pockets as illustrated and tie in the fringe. Beautiful yarn makes this scarf very attractive.

EDITH M. OWEN.

1920 Bond Prices

Lowest of the Century

Not for 70 years have bond prices offered such opportunities for both safe and profitable investment.

High commodity prices with the ensuing low purchasing power of the dollar have brought about high interest rates. This has resulted in low bond prices although the security behind the bonds of representative corporations is greater than ever before. Noted economists believe that the upward trend has begun.

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R. F. NEUBERT Co., Box 28 Mankato, Minn.

SPRAYING METHODS I HAVE TRIED OUT ON MY FARM

(Continued from page 5)

find them to be as satisfactory as those already prepared for use and require the addition of water only. Home mixing of spraying solutions involve considerable trouble and time, and in the end are but little if any cheaper and certainly no more effective, provided the buyer is careful and purchases only standard preparations.

Spraying is usually not very effective for such tree pests that work under the bark as borers and worms of this nature, but spraying with a strong solution of whale oil soap will kill all that can be reached. The difficulty with this class of spraying is to get the spray solution in contact with them. Before spraying at all, any pruning that is expected to be done should be attended to, and all prunings carefully collected and burned. This simplifies the work of spraying and saves considerable of the solution. Extreme care to leave no breeding pests anywhere about the orchard or farm will assist greatly in getting rid of them entirely, for if a few trees are left on some part of the farm without attention insects and scale will breed there in immense numbers and will either migrate to the sprayed trees or be carried there by birds.

Economical Spraying Methods

It is usually not necessary to have a large sum of money tied up in spraying equipment, unless orcharding is carried on quite extensively. We have a barrel sprayer operated by a hand pump, and with an outfit of this kind we can handle profitably anything except a very large acreage. Two men and one horse is all that is required for the operation of an outfit of this kind. We carry about twenty feet of one half inch rubber hose and ten feet of half inch pipe on which the nozzles are placed, and this allows the operator to move about freely from almost any position. We can spray all but extremely large fruit trees from the ground with this outfit, it being necessary to climb only in rare cases. We also use a small air pressure sprayer for work on small nursery stock, which we find to be quite satisfactory for use in the berry fields, and also gives good satisfaction for garden work and for spraying potatoes.

All spraying equipment is worth housing when not in use, and should be thoroughly cleansed after each using. Before storing away for the winter special care should be used to have it clean and free from all chemicals, as some of the ingredients used in spraying are very corrosive and will eat up metal parts rapidly if they are not kept clean and oiled. The rubber hose may have to be renewed each year, and with us it is difficult to get them to last even one season.

EARLY HATCHING BEST IN MANY WAYS

(Continued from page 5)

her feathers, and pecking at the intruder. When it is noted that a hen sits on the nest from two to three nights in succession, and that most of the feathers are gone from her breast, which should feel hot to the hand, she is ready to be transferred to a nest which has been prepared for her beforehand. The normal temperature of a hen is from 106 to 107 fahrenheit, which varies slightly during incubation.

Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, and in applying the powder hold the hen by the feet, the head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest.

The nest should be in some quiet, out-of-the-way place, where the sitting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at night and handle her carefully in doing so. Put a china egg or two in the nest where she is to sit, and place a board over the opening so that she cannot get off. Toward the evening of the second day quietly go in where she is sitting, leave some feed and water, remove the board from the front or top of the nest, and let the hen come off when she is

ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding, remove the china egg or eggs and put under those that are to be incubated. If the nests are slightly darkened the hens are less likely to become restless.

The American breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc.) should be hatched earlier than the Mediterranean breeds, such as the Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., because they take about one month longer to mature. Pullets of the American breed will begin laying at about seven months of age, and those of the Mediterranean breeds at about six months.

COMMUNITY RECLAIMED THROUGH A CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

(Continued from page 6)

ner and treated as honored guests until they left town. The next year the Grayson teams were given a splendid reception when they visited the town in which they had been so ignored the preceding season. The same story applies to the contests with other nearby towns and not one but has responded to the example set at Grayson.

"Lessons in courtesy are just as important as lessons in arithmetic," Mr. Culver, a member of the school board explained. "We wish our country boys and girls to be just as cultured as those in the city. There is no reason why they shouldn't be. Of course we are delighted with the response in this case, to the example set by the Grayson boys and girls."

Frequently every member of the school board accompanies the teams on trips to nearby towns, hauling part of the crowds. The board members wish to see the games. They are enthusiastic fans. Each year at the beginning of the school season they call on athletic teams and inquire what is desired in the way of equipment.

A Lesson in Saw Sharpening "Saw sharpening day" was announced at the school recently. A tenant farmer's son asked his father about taking the new saw to school to have it set and sharpened. The father declined to let anyone take liberties with that saw. He told the lad he might take the old saw and that compromise was agreed upon.

"And you know," the father told a neighbor a few days later, "that old saw works better now than the new one."

Pursuant to the expressed wish of the teachers, the parties around Grayson are given Friday nights. And there are parties now, like there were years ago, before it became fashionable for families in which there were young people to move to the cities. The board meets with the teachers once a month. Many opponents of the school are now its staunch friends. Others, who opposed the project because it would increase taxes and spent ten times the amount of the tax increase in court costs and attorney fees fighting the consolidation still are bitter. Occasionally there are neighbors who do not speak because they were on opposite sides of the proposition. These extremely bitter opponents usually are persons of wealth who could aid materially in bettering the community now well on its way toward social and educational reclamation.

Consult a Lawyer First

"The first step to be taken in consolidation," Mr. Culver said, "should be retaining a first class attorney. He can advise best the plan under which to proceed and can prevent mistakes through which greedy interests can bring defeat."

People have quit moving from Grayson to educate their children. Instead the schools now are attracting families. The cases of several who moved into the neighborhood because of the school advantages were cited. One was a tenant farmer with seven children. Another was a family that paid \$326 an acre for about two hundred acres of land. Members of the family explained that the price was high, land there usually selling for about \$250, but that it was desired to get into the Grayson school district.—Kansas City Star.

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MICH.

7 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS 7

From a State and Federal Accredited Herd, Sired by

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Yearling Bull For Sale

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

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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.

Pedigree and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, 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.

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FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL

registered 2 years old, tuberculin tested and will make a ton bull. Guaranteed right. If you want a herd bull write me for particulars.

C. C. CATES, Fountain, Mich.

FOR SALE

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

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

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1205 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan

FOR SALE

Six head registered Holsteins. Two yearling heifers, bred to a grandson of Traverse Princess Weg. Three heifer calves, ages 7, 6, and 4 months old. One bull 10 months old, dam has 7 day A. R. O. butter 18.77; 427.8 milk. Next dam 15.11; 387.7 milk. Sire's dam 22.43 butter 503.2 milk. Pedigree and prices sent promptly on request. This stock is all nicely grown.

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Breeder of Registered Stock Only

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.

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

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich

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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

12 to 15 mos. old. 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 ACCRED-

ited 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, Metamora, Michigan.

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Milking and Scotch Top. \$100 and up.

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SHORTHORNS

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

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

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN B-EED- ers' 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 1st. Will trade for good land.

Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE—REG. SHORTHORN BULL CALV-

es ready for service. Also Oxford Down Ewes.

JOE MURRAY & SON, Brown 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 Of- fers 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, Mulr, 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.

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HEREFORD CATTLE AND HAMPSHIRE

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undeafated Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Refaction.

DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

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 Shorthorns and Angus steers 5 to 1,000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission.

C. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS GOOD TYPE, young bulls, 12 months old for sale. Also high class females any age. Inspection invited.

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JERSEYS

MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM, REG. JERSEY

cattle for sale.

J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

DO YOU WANT PRODUCTION?

The grandson of Pegasus 99th of Hood Farm and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, 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.

MACK'S NOTES

William E. Skinner, manager of the National Dairy Association, has developed plans for bringing the consumer and producer of farm products closer together by the use of the moving picture.

At the recent annual meeting of the Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association Roy E. Potter was elected president, C. W. Crum, vice-president, and M. E. Miller, Greenville, Mich., secretary-treasurer.

Whenever there are any handy weight lambs in sight heavy stock goes a begging for buyers. The fatter and better finished the lamb is the harder he is to sell. This is surely placing a penalty on enterprise for no good feeder likes to send them to market half done.

The leading feature of the current cattle market is the demand for light weight steers. Feeders, who have had heavy steers in the market, of late, are completely discouraged with the long feed for steers. Both wholesalers and retailers affirm that meat users prefer cuts from cattle of light average weight.

It is reported that a serious epidemic of cattle plague is spreading throughout Poland. Efforts to check it seem to be futile. The various embassies in Warsaw have been appealed to for aid in the shape of motor cars, veterinarians, disinfectants and medicines.

The need of an emergency tariff measure is evidenced by the fact that cargoes of frozen sheep and lambs continue to be dumped on the New York docks and that 28,000,000 pounds of imported butter reached the New York market in 1920. A recent consignment of Australian eggs broke the Chicago market. Quite like locking the barn after the horse is stolen is the passage of this bill at this time but perhaps this precaution would save us from the loss of the other horse.

During the early fall months pork loins sold at retail up around 50c a pound, and during December they declined to 20 to 25c and other pork products suffered a corresponding slump. Packers found much difficulty at times in moving products and often had a large accumulation of lard on hand, for which there was comparatively limited demand. The packers made many foreign contracts which would have aided the American producer greatly, but many of these contracts were canceled, to the detriment of the trade.

Substantial increase in the proportion of female cattle suggests that feeders who took that stuff out last fall are anxious to unload. Killers claim that cheap steers cost less on the hooks than cows and when the stuff is advanced in pregnancy penalization is severe. Shippers grab anything resembling a yearling heifer, and take most of the fat kosher cows. Canning and cutting grades have a fairly reliable outlet and bologna bulls sell readily at an advance of 75c to \$1 per cwt. over the December low spot, but all female cattle other than a few specialties are at the lowest levels since 1914.

Decreasing receipts of hogs and a heavier average weight explained the relatively active demand at all times for the lighter grades, indicating a much smaller proportion of light stock in the runs of the year. The average weight for the entire year at 235 pounds was heaviest, since 1899, when the average was 237 pounds, with the exception of 1910, when the figure was 235 pounds. The 1920 average exceeded 1919 by 2 pounds, 1918 by 1 pound, and 1917 by 22 pounds, and was 25 pounds heavier than 1916, when the average was lightest on record. Average weights from 1915 to 1917, inclusive, were exceptionally light.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

LUMPY JAW

I have two cows each with a lump on the side of their lower jaw. The lump on the jaw of one of them is part of the bone. On the other cow's jaw it was first a swelling of the flesh. This swelling broke and then dried down against the bone. Can I fat them up and market them?—Anxious, Hillman, Mich.

There are two forms of this disease which affects cattle externally, the most common form is that which is seen at the angle of the lower jaw. Next in frequency as regards the location is that form which involves the tissues lying in the space between the two lower jaw bones. Not quite so frequent, but yet common enough, is another form which affects the tongue. In all forms this disease shows a decided preference for young or middle-aged cattle. Old cattle are only occasionally affected. While it is presumed to be infectious, one cow in a herd of dairy cattle may have the disease in a well-marked form and not another animal in the herd become affected, but often more than one become affected, the number sometimes including twenty-five per cent of large herds. When the disease makes its appearance at the angle of the jaw it is in the form of a smooth lump or bunch. In the early stage this bunch increases in size, becomes more firm, and usually tends to become anchored or fixed to the bone. Later the center becomes necrotic, and the typical, stringy, marrow-colored pus is discharged. If the case is not checked at this time it may progress until the bone itself is involved in the disease process, and the treatment then becomes difficult. When the disease involves the tissues lying in the space between the lower jaw bones, we find this space completely filled with a mass of dense, apparently fibrous tissue. If the disease has existed here for some time, the enlargement can be seen plainly with the animal in a standing position; the under side of the jaws between the chin and throat appears curved from before backwards with a considerable belly towards the bottom. After a time this swelling breaks down in one or more places. Usually there are three or four openings, and from these escapes this pus; the pus in this location is usually thin and lighter in consistency. The treatment of this disease is very satisfactory when the disease has confined itself to soft tissues. When it has invaded the dense tissue, bone or cartilage, the treatment is not so satisfactory. The treatment consists of giving the animal two to three drams of potassium iodid dissolved in a little water three times daily and painting the enlargement daily with tincture of iodine. The cases you have are both in the advanced stage and treatment would not be advisable, especially the one that involved the bone. You have a perfect right to fatten these cattle, and sell the meat provided the head is removed, the germ causing this disease is found at the seat of infection only, therefore, by removing the entire head, the rest of the carcass is free from disease.

GREASE HEEL

I have a horse that has the scratches and there are growths similar to warts on his legs. What can I do to get rid of them?—J. N. H. Twining, Mich.

This disease occurs as a result of irritation of the parts, and is known as "grease" on account of the peculiar oily or greasy character of the discharge which takes place from the affected parts. Heavy horses are far more subject to an attack than light horses. The most common cause of grease is scratches, or as it is better called "cracked heels" and the various causes which operate in producing "cracked heels" also operate in producing "grease." Symptoms of grease: In the early stages, when the disease is first making its appearance there is more or less swelling of the parts. This is speedily followed by a slight discharge. A redness is also observed. Soon the discharge becomes of a well marked oily character, the hair comes out, the skin appears red and consider-

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You are keeping cows for what money you can make out of them, are you not? You want cows that will make you the most money for feed consumed, do you not? The **JERSEY** will do this. She has proven it in public tests as well as in private herds. She should; she has been bred for over two hundred years, for economical production. This characteristic is fixed. The **Jersey** bull transmit it to his daughters. Grade up your dairy herd by using a pure bred **Jersey** Sire. It will pay. Ask the man that has tried it. He knows. Remember—**Economical Production** is what we must have to succeed.

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SECY HENDRICKSON
of Shelby, Mich.

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REAL BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS JERSEY
cows. Herd tuberculin tested.
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FOR SALE—THREE PUREBRED JERSEY
bulls ready for service. Tuberculin tested.
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HIGHLAND FARM JERSEYS FEDERAL
ACCREDITED HERD. High production, splendid type and breeding. Write us your wants.
Samuel O'Dell, Owner. Adolph Heeg, Mgr.
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GUERNSEYS**REGISTERED GUERNSEYS**

A bull calf, nearly ready for light service—he is a dandy—we have a price that will sell him.
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.
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The Home of
Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny
Probably
The Worlds' Greatest BREEDING BULL

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Orion, Mich.

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

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C.
Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
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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 SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.
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SWINE**POLAND CHINA**

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BARGAIN. \$75 buys a bred gilt and a 250 lb. spring boar. Also choice gilts bred for \$40. Guarantee satisfaction. Tony B. Fox, Proprietor.
THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

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.
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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.

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THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.
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L S P C FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
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BIG TYPE POLANDS. HERD HEADED BY W's Sailor Bob. Spring pigs, both sex for sale.
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BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY
Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.
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B. T. P. C. A FEW TOP GILTS BRED TO Highland Giant, the \$500 boar. Others bred to Wilky's Perfection, Weight, 700 at 18 months.
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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.
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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.

I am offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
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Early fall pigs for sale, either sex. These are real ones. Write for breeding and price.
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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.
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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.
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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.

O. I. C. BOARS

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

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BRED SOWS AND GILTS

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Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling
Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919

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Spring and fall pigs. Have several extra good spring boars ready for service. Write us your wants.
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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.
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AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS
at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.
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Milan, Mich.

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

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Twenty-one choice fall and spring gilts sired by Liberty Defender and Col. bred dams and bred to Orion Cherry Jack 6th, one of the strongest Orion bred boars in the state.

If you want some good Durocs come to this sale. They will be sold regardless of weather. Send for Catalog.

If you cannot attend this sale send bids to Auctioneer C. O. Burch, Dowagiac, Mich.
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\$15 in Feb. Orion Cherry King and Brook-water breeding. Nothing better. Money back if not satisfied.
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4th Prize Jr. Yearling

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gilts bred to Rambler of Sangame 1st. The boar that sired our winners at Michigan State Fair and National Swine Show.
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Durocs. Mill Creek 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, Addison, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEY SERVICE BOARS, \$50.00
Fine early fall pigs, 1,000 lb. herd boar.
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WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT.
We spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write
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MICHIGANA DUROCS. WE CAN FILL YOUR
wants. Several lines of breeding represented including The Great Sensation. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. F. Foster, Pavilion, Mich.

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12 Reg. Duroc bred sows, 1 herd boar and 20 hams and pigs, all of the choicest breeding and quality, sired by state and national show winners, also some well matched Belgian Golden and 2 very good Reg. Holstein cows and one bull, one year old Feb. 1st, also a full line of new tools.

Sale will be held at my farm, 1 mile north and 2 miles west of St. Johns.
Parties from a distance will be met at the train.

AUGUST MILLER, Prop.,
St. Johns, 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.
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30 HEAD PURE BRED O. I. C. HOGS
for sale. Service boars and bred gilts. 16 head of fall pigs. Papers furnished free.
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June and July boars and open gilts each one a guaranteed breeder. Recorded and express paid in full for the next thirty days.
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sows to fall 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.
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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.
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O. I. C. BRED GILTS FOR MARCH AND
April farrow. Also a few choice service boars.
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Good bred Berkshire Gilts for April farrow to
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IDEAL TYPE REG. BERKSHIRES. WE OF-
fer choice pigs, all ages, either sex, best breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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REG BERKSHIRES BOARS READY FOR
immediate service, also pigs, both sex.
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Weaned pigs of the very best blood lines of the breed is our specialty. We guarantee to please or nothing string.
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REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SWINE,
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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE GILTS ARE NOW
ready to ship. Spring boars and fall pigs at a bargain.
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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

WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire
Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y, 18 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich. 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.

FOR SHROPSHIRE EWES BRED TO LAMB
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.

PET STOCK

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

REGISTERED WHITE AND SABLE COLLIES
puppies. Six months old. Price \$15.00
W. O. SWISHER, Remus, Mich.

ably inflamed. On first coming out of the stable the animal walks very gingerly, but soon warms up and goes all right. After receiving exercise, and being allowed to stand still until cool, the swelling is found to be greater than before, although exercise will cause the limb to decrease in size for the time being. In severe cases (such as you have described) little round growths appear in the form of clusters, and have the appearance of grapes. Usually at this stage there is a very offensive odor to be detected. Treatment: In the grape stage of the disease, the grapes are to be removed either with a sharp knife, or with the firing iron, the latter method being the surest and most effectual, inasmuch as it will control the bleeding which is quite profuse; the growths must be entirely removed, down below, or even with the surface of the skin, after which copper sulphate should be applied as often as necessary to prevent the growths from forming again; a warm flaxseed poultice should be applied about once a week to keep the parts soft and healthy; a lotion consisting of zinc sulphate and sugar of lead, equal parts one ounce, and sufficient water to make a quart, should be applied twice daily; a good plan is to soak a piece of cotton in this solution, place over the wound and keep in place by means of a tight bandage, a certain amount of pressure seems to have a very desirable effect.

DRYING UP COW

Give your opinion through the columns of the Veterinary Department of the Michigan Business Farmer of drying up a cow which has been fresh four or five months.—A Subscriber from Ithaca, Mich.

This would all depend upon the circumstances and conditions surrounding the case; state your reasons for wanting this cow to go dry; if the health of the animal, and the udder is in a normal condition, etc. A complete history of each and every case must be given, if the subscriber wishes an intelligent reply.

MUSINGS OF A PLAIN FARMER'S WIFE

(Continued from page 13)

Up before dawn to get breakfast, dress the twins, rush out to the barn and clean stables while little boy feeds the cows.

In the house again to mix the feeds, finish and gulp down a few mouthfuls, put up lunches for school and out in the barn again to milk. Oh, dear, wish I could sit down for just a minute.

Run the separator, do the dishes, sweep, clean, wash, bake, run down to the well for water, out to the woodpile for wood, and wait on the little ones between times.

Out to the barn again to water the stock, turn out the cows for a little exercise and get down the hay for night.

In again to grab a little lunch, mend up some socks that the man has brought home, do a little more sewing and possibly a few rounds of knitting. Wishing to the Dear Lord that there was no such a thing as woods and wondering when the time will come that women will not have to do half the man's work on the farm and can take time to curl her hair, manicure her nails and go out like her city neighbors. Funny how the city folks like to come out to the country for a bit of fried chicken or a strawberry shortcake in the summer but they never think of asking the country housewife to come into town in the winter and go to a movie or something. Anyway the country wife does not have to worry about the winter's supply of eatables and it does not matter so much if she does wear a last year's coat, for very few people even notice what she has on when she does go to town on business.

Well here I sit thinking faster than my hands are working and the children are home from school. Hustle out to the barn and get at the evening chores, then get supper, do the dishes, put the little ones to bed, pick up after the whole bunch and at last sit down for a wee pinch of peace before laying your tired head on a pillow.

If the women got tired and despondent wonder what the men would really do if they had to do the work both outside and in.

I also wonder how many there are of us in the State of Michigan and especially in the U. P. Nine-tenths of the farm women up here are left alone in the winter and this is just about what they have to do.—Mrs. A. L. B. Schoolcraft County.

I should say that you have your hands full. But isn't it a blessed thing that God has given us the power to think and work along separate lines at the same time? While the hands are busy at an accustomed task the mind can go far afield and plan, reflect and dream. Life would be most uninteresting if we could not muse while we work. We shall be glad to hear from you again, Mrs. B.—Editor.

SPARE THE QUAIL

SEE THE season will open this year to shoot quail. Will you please agitate through your paper to have this knocked out. There never should be an open season on them. They destroy more insects than any other bird and should be protected.—W. E. H. Glennie.

I understand that a bill is to be introduced into the legislature to extend the closed season on quail. I agree with you. They should be protected.—Editor.

THE NEED FOR ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENSES

AT THE meeting of our Essex Farmers' Club, held on Jan. 12th, the following resolution was adopted, unanimously, and copies ordered sent to the members of the legislature from Clinton County. A copy has been sent, also, to Governor Groesbeck.—J. T. Daniels, Clinton County.

Whereas: The Annual Tax-levy has increased to an alarming extent while the value of American farm products has decreased to the amount of \$7,000,000,00 during the past year, and

Whereas: Sound and safe business principles demand a reduction in the public expenses. Therefore be it

Resolved: by the Essex Farmers' club that it is hereby earnestly requested of the members of our State Legislature, that no new State institution be established and that no additions be made to any present State institution and that all unnecessary public expenses be eliminated until such time as financial conditions shall warrant a more liberal use of the people's money.

You are to be commended for your interest in state expenditures. However, is it wise to go quite so far without having a more intimate knowledge of the needs of some of the institutions? Isn't it barely possible that the state might be further ahead in the long run to make certain urgent appropriations now than later when the bill might be much larger? You know a stitch in time saves nine. However, I feel that the legislature is going to take a most economical and practical attitude toward the budgets of the various state institutions and will make no appropriation which can be deferred without material injury to the institution and the state.—Editor.

BARRY COUNTY HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ADVERTISE

The Barry County Holstein Breeders' Association are carrying out a plan which might well be copied by other local organizations in the state. They carry a "double spread" in each issue of the Barry County Farm Bulletin, which is published monthly and goes to the homes of the greatest number of farmers in the county, giving a Holstein directory and list for the county and listing animals offered for sale by the breeders. Holstein pictures and news notes make up the balance of the space. This keeps Holsteins before the Barry County farmers all the time and around 20 of them started in the Holstein business in 1920.

— Clip This Coupon and Help Save a Child From Starvation —

EDITOR BUSINESS FARMER,
MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.

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

Signed

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Thoroughbred Sable and White Collie Puppies, bred from farm trained stock that are natural heel drivers with plenty of grit. Pedigrees furnished. Fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for quick sale. Send check in first letter. All stock guaranteed.

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Dr. W. Austin Ewalt
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FOR RESULTS!

PUT YOUR LIVESTOCK AD IN

M. B. F's. BREEDERS DIRECTORY



County Crop Reports

AVERAGE MICHIGAN PRICES

Special crop correspondents report the prices paid farmers during the week ending January 22 as follows:

WHEAT: Average, \$1.67; highest, Flint \$1.85; lowest, Cadillac, \$1.54. CORN: Average, \$2.25; highest, Gladwin, \$1.10; lowest, Flint, 72c. OATS: Average, 42 2-3c; highest, Lakeview 55c; lowest, Gladwin and Flint, 36c. RYE: Average, \$1.42; highest, Flint, \$1.50; lowest, Williamsburg, \$1.25. BEANS: Average, per cwt., \$3.30; highest, Flint and Cadillac, \$3.50; lowest, Lakeview, \$3.00. POTATOES: Average, per cwt., 69c; highest, Flint, \$1.00; lowest, Williamsburg, 50c. BUTTER: Average, 45c; highest, Flint, 55c; lowest, Midland 40c. EGGS: Average, 57c; highest, Flint, 70c; lowest, Midland, 50c. BEEF COWS: Average, 4 1-3c; highest, Williamston, 6c; lowest, Lakeview 3c. HOGS: Average, live weight, 9 2-3c; highest, Cadillac, 12c; lowest, Lakeview, 8c.

GENESEE—We are having warm weather again now, after three days of real winter weather. The roads were frozen and in good shape for travel during the fore part of the week but now they are in bad shape and are getting worse every day. Farmers have been working up wood, hauling manure and doing road work. The lakes were frozen over and the ice was about eight inches thick before this warm spell but now the lakes are thawing again and it looks doubtful if we get out ice houses filled. Farmers are selling apples, potatoes, some hay and livestock. They are not buying very much of anything except small quantities of coal, feed and flour. Several farms are for sale and more will be listed before summer, as several farmers intend to quit and try something else if they can sell their farms.—C. W. S., Fenton, January 21.

MIDLAND—Farmers are cutting and hauling wood. But this sort of activity is not confined to them alone; people from town may be seen with teams hauling loads of poplar poles and pine stumps. The weather at present is as changeable as Mark Twain's famous "New England Weather." Today was like a day in May. The snow has disappeared, but it is raining this evening. No auctions are being held and no building being done. Her Majesty, the hen, is beginning to attract her full share of attention. Eggs are going to market very steadily, so steady, in fact that the price has dropped to 50c per dozen. However, we are fortunate to receive even that much when the prices of other things show such enormous decreases.—C. L. H., Midland, Jan. 21.

INGHAM—Very open weather. No frost in the ground. The cross-roads are quite bad to travel on. The Bay City Coal Co. is leasing farm rights for testing for coal. They are drilling test wells in several places here with good prospects of finding paying coal. Quite a lot of stock is being shipped from here. One car of heavy horses was shipped to Boston this week. Not much grain coming in. A little hay is being shipped. Some call for farms, but there are many of them on the market. Some farmers are getting ready for spring work.—C. I. M., Williamston, Jan. 22.

CALHOUN—Farmers are doing chores, cutting wood and some are building up fences. They can do most anything they have to do as the weather is fine with no frost in the ground. The soil is in good shape and crops are not looking bad. Lots of hay, straw and oats going to town, and some apples but not many potatoes. There are some sales and cows and horses are selling low, but other things not so bad.—C. E. B., Battle Creek, Jan. 21.

WEXFORD—Last Sunday was awful stormy and Wednesday was another bad one, but it warmed up in the evening and the snow melted quite lively so that the hills are bare once more. S. H. Slagle and wife are the proud parents of an eight-pound girl which came to bless their home Thursday morning the 20th, at 2 o'clock. It was an early bird.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Jan. 20.

GRAND TRAVERSE—We are having great winter weather; rained hard last night and took nearly all the snow. We have scarcely had a bit of good sleighing this winter. Farmers are cutting wood, threshing beans and doing their chores. Prices are so low that little is being sold. The R. F. D. man goes one day in the cutter and the next in the buggy.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Jan. 20.

GLADWIN—The farmers are hauling gravel now. The weather is warm and rainy. The ground is frozen. The farmers are selling grain. Some are hauling hay. Farmers are paying taxes.—F. A. F., Gladwin, Jan. 21.

MONTCALM—The farmers are buzzing wood and hauling gravel. Some farmers are selling potatoes and some of them are holding potatoes for higher prices. The weather is rainy and foggy, but not cold. Ground thawed out so that farmers can plow. No auction sales just now around here. The roads are very muddy.—G. B. W., Lakeview, Jan. 21.

Notice to Farmers!

I own more Belgian and Percheron Stallions than any man in Michigan, including International and State Fair prize winners, and put them out on my breeding share plan. Have placed over one hundred head in this state. If your locality needs a good draft stallion or Short Horn bull, let me hear from you.

FRED G. STEVENS
Breckenridge, Mich.

Belgian and Percheron Horses
and Short Horn Cattle

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START YOUR AD IN M. B. F. NOW!

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Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 15 lines or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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DAY OLD CHICKS

It will pay you in selecting chicks for the coming season to consider the quality of our Pure Bred Practical Poultry. We will send you our new spring catalog, which explains this breeding. Also the Catalog tells how to breed your chicks successfully; it describes our High Class Egg Leghorns And All Standard Breeds. Both Chicks and Hatching Eggs from all breeds guaranteed, and delivered post paid.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKRELS, FERRIS strain. Fine big sturdy fellows. The best breeders that money will buy. Only \$3, \$4 \$5 and \$6 each. Guaranteed to please. That's the way I do business. Unrelated blood for old customers.

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GRABOWSKA S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKRELS for sale, only \$2.50 each and up.

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SILVER LACED GOLDEN AND WHITE WY-andottes. Choice Cockerels \$3, \$4 and \$5 ea.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKRELS FROM 200 egg hens or better. May and June hatch.

\$5 to \$8. Eggs \$2 per 15.

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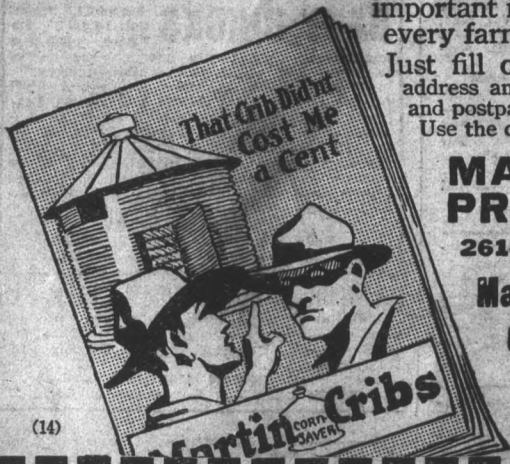
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