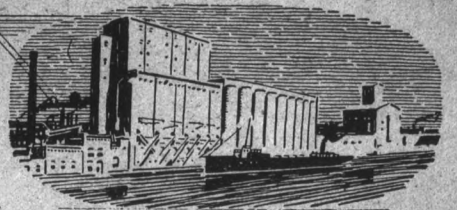


*The Michigan*  
**BUSINESS FARMER**



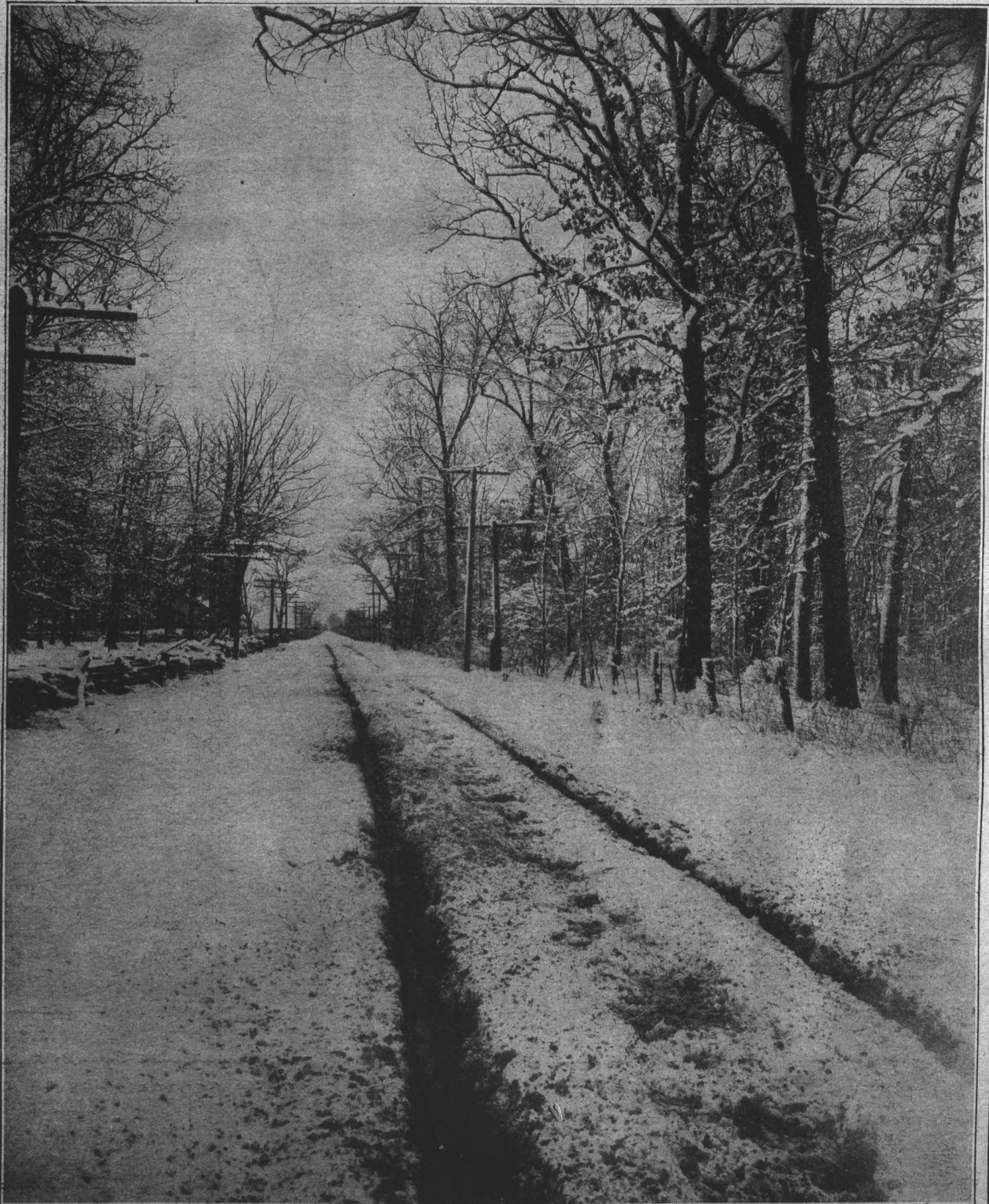
An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 23.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1921.

\$1 PER YEAR.



February.

Read What "Barney" Baruch Discovered When He Looked Into the Farming Business.—Page 4



# Lifting the Lid at Lansing

## THE WOMAN'S PRISON

THE GOOD BOOK says, "By their fruits ye shall know them," and this so-called "Woman's Home and Training School" intended as a place of confinement for such female prisoners as the state is called on to provide a proper place of detention is one sample of the fruitage of that "Real Business Administration" which recently folded its tent like the Arab and silently stole away leaving a deficit of from six to eight millions of dollars as a monument to its "efficiency" and a general public consciousness that its passing justifies general felicitation. The building of a great office building at a time when prices of all things entering into its construction were at the peak is a no less striking example of good sound business judgment than is shown in this woman's prison matter. The state office building is estimated to cost from two to three millions to build and equip and tremendous sums to maintain and it was built to tickle the vanity of that "business administration" and incidentally to house state ad-

ministrative agencies occupying adequate quarters costing less than light, heat and maintenance on the new building would involve if some one had made the state a present of the finished building. In other words the taxpayers have been called on to cough up a big lot of money to build an office building which it costs more to take care of than it did to rent the room it supplants. Great heads! Splendid business achievement!

Leather medals should be struck in commemoration of the event. On a par with this is that other enterprise of monumental asininity, the Okemos woman prison.

Colonel Joseph E. Watson, the intrepid military genius of Bronson, Michigan, admitted leader of the most enthusiastic and efficient group



By SEN. HERBERT F. BAKER

fisherman; who discourses with frequency and with fervid eloquence on the beauty of the scenery and the excellence of the roads of his native state of New Hampshire; who radiates sunshine and optimism whenever he goes, well this Colonel Joe Watson represents Branch county and Milo D. Campbell in the legislature and he has been nosing around this Okemos monument to the afore-said "business administration" and here are some of the things he has found as he sets them up in a recent issue of a local paper:

### \$101,361 Paid Out

"Rep. Watson points out that the total appropriations already made for the institution are \$615,000, of

which \$101,361 in cash had been paid out when he inspected the auditor general's account two days ago. It is understood there are other obligations incurred to date which must be paid. He visited the "site" of the institution near Okemos the other day and found about 100 acres of miserable land, a piece of gravel roadway, a power house partially constructed and a few other minor landmarks. That was all he found.

"When I visited the auditor general's office I learned that the cash balance unexpended by the board of the \$615,000 already placed at its disposal amounts to \$513,639," said Mr. Watson. "By abolishing the institution the larger part of the remaining \$513,639 can be saved and what is out there near Okemos can be sold for something."

"In addition to the \$615,000 already appropriated and paid into the state treasury by the taxpayers, the board of control of this institution is asking the present legislature to appropriate \$830,535.26 more for the next two years, making the total reach \$1,445,535.26."

### \$23,000 in 12 Years

"Of the sum total more than \$1,250,000 would be put into buildings, equipment, and the 100 acres of land. The institution was created to take care of the women over the state sentenced to prison for violations of law. The Detroit house of correction has been and is now taking them for the state. The average number of these women is not more than 65 to 70 and in the past 12 years they have cost the state a little more than \$23,000."

"In event the Detroit house of correction should no longer desire to take these women, or there are objections to confining them in that place, then it is shown that a suitable building may be erected at Adrian in connection with the Industrial Home for Girls. While kept separate, it is said that the one management, present heating and lighting plant and other overhead charges and expenses would not be materially increased. The arrangement of the buildings at the girls' home would permit placing this new structure in a desirable location there."

I am not bringing this to the attention of M. B. F.'s readers with the expectation that any immediate results will follow their acquisition of this information except perhaps, to make them in future primary campaigns a little more shy of so-called "business" candidates. Experience has usually taught that these "business" candidates when elected, were doing "business" for the other fellow and that the farmer who had the temerity to open his beak was promptly advised to "go home and slop the hogs."

Would the M. B. F. readers like to know what their legislature has been doing since my last letter was written? Well that is a real conundrum. However, those who remember "what Paddy shot at" have the correct answer to the query. That dear old junket at this writing, still holds the boards.

The excellent service rendered by the press agent of the State Constabulary is evidenced by the fact that one of their men went into Macomb county and seized ONE still and got a half column of lurid publicity while one of the drug and food inspectors, with none of the cossack trappings, went into the same county and in forty-three days seized forty-six stills and never blew his horn once.

### FARM BUREAU NOTES

The annual meeting of the delegates of the Michigan Farm Bureau will have been held by the time this edition of M. B. F. reaches its readers and many matters of vital importance.

(Continued on page 9)

## TITAN 10-20

THIS practical favorite among tractors has long aided industriously in the cause of good American farming and it has gained as great a popularity across boundaries and oceans as well. Since the first Titan went out to the fields five years ago, the farming world has invested over seventy million dollars in Titan 10-20 Tractors. No other 3-plow tractor has approached such a record as this.

Titans at this writing are delivering reliable horse power at drawbar and belt for many thousands of owners who are done with uncertainties and who know that quality is but another name for economy.

Entering into 1921, this Company has effected arrangements which include provision for time payment and price reduction guarantees in the sale of its tractors. Prospective Titan owners will be glad to have the assurance of this benefit and safeguard during the present period of uncertainty. Details may be had by application to any International dealer or by letter from the address below.

Farmers who believe in the money value of high standards in agriculture, as this Company believes in manufacturing standards based on quality, will be helping to build higher the achievement of Titan in 1921.

With every Titan 10-20 Tractor purchased from us—cash or liberal terms—between now and May 1, 1921, we will give our written guarantee that if this Company reduces its price on Titan 10-20 Tractors on or before May 1, 1921, we will refund the purchaser the amount of such reduction.

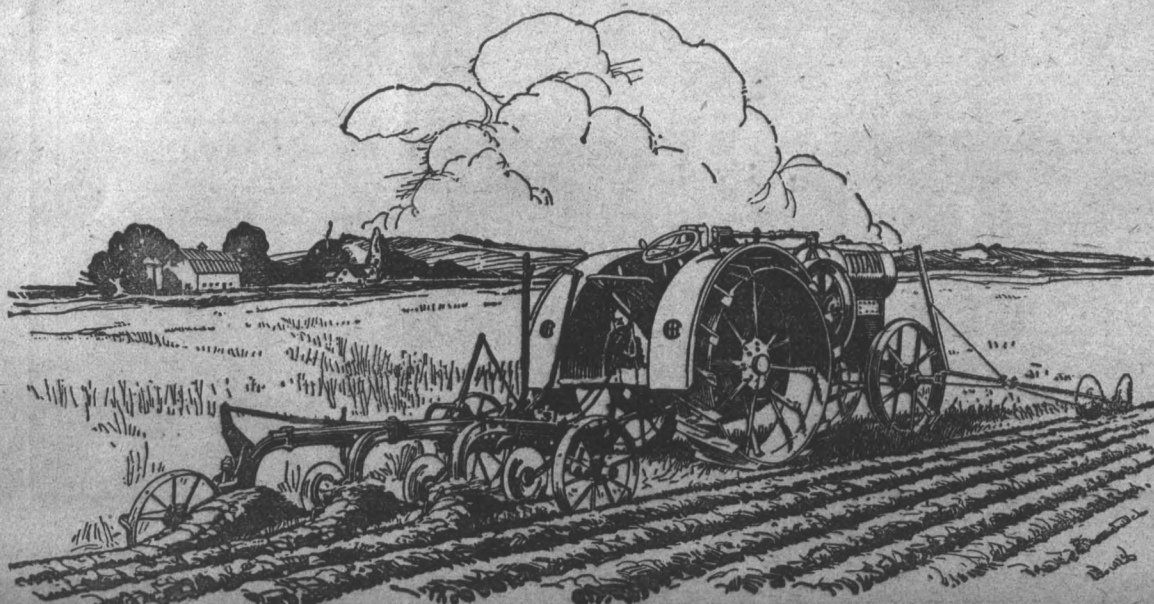
## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA  
(INCORPORATED)

USA

92 BRANCH HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES





## Farm Bureau Nears 100,000 Membership Mark

**AS WE GO to Second Year of Organization Opens With Many Noteworthy Achievements** earlier it would undoubtedly have

press delegates from all but seven of the counties in both peninsulas of Michigan are on their way to Lansing to attend the second annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. They will represent 97,000 farmers who have become members of that organization. The comparison between the Farm Bureau of today with the Farm Bureau of a year ago is a comparison between a giant and a pigmy. One year ago the fifteen delegates who assembled at East Lansing represented but 22,749 members from fifteen counties. Virtually nothing had been accomplished. There was enthusiasm, vision and the spirit of loyalty, but the deeds were to come after. This week there should be from one hundred to two hundred delegates representing nearly every county in Michigan. But better still the convention will have before it a record of things begun, things accomplished and plans for future work which in the aggregate bespeaks a wonderful achievement.

### Membership

As stated before, membership campaigns have been completed in all but seven counties. Three of these, Ontonagon, Mackinac and Keweenaw, are in the upper peninsula. The other four, Oscoda, Iosco, Rosecommon and Bay, are in the lower peninsula. Of the 97,264 members 7,000 are in the upper peninsula. The rapidity with which the Farm Bureau organization has spread over Michigan is truly astounding and not only reflects the capable efforts of the organizers but indicates beyond a doubt that the farmers were simply waiting for some kind of an organization of the nature of the Bureau. The present membership as distributed by counties is shown in the boxing at the bottom of the page.

### Marketing Department

The Farm Bureau, being "organized for business," naturally turned its attention first to business matters. In April the Marketing department was organized with Dorr D. Buell, formerly president of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, as market director, a position which he held until his death in August. A few months later the job was tendered to A. J. Hankins, an experienced dealer in beans and other farm products. This department has been able to make use of warehouse receipts very satisfactorily and a good deal of its business has been financed through them and with the assistance of the county branches with which the Department co-operates.

### Seed Department

The seed department was organized last March. It is in charge of Mr. J. W. Nicholson, who resigned as Prof. of Farm Crops at the

### The Years Record

**DURING THE** past year the Michigan State Farm Bureau has engaged in nine different projects. Some of them have proven most successful; others have been attended with indifferent results. Still others are in the formative stage and will not show results for several months. These projects are as follows:

1. Seed Department. The gross business of this department for the first nine months was \$112,822.21. It is self-supporting.

2. Elevator Exchange. Membership consists of 47 elevators. This department also on paying basis.

3. Purchasing Department. Handled 324 cars of supplies from Nov. 24th to Jan. 22nd.

4. Wool Pool, containing 3,630,834 pounds of wool.

5. Traffic Department. Recognized by railroads as medium of farmer's voice in transportation matters. Many claims are handled.

6. Sugar Beet Department. This department in embryonic stage. Definite plans yet to be formulated.

Forestry Department. To co-operate with states and M. A. C. in general projects of reforestation, and will educate farmers in more profitable utilization of wood lots. Wood pool may be formed by this department.

8. Dairying Department. Also in experimental stage. To work in conjunction with Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n, and other dairy interests.

9. Legislative Department. Keeps track of pending legislation. Sounds out sentiment of farmers on legislative matters. Appears to have good standing with legislature. Results of this department yet to be seen.

M. A. C., to cast his lot with the Bureau. He is a seed expert and has made a remarkable success of his department. We are advised that the business handled through this department has doubled each month since last July. It does a large volume of business in such seeds as clover, timothy, alfalfa, vetch, soy beans, oats, wheat, rye, barley, ensilage and husking corn. The total cash transactions of this department up to January 1 of the current year were \$113,822.21. This department is equipped with two large type seed cleaning machines, a scarifier and a buckhorn removing plant. Seventy-three counties have seed contracts with this department.

### Wool Department

The Farm Bureau wool pool represents the most ambitious project which the Bureau has undertaken. Had it been inaugurated a year

proven a success. But unfortunately the attempt was made at what later proved to be one of the most unfavorable periods in the history of the wool industry. When it was announced that the Bureau would pool the wool of its members it was literally besieged with requests from all over Michigan. So great was the quantity received at its Lansing warehouse that it was found necessary to rent two additional warehouses, one of them in Lansing and one in Grand Rapids. In December, 1920, a total of 3,630,834 pounds had been received; 1,900,260 pounds graded, and of the latter amount 292,676 pounds had been shipped. The pool represents the clips of 18,000 farmers. The total expenses per pound for handling the wool up to Dec. 27, 1920, was 4.16 cents per pound. Efforts are now being made to manufacture the lower grade clips into bed blankets and automobile robes, and the experiment promises to be a success.

In view of the fact that some criticism has been made of the Farm Bureau's wool pool, it is interesting to note that delegates from fifty wool producing counties met recently in Lansing and unanimously approved the further holding of the wool at the discretion of the Bureau, and also unanimously voted to pool the 1921 clip.

Speaking of wool, the following item of news taken from a recent issue of the Wall Street Journal, being the views of a certain Boston financial writer, will be found timely and interesting:

"Present wool situation reminds one of Boston's most prominent wool dealers of the time, some years ago, when the man now known as the 'dean of the Boston wool trade' returned from a trip abroad, and reported that conditions on the continent were about as bad as one could imagine. He said that the mills were all closed, and the warehouses choked with wool. So great was the apparent abundance of wool that much of it was piled in fields, exposed to the weather, for lack of storage facilities. But the dealer points out that the 'dean' overlooked one important feature. The mills did not have any wool in stock. When the demand for goods revived the mills were forced to buy in large quantities and the 'surplus' rapidly disappeared.

"Today the situation is much the same in the United States. A conservative estimate places mill stock of wool at less than a quarter of normal. When the mills start again at anything like their normal capacity it will mean a tremendous demand for raw wool. It is estimated that a certain large group of mills would require a number of million pounds of wool just to thread their machines before a yard of cloth could be turned out."

### Elevator Exchange

Forty-seven co-operative elevators of the state have signed contracts with the Elevator Exchange to handle all (Continued on page 19)

### DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF THE 97,000 MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, FEB. 1st, 1921

Membership of the Mich. State Farm Bureau, Feb. 1, 1921, by Counties, 75 Co. Organizations, 97,000 Members

Alpena .....	912	Cheboygan .....	609	Isabella .....	1,417	Mecosta .....	1,421	Otsego .....	398
Antism .....	818	Charlevoix .....	540	Ingham .....	1,794	Mason .....	1,420	Presque Isle .....	575
Alcona .....	600	Crawford .....	135	Iron .....	287	Menominee .....	1,129	Sanilac .....	3,220
Alger .....	256	Delta .....	1,002	Jackson .....	1,728	Midland .....	1,150	Saginaw .....	2,650
Allegan .....	2,466	Dickinson .....	401	Kent .....	2,050	Manistee .....	1,040	St. Clair .....	2,250
Arenac .....	630	Eaton .....	1,700	Kalamazoo .....	1,673	Missaukee .....	554	St. Joseph .....	1,465
Barry .....	1,480	Emmet .....	685	Kalkaska .....	456	Marquette .....	520	Shiawassee .....	1,700
Baraga .....	340	Genesee .....	1,861	Lapeer .....	2,100	Montmorency .....	356	Schoolcraft .....	277
Berrien .....	3,050	Gd. Traverse .....	885	Livingston .....	1,400	Muskegon .....	948	Tuscola .....	2,390
Branch .....	1,761	Gratiot .....	1,605	Leelanau .....	651	Newaygo .....	967	Van Buren .....	1,696
Benzie .....	634	Gladwin .....	700	Luce .....	187	Oakland .....	2,375	Washtenaw .....	2,200
Calhoun .....	2,282	Gogebic .....	278	Lenawee .....	2,300	Oceana .....	1,740	Wayne .....	1,338
Clinton .....	2,160	Huon .....	3,103	Monroe .....	2,150	Osceola and Lake .....	630	Wexford .....	750
Cass .....	1,509	Hillsdale .....	2,147	Macomb .....	1,532	Ottawa .....	1,685		
Chippewa .....	1,139	Houghton .....	618	Montcalm .....	1,500	Ogemaw .....	675	Total .....	97,264
Clare .....	614	Ionia .....	1,600						



# When Baruch Looked Into Farming Business

**THE** agricultural world was slightly amused a few months ago when it was announced that Bernard Baruch, powerful Wall Street figure, and formerly president of the War Industries Board, would go to Kansas to find out what was "wrong with the farming business." It was not to be supposed that this man of millions, reared in the narrow, selfish, ruthless environs of the world's financial center, would discover anything new about agriculture or if he did discover them, make public the true results of his investigations. But "Barney" fooled them. He went to Kansas. He talked with farmers. He followed the course of their products from the farm to the consumer. He interviewed bankers, elevator owners, transportation heads. He found out that something was wrong with the farming business. He found out what it was, and when he got back to New York he wrote a long letter to the Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, setting forth in detail the results of his findings and his recommendations. The extracts set forth in this article are taken from this letter.

## Producer Must Be on Par With Buyer

The Business Farmer asks its readers to note the striking similarity between what it has had to say many times in the past upon the subjects discussed in the following paragraphs and the Baruch recommendations. The individual, or the organization, or the newspaper that preaches a better way of doing things are often accused of being idealists whose theories will never work out in practice. The Business Farmer was one of the earliest pioneers in advocating certain reforms in the farming business. We have been called agitators, knockers, Bolsheviks, and everything else of an uncomplimentary nature simply because we were not satisfied to leave bad enough alone. But when such practical, prosaic, and reputable men as Baruch publicly announce views identical with our own, we naturally expect that added weight will be given to these theories.

Baruch has found that the farmer would have no very grievous problems if he were only on the same footing with the buyer of his products. That is, if he had the same storage facilities, the same credit, the same sources of market information, etc., many of his problems would automatically disappear. Regarding storage facilities, he says:

"First, (and this is the corner stone of the whole subject matter) I believe that sufficient storage warehouses for cotton, wool and tobacco, or elevators for grain, must be provided at primary points to carry the peak loads in the distribution of the product. These warehouses or elevators should be preferably under private ownership. But if private capital is not forthcoming, they should be under State ownership. But under any condition, they should be under Federal supervision.

"The question as to who should own or build these elevators and warehouses requires some thought. But that adequate warehouses and elevator facilities of the most modern type should be established is beyond question. The very well being and prosperity of the different states and all of their citizens depends upon the proper marketing of their major products. The modern warehouse makes possible the handling of agricultural commodities at reduced costs because of the saving that could be effected in insurance, financing and marketing. It also will play an immensely important part in the development of a practical plan of co-operative marketing.

"When the products are delivered to the ware-

houses or elevators, they should be properly weighed, graded and certified by licensed weighers or graders."

This certification should be so hedged about that underpayment, overcharging and unfair grading will be avoided. It will be the basis of sale, or, in case the producer does not desire to sell, it should be, and could be, made the basis on which he could borrow money until he is ready or willing to sell."

In this connection the reader should be reminded that for a number of years the old line elevator men have argued against the farmer owning storage places in primary markets, on the grounds, that "actual grain is always a bear factor in the market." However, it is dead certain that someone must have grain at the market, so why not the farmer in order that he instead of the professional trader may have the advantage of the occasional "bulges." The same argument applies with equal force to beans, potatoes, apples, cabbage, etc.

## Farmer's Credit Needs

Whenever the farmer complains that money is tight and credit none too good, he is reminded of what a fearful burden the banks have to bear at crop movement times and that they do all they can to finance the farmer. Nevertheless thousands upon thousands of farmers are forced to sell their crops on falling markets in order to liquidate their loans, whilst, to all appearances dealers, jobbers and everybody else between the farmer and the consumer, seem to have no difficulty in getting all the credit they want to hold onto the farmers' crops after they once get their hands on them. Concerning this matter and recommending a new source of credit for the farmer, Baruch says:

"If possible a certain percentage of the credit facilities should be set aside for the movement of the crops. In other words our banking system should be so adjusted that not less than a certain percentage of the credit facilities are held in reserve for the movement of crops. In a way, it is already being done. But the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer each has to bid for his share. Dealers and jobbers usually have little difficulty in securing credit to carry the very crops and products which they have bought from the farmer, who is often unable to obtain credit he needs in order to finance the marketing of his commodities in orderly fashion. At this writing I am not certain whether it is possible and wise to make it mandatory upon the banks to conserve a sufficient portion of their credit during a certain period for financing the movement of crops, or, in other words, give a priority to credit for moving the crops. In fact, many of the best bankers are already doing this voluntarily, recognizing its wisdom, and the obligations of their office. I may add that my personal contact with the bankers of the country convinces me that as a class they feel the responsibility of their calling and its opportunities for constructive service.

**New Agricultural Financing Corps. Required**  
"In connection with the establishment and

operation of the necessary housing facilities, institutions or corporations could be established for purpose of making loans on the warehouse receipts. They should be large enough and so officered that they would gain the confidence of the investing public. Their capital stock should be open to public subscription. They could be made co-operative; but they need not necessarily be so. They could advance money to the individual, just as the banks do now for any time from thirty days up to six months or a year. They would not take the place of the present arrangement wherein the merchant, the banks and the Federal Reserve system finance the marketing of the crop, but would supplement it. The finance corporation would deposit in its treasury in trust the farmers' notes maturing at various dates and secured by the warehouse receipts. It would then issue against the notes bearer certificates, as is now done by the large corporations in the issuance of short time notes, in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. There would be no better short time investment or collateral than these obligations. The present process, wherein the farmer gives his note to the merchant, and the merchant his note to the local bank, and the bank sends it to the Federal Reserve Bank, amounts to practically the same thing. The only difference is that the secured bearer certificates would be in a negotiable form and would attract the private investor. There are large sums of money, even in the locality in which the production of the crop takes place, that would seek investment in small amounts, if it were made easy for investors to buy these negotiable, well-protected instruments. The finance corporation, being responsible for the repayment of the loans, would see to it that they are properly protected at all times."

## Statistics of Demand Are Necessary

One of the most important things for the farmer to know is the total yield of the world's crops and the probable demand for them. The former information he receives in a sort of fragmentary way and is partially guided thereby in the marketing of his crops. But of the demand and the factors that affect demand, he has little if any knowledge. On the other hand the buyers of his products living close to the influences which increase or decrease the prices of farm products are able to foretell with a considerable degree of accuracy what may happen to the price in the immediate future. It has been argued in these columns time and again that the Department of Agriculture should maintain agents all over the world for the purpose of not only gathering crop statistics, but feeling the pulse of the markets, and studying the financial, political and economical conditions which exert an influence upon the demand for farm commodities. Mr.

Baruch stresses this point as follows:

"The government through the Department of Agriculture, now estimates at frequent intervals during the growing season the probable condition of the crops and yield of the different farm products so that everyone knows approximately the amount of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, cotton, etc., that the farmer produces. The buyers and distributors are thus fully informed by the government. The farmer, on the other hand, does not always have the same information regarding the demand for consumption as the buyers and distributors have of the output of the farm. In other words, he is not on an equal footing with the buyer.

"I believe that there should be collected under the Department of Agriculture by the best talent obtainable full information from all the markets of the world, foreign and domestic. This information should be tabulated, summarized, and made available at frequent intervals—daily, semi-weekly or weekly. It should be posted at the post-offices or printed in certain publications so that the producers may be as fully informed regarding the conditions of the selling market as the buyers and distributors (Continued on page 18)



"Barney" Baruch, Wall Street Financier, who wants farming put on same basis as other business.

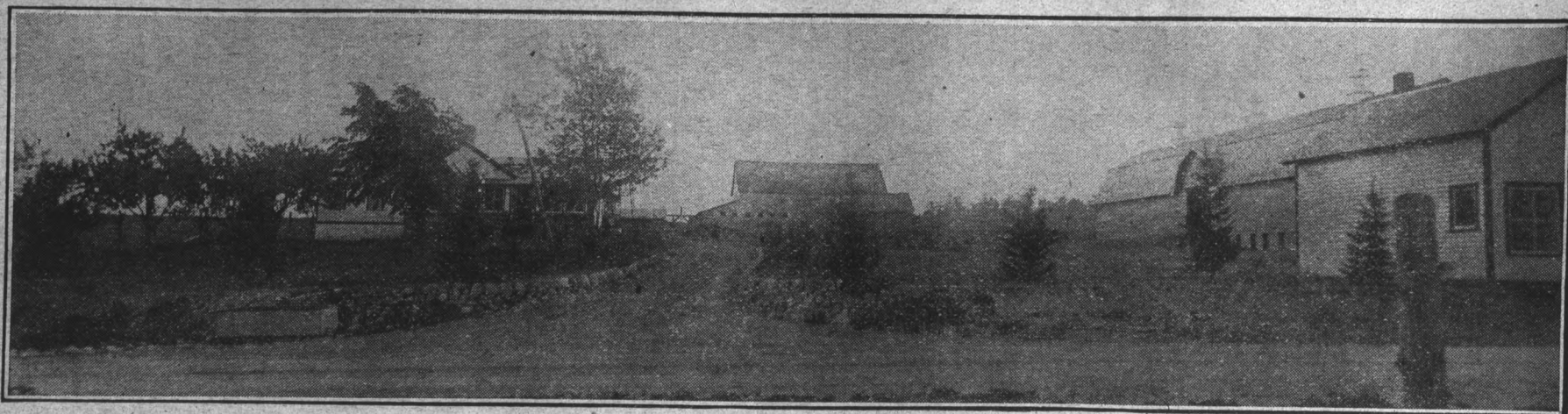
## Baruch Recommends:

- 1st. Adequate, modern storage facilities, publicly or privately owned, under public supervision.
- 2nd. Certification of his products as to grade and amount by licensed graders and weighers.
- 3rd. Use of these certificates as the basis of sales and purchases, as well as the basis of financing.
- 4th. A fair share of the credits of the banking and financial institutions of the country to be reserved during certain periods for crop improvement.
- 5th. All market information to be collected and made available through trained experts by Department of Agriculture, to be of the kind and character now in possession of buyers and consumers of the farmers' products.
- 6th. A new source of credit, the private investor, to be reached through financing corporations who would make loans on warehouse receipts.



# Farm to Consumer is Plan of Cheboygan Firm

Corporation to Own Farms, Cold Storage Plants, Distributing Stations and Retail Food Stores



**I**F THE PLANS of the Producers' & Consumers' Co., of Cheboygan, Mich., are carried out successfully there will no longer be any middlemen between the farmers of Cheboygan county and the consumers of the cities of Michigan. This company has recently been organized with a capital of \$400,000. It owns fourteen farms in Cheboygan county, a cold storage plant, and a creamery. It has just leased a large warehouse in the city of Detroit, and will erect retail stations in the residential sections of that city. Through these various channels, it hopes to market food products direct from the farm to the consumer.

Mr. R. L. Francis, formerly of Detroit, but for the past four years a farmer and stock man of Cheboygan county, is president of the company. At one time he was president of the Central Oil Company which originated the gasoline filling station plan and erected the first station in the country. Mr. Francis has had a long and varied experience in the marketing of oil and petroleum products and the operation of warehouses and retail stations.

The first vice-president of the company is Mr. S. A. Gain of Cheboygan, who has been engaged in the handling of fruit and produce in that city for over 18 years.

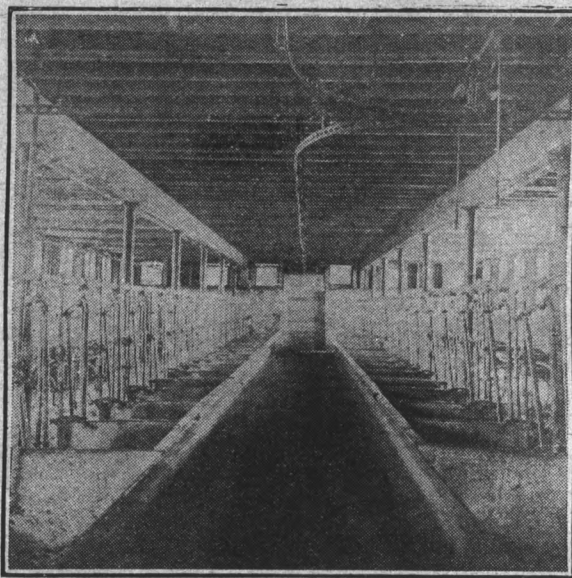
W. L. Burch, president of the Burch Motor Sales Company, of Detroit, is second vice-president.

John A. Owens, one of Cheboygan county's most successful farmers, is secretary-treasurer. Mr. Owens served as an officer in the late war, and was manager for a time of the Cheboygan County Co-operative Ass'n.

## Marketing Principle Wrong

In discussing the project, Pres. Francis said:

"After the sale of my business, I purchased farm lands in Cheboygan county and have been operating them for 4 years. Despite any efforts on my part or that of my neighbors, the produce we raised was in a great many cases put on the market at a loss to us. Not because the consumers did not pay enough for it, for in a great many cases they were paying a really handsome price, probably too much; but I believe the present marketing system was and is at fault. For example, what would happen if the Ford Motor Company or any other manufacturing or producing company would produce their goods, ask some buyer what he would give for them, sell at the price they named, this buyer to sell



Above: A view of the buildings on one of the 14 farms owned by the Cheboygan Producers' and Consumers' Company.  
Below: Cattle Stable on one of the farms. All buildings contain the very latest equipment.

to some commission man, who in turn would sell to a wholesaler and then to a retailer, and then to the consumer. Can you imagine Mr. Ford paying dividends to his stockholders or staying in business under such conditions?

## Farming Like Other Businesses

"The business of farming is no different than any other business and must be handled in the same way. That is, to produce the goods as good and as cheaply as possible, to provide warehouses, cold storage plants, creameries, etc., in the producing section; also warehouses and retail selling stations in the cities. Take our cost of producing, overhead cost, plus a reasonable percentage of profit and place a price tag on the goods and we then have farming on a business basis, and the con-

sumer is paying only what the goods cost to produce and market, plus a reasonable profit. I do not believe any fair-minded consumer objects to paying that price. What is objected to, is the present condition. For instance, the farmer in Cheboygan at present receives forty cents a bushel for potatoes, delivered to the car. The freight to Detroit is practically twenty cents, making it sixty cents per bushel on cars in Detroit. After a thorough canvass of the city, we did not find a bushel of potatoes selling for less than a \$1.30 per bushel, and in some cases more. Now, the farmer did not get enough and the consumer paid too much. To correct this, we have organized a stock company, capitalized at \$400,000. This company has purchased land, a cold storage plant, and creamery; have leased a warehouse in Detroit, and will erect retail stations in the residential sections; and will market food products direct from the farm to the consumer.

"This is not a co-operative company. It is a stock company and the stock will be owned both by the producer and the consumer. Therefore, the consumer can by purchasing stock become a producer and any profits made by the company will be paid in dividends on the stock; which I believe is true co-operation."

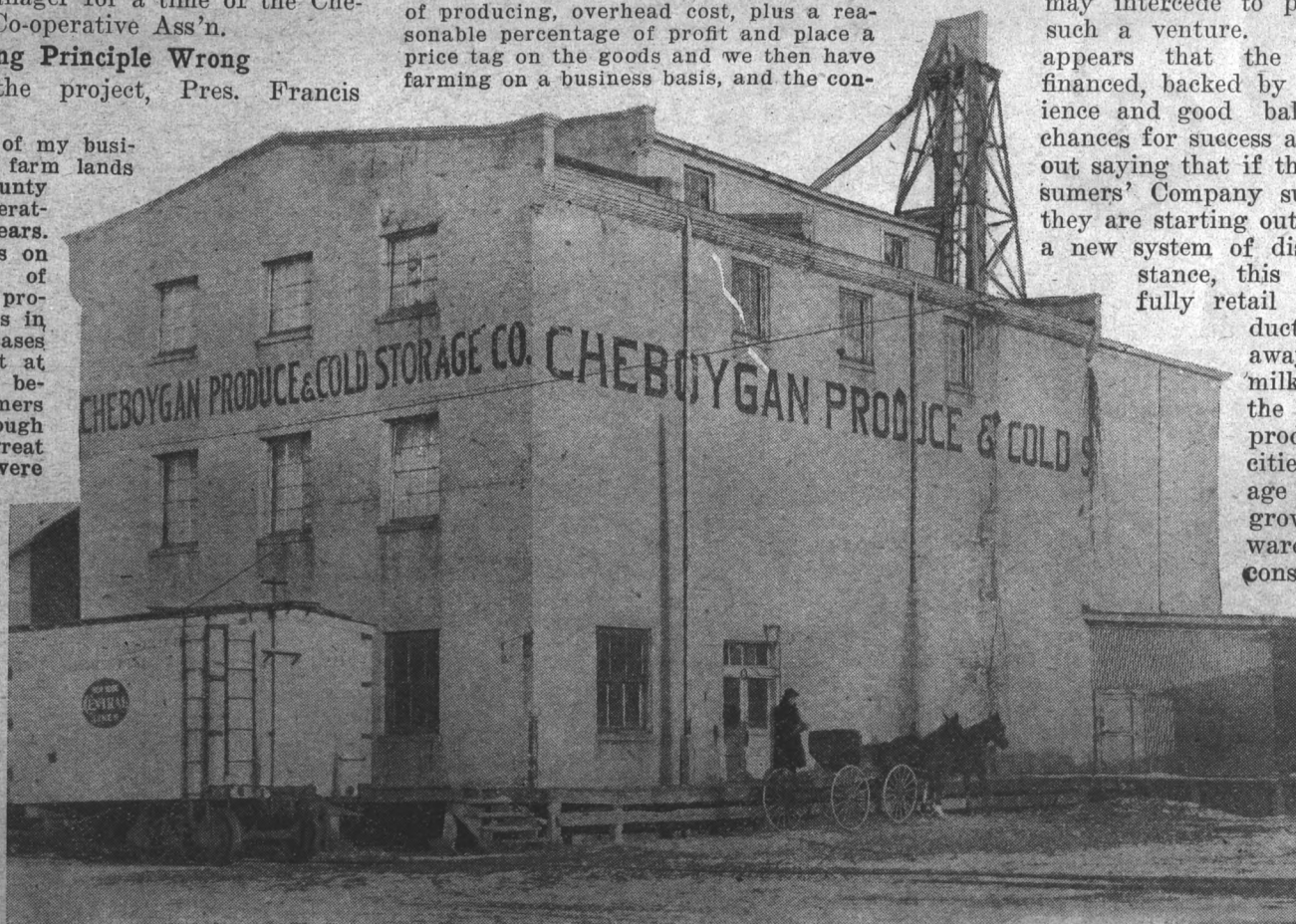
## Will It Succeed?

There is not a farmer in Michigan who will not be interested in this experiment. To eliminate the middleman and save his charges to producer and consumer is an age-old ideal; but thousands of promising efforts directed to that end have signally failed. In the vast majority of cases this has been due to improper financing, or management, and not to any fundamental weakness in the principle itself. To carry out the plans discussed above seems like simplicity itself and it is difficult for one to foresee the obstacles that

may intercede to prevent the success of such a venture. In the above case it appears that the company is solidly financed, backed by men of ability, experience and good balance, and that the chances for success are good. It goes without saying that if the Producers' and Consumers' Company succeed in doing what they are starting out to do, it will usher in a new system of distribution. If, for instance, this company can successfully retail in Detroit, farm products grown 250 miles

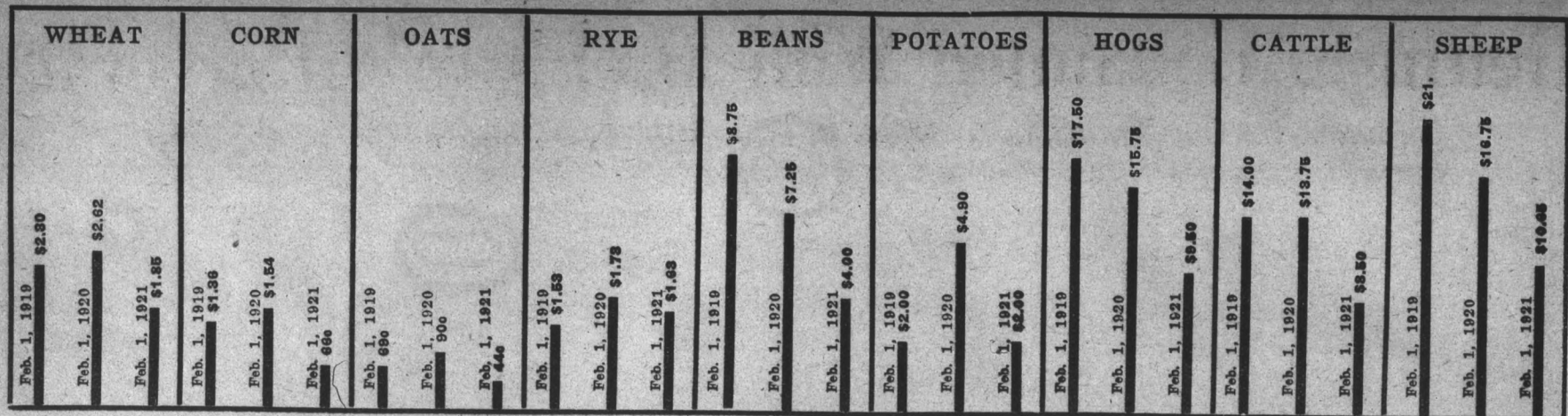
away, it might encourage milk producers to take up the distribution of their product in the principal cities. It might encourage the organized potato growers to build great warehouses in the big consuming centers of the

country, so that they could store their potatoes in the fall and get advantage of the city prices in mid-winter. Once prove that products can be marketed direct from producer to consumer, and a new era of prosperity will dawn for the farmer.



Warehouse and Cold Storage Plant owned by the Producers' and Consumers' Co. It is served by two railroad sidings.





## Declines and Gains in Value of Farm Products

**THE VALUE** of farm crops of 1920 and of the farm animal products and animals sold and slaughtered, as finally determined by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, is \$19,856,000,000 or \$5,105,000,000 below the total of 1919. The drop is almost entirely confined to crops, among which the chief declines in value are: Corn, \$1,662,000,000; cotton lint and seed, \$1,300,000,000; wheat, \$854,000,000; hay, tame and wild, \$325,000,000; tobacco, \$248,000,000; and oats, \$161,000,000.

On the other hand, as many as 10 crops gained in value, chief of which are oranges, with a gain of \$32,000,000, and sugar beets, \$24,000,000. Other items of gain are cabbage, \$11,000,000; cowpeas, \$10,000,000; sorghum cane sold and sirup made, \$7,000,000. Small gains were made by soy beans, sugar-beet seed, maple sugar and sirup, and onions. Apparently, the products of the farm wood lot have gained \$223,000,000 in value in the comparison with 1919.

After offsetting gains against losses, the net crop-value reduction in 1920 below 1919 is \$4,868,000,000, while only \$237,000,000 is found in the total of farm animal products and farm animals sold and slaughtered. The wool decline is as yet unrealized, but it is reckoned at \$37,000,000. Of the animals sold

and slaughtered, the decline for cattle and calves is \$223,000,000, and for swine, \$427,000,000. But on the other side of the account dairy products gained \$311,000,000, and poultry raised and eggs produced, \$160,000,000.

It is the rule that, in the upward and downward movements of prices, farm animals and animal products lag behind crops. So extreme was the lag in the price of animals and animal products in 1920, on account of the extraordinary fall in the prices of crops within a short period of time, that the total crop value of 1920 is reckoned to be only 56 per cent of the total value of all farm products. In the estimates for a long series of years, this is the first crop value estimate that has fallen below 60 per cent of the total of all products.

**S**UCH is the estimate of the Department of Agriculture of the net decline in the value of all products from the peak of 1919. Other authorities place the decline at a much higher figure. Milo Campbell assures us that the total is over six billion and George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York City, in a recent issue of "The Nation's Business" puts the

dollars. Commenting upon this loss Mr. Roberts says:

"The farmers have less control over the value of their products than perhaps any other class. They are not organized in any effective manner to control production or prices; they have to take practically what the competition of the markets give them. \* \* \* I think it is very moderate to say that the prices of farm products have declined 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. It must be remembered also, that what the farmer has to spend shrinks more than his income, because out of the proceeds of his crops he must first pay whatever debts he contracted while making them. What is left over he can spend, but the debts do not shrink with the prices."

Now this is what has happened: A few months ago wheat was selling in the Chicago market at about \$2.75 per bushel, now it is down to about \$1.65; corn was selling in August at \$1.50, now it is down to 68 cents; hogs were selling at \$18 per hundredweight, now down to \$10; oats were selling at 72 cents, now down to 45 cents; cotton was selling in July at 35 to 40 cents per pound, now down to 16 cents; wool was selling a year ago at 60 cents per pound, now 30 cents."

### All Business Disorganized

"This decline in the purchasing power of the farmer throws the industrial situation out of balance and causes a general disorganization. Since every line of production can sell less to the farmer, the purchasing power of all will be effected and they will buy less of each other."

"There is only one remedy. If the prices of all the things that farmers (Continued on page 19)

## Grain Expert Predicts a Scramble for Wheat Before the Next Crop

**W**HEAT PRICES declined very rapidly the past week, showing 20 1-4c under the recent high, but the situation seems to be getting stronger every week and in about a month it is possible that a majority of the trade will be strongly committed to the bull side. The statistical position is very strong. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued some most startling figures (they look very similar to the kind we put out some time ago). They are, of course, highly theoretical and are so designated. It is estimated that the wheat crops of Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, also the countries in the old boundaries of Germany raised 694,000,000 bushels this year, while the rye crop was 341,000,000 bushels. The average consumption of 1909-13 was 1,452,000,000 bushels of wheat and 628,000,000 bushels of rye, indicating theoretical import needs of 758,000,000 bushels wheat and 287,000,000 bushels rye, a total of all bread grains of 1,042,000,000 bushels. It will be noted that nothing is said about the needs of Poland, North Africa, Greece and other countries. To offset this, exporting countries have 728,000,000 bushels wheat and 34,000,000 bushels rye, indicating a shortage of 280,000,000 bushels wheat and rye as compared with the world's theoretical demands.

In this statement it is interesting to note that the Argentine surplus is figured at 147,000,000 bushels, or 27,000,000 bushels in excess of the Argentine government's official estimate, and compares with the trade guess of 93,000,000 bushels which we prefer to accept

**Asserts Grain Slump will be Followed by Strong Bull Market**

By J. RALPH PICKELL

rather than the government returns. As far as the exportable surplus of rye is concerned, the United States has already cleared over 30,000,000 bushels, so there is more or less apparent error in the figures. They are highly theoretical and are simply given to show that were financial conditions normal, the world's requirements would probably exceed the demand. It is this condition that promises to keep the price of wheat materially above a parity with corn for years to come unless Russia settles down and becomes an exporter again. The latter country is not included in the statement regarding exportable surplus. At the very earliest it will be probably two years before Russia can ship in sufficient volume to be a market factor, although the threat of big clearances may hang over the trade. The Canadian wheat crop is officially estimated at 263,000,000 bushels, coinciding with trade estimates, showing 30,000,000 bushels less than the preliminary official returns, and comparing with 193,000,000 bushels harvested last year. I think those figures too high.

Beneficial rains have fallen in India but it remains to be seen whether or not they arrived in time to save the crop. It is officially reported that famine prevails in some sections, and it looks as though part of the large Burma rice crop would be wanted by India before another crop is harvested. Portugal turned the wheat market upside down recently by inquiring for 10,000 tons of wheat for immediate shipment and intimating that 250,

000 tons might be wanted. Now the latter figures around 9,250,000 bus. A month ago official reports showed that 220,000 tons, or 7,350,000 bus. would be required and that a syndicate of bankers had been formed to finance the purchase. It is either wheat or revolution so far as that country is concerned. There are very few statistics available as to Portugal, and many in the trade concluded that 1,000,000 bushels would be a large quantity for that country. However it happens to have around 6,000,000 people and consumes on an average of around 15,000,000 bushels per year. The Portugal crop this season was 5,000,000 bushels. Apparently like all other European countries it has cut its consumptive requirements. Argentina is going to export wheat heavily in the next few weeks and it seems probable that the foreign demand for American grain will fall off. As soon as Argentine has shipped, say 50,000,000 bushels, the world is going to commence to figure out where it can get more wheat and then the scramble will commence. It looks very strongly as though the United States was oversold. Better buy that barrel of flour now and have it on hand. It will come in mighty handy before long. But do not get enthusiastically bullish on wheat for a while yet. Watch crop conditions. If there is any change in your section let us know. To be perfectly frank we look for a big crop scare before long. Hessian fly reports are starting to come from the soft wheat states and from Oklahoma and the latter is also claiming Green bugs. The amount of Winter killing this season will depend on the weather from now on, but it looks like a small loss so far.



# Getting Acquainted With Michigan's University

*Educational and Humanitarian Work of Institution Little Understood or Appreciated*

By THE EDITOR

NEARLY everybody knows that there is a University of Michigan. But what everybody does not know is that it ranks among the leading Universities of the world; that it numbers among its students men and women from every quarter of the globe; that it has graduated thousands who have become leaders in their respective countries in the fields of finance, manufacturing, engineering, medicine, surgery, political economy, law and innumerable other trades and professions; that it has given birth to scientific and medical discoveries which have immeasurably enriched the knowledge of the world; and that in its hospital it has cured thousands deficient in mind, limb and body and saved many of them from immediate or premature death. Indeed, it is truly marvelous what the people of Michigan have contributed to the welfare of humanity through their University at Ann Arbor.

## Take A Stroll With The President

Because the rural folk of Michigan little understand and appreciate the great work which is being carried on by this institution I propose to conduct them through some of the buildings on the campus, over the same route which I personally travelled a couple of weeks ago upon the invitation of and in company with President Burton. You will have to walk fast because the President is a big, active, broad-shouldered, long-legged man who believes that a second lost is gone forever, and wastes no time getting about from one place to another.

## The Museum

We start in at the museum. The building itself is a curiosity, fit to be listed among the exhibits which it houses. Don't be alarmed if the stairs creak and the flooring sags beneath your feet. The President assures us they will stand up a little while longer. We haven't the time to examine all the interesting exhibits except to note that they are very rare and valuable. They have been gathered from all parts of the world. Some of those antiques the British museum would pay a fortune to possess. But they belong to Michigan. The entire collection is worth in excess of two million dollars. Pretty valuable property to be kept in that old fire trap. Speaking of fire, if you'll look over in that corner you will see a charred case showing where a fire-bug attempted to start a fire a few days before. He has written several black-hand letters to Pres. Burton threatening to "get" the museum yet. They have two watchmen in the building all the time now and hope to catch the fellow. It would be a real blow to the State if the museum should burn. Yes, it ought to be replaced with a fire-proof structure.

## Tappan Hall and the Rhetoric Building

High school teachers are trained in Tappan hall. They didn't have room for all of them on the upper floors so they whitewashed the basement where classes are in session as you enter. There is no ventilation, the light is poor, and the air is damp and chill. No wonder the young men and women sit with their cloaks and furs on. How they can get anything out of the lesson in such surroundings is a mystery.

We next enter the building where the rhetoric classes hold forth. It reminds you of the early fifties, and wears the looks of the condemned. The interior is dim, dull and dingy. The stairs are steep and narrow. It would be a tragedy if a fire should break out while the classes are in session. Let's go! It's a relief to get back in the sunshine.

## The University Hospital

Something fascinating about a hospital, isn't there? You can almost feel the pain

## The Facts About the University

AS MY READERS know the U. of M. has asked for the largest budget in its history. It is the natural inclination of the average citizen to oppose this budget. The general theory is that the University is asking for something which it can get along without. But theories are sometimes wrong. It is better to consider the facts. The facts are, as I have discovered by a personal investigation, that the U. of M. could use \$20,000,000 at once without wasting a cent on non-essentials. It has asked for \$8,400,000 for the next two years. This would mean an additional tax amounting to about \$1 per thousand. It is not the purpose of the accompanying article or those to follow, to argue in favor of the University's budget, but simply to lay the actual facts before my readers. After all these facts are known, we shall then be able to better discuss the merits of the budget.—Editor.

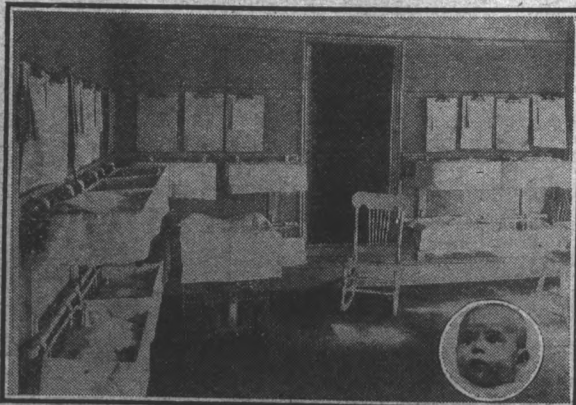
of the bandaged men who are stretched out there in long rows of white cots. The knowledge, too, that death may be hovering nigh some human soul a few feet away gives the heart a strange flutter and sadness. But the firm, quiet demeanor of the white capped nurses will soon reassure you. If you care to you may peer into the operating room. A



These cottages are the maternity "ward" of the University of Michigan. As high as 40 women have been confined in these cottages at one time. The buildings are veritable fire-traps. Note the elaborate precautions that have been taken to expedite escape in case of fire.

man is lying on the operating table while a surgeon prepares his instruments. In an adjoining room a capable young lady is busily engaged at the more or less gruesome task of washing bloody knives, scissors, etc. Dr. Parnall, dean of the hospital, looks at a bulletin board and tells you that four operations have been performed there that morning.

From the operating room we will enter the dining room, not exactly a pleasant transition if one is going to eat right away. Here are a hundred or more of the noble, young women, who nurse the suffering back to health and ease the pain of the dying. Too bad they have to eat in such crowded quarters. How they would appreciate a big, light, airy room in which to relax during the brief lunch period! And we learn, without seeing them, that the rooms in which these "angels of mercy" are obliged to sleep night in and



This room is 15 feet square. Its normal capacity is twenty-two babies, but usually the number occupying it run nearer thirty.

night out, are hardly fit for outcasts. Let alone refined women whose work requires plenty of rest in pleasant surroundings.

But we have to hurry along. We are going to see the crippled children now. There are contagious diseases in this ward so be careful not to touch anything. Your eyes may be dry when you walk in but not for long. You can't look upon those little bodies strapped to boards without wanting to take them in your arms and comfort them. And they are so patient; some of them seem even happy and smile at you shyly when you wave your hand at them. Pres. Burton inquires for little "Frankie," and he is finally located in a wheel chair. The big man leans over and speaks to him and the little chap beams back as though life was nothing but a grand sweet song. But you cannot help but notice that the arms and hands are twisted all out of shape, and wonder what the future holds for the little fellow. You are surprised to learn upon inquiry what a large percentage of these unfortunate children are cured and returned to their homes. A noble work, is it not?

A few turns here and there, down narrow crowded corridors and stairways, and you are soon impressed with the tremendous handicaps under which the hospital is obliged to operate. And to think, over 17,000 persons passed through its doors last year! The mention of fire in this building would send a shudder over you. How could they ever get them all out? You are glad that the new hospital is now under way and you hope that the legislature will appropriate what money is needed to complete it.

## The Maternity Cottages

We are now going to visit the maternity ward where last year 160 babies were helped into the world. This ward was long ago crowded out of the hospital proper into two small buildings which were formerly private dwelling houses. The interne is awaiting your arrival. He takes you first into the obstetrics room. It is about ten feet square. In this box-like room hundreds of the future doctors of Michigan are instructed in the delicate art of midwifery in order that the future generations of the state may be brought into the world in a healthy, normal condition and mothers may be spared unnecessary pain. A smaller room adjoins. Although it is only nine feet square there are three cots in it, all occupied by women who have recently passed through the great experience of child-bearing. Occasionally it is necessary to shove a fourth cot into this room. There is one window, no ventilation. A fine place, indeed, to keep four suffering women from a week to a fortnight!

You climb a narrow stair case, about two feet wide to the upper rooms. In one of these are five women, some cooing to their babies, others waiting to be confined. One of the women has broken her leg while climbing the steep stairs.

And then the babies! Twenty or thirty of them ranging in ages from one day to several weeks. They are grouped in little canvas baskets in a double tier around a room about twelve feet square. Some of them have a contagious rash. They ought to be isolated, but there's no other place to put them so they have to be kept in the same room with the healthy babies. Of course, they all look alike. Suppose the nurses get them mixed! Well, according to the novels that has happened before. One of the nurses lifts the bottom of a blanket and beckons us to look. Sure, that little feller needs a friend, for he has club feet. But, pshaw, that's nothing to worry about. When he gets (Continued on page 18)



# MARKET FLASHES

## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

**N**EWSPAPER reports indicate that the entire country is in the midst of a general business and industrial revival. The army of idle men, the country over, is being rapidly reduced in size by the resumption of manufacturing operations by hundreds of firms. Of chief interest to the people living in the district tributary to the city of Detroit is the announcement that the Ford Motor Co., the Fordson Tractor Co., and the various subsidiary enterprises, which manufacture the parts for the various Ford specialties, will soon be running full blast. Manufacturers of the basic products used in connection with industrial operations, report a marked revival in demand, a fact that indicates that manufacturers, anticipating an early revival in demand for nearly all kinds of manufactured products, are taking advantage of current low price levels to accumulate material for future use.

Manufacturers of pig iron report a dull trade but recent price reductions made by the independent steel manufacturers, are bringing business to these firms and many of them are preparing to resume operations on a moderate scale some time in the month of February. In connection with the dry goods trade many signs of improvement are noted and there is good reason to believe that in this department, at least, the improvement will be much more marked as time goes on and the beginning of the spring season comes nearer to hand. There are many encouraging reports, concerning a revival in the demand for footwear of all kinds. The trade in leather, especially in calfskin and light kips used for uppers for ladies' fancy shoes, is reported to be much more active than during the closing days of 1920. The cotton goods trade is showing a marked activity and it is believed that improvement in this department of the cloth manufacturing business will be cumulative as the winter wanes and the warm days of early spring approach, when the demand for this grade of cloth is more active than at any other season in the year.

The market demand for cotton, wool and hides is improving as a direct result of the increased inquiry for articles that are manufactured from each of these basic materials. There is a conviction abroad in the land that the material needs of the American people, in connection with wearing apparel, were never greater than they are at the present moment; the last mentioned condition being the direct result of the "buyers' strike" undertaken earlier in the season for the express purpose of teaching the profiteers a much needed lesson. The individual needs of a hundred million people, will, sooner or later, be the dominant note in the dry goods, clothing and shoe departments of the trade. Sensational after-holiday clearance sales being made at very low prices are clearing the shelves in the department stores and, incidentally, opening the way for filling with manufacturers and wholesalers, fairly large commitments for spring goods.

An improvement in the demand for manufactured goods is reported from the exclusively agricultural districts of the west and middle west which is largely accounted for by the fact that many farmers have grown tired of holding their products for higher prices and are selling their surplus, paying their overdue notes at the banks and clearing the decks for another season's business. Some of the farmers are beginning to see that the dollar that they get for their products now will purchase twice as much as it would at the beginning of the current month; the realization of the above fact has led to a marked increase in primary receipts of grain and live stock.

The financial situation continues to improve and a wave of invest-

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

**DETROIT**—Wheat and rye weak; other grains expected to develop strength in near future. Potatoes unchanged.

**CHICAGO**—Corn and oat prices too low; advances expected. Wheat unchanged. Cattle steady. Hogs active.

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

ment buying of standard industrials, rails, motor stocks and rural and municipal bonds is sweeping over the country. Call money on the New York Stock Exchange averages around 7 per cent and some important commercial and manufacturing loans have been negotiated at the same reasonable rates of interest. The rapid advance in the value of the English pound sterling and the recent oversubscription of the \$30,000,000 Belgian loan indicate a returning confidence in foreign securities and trade balances. The immediate outlook for cereals and meats, with the possible exception of pork and its products, is not encouraging at this writing, but it is believed that demand will improve, gradually, as idleness gives way before the demands of productive industry.

### WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 1, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.81	1.90	1.82 1/2	
No. 2 White	1.79			
No. 2 Mixed	1.79		1.81 1/2	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
(No. 2 Red) (No. 2 White) (No. 2 Mixed)				
Detroit	2.62	2.60		

The weakness in last week's wheat market was strongly in evidence at the opening of the current week. The decline at Detroit last Monday amounted to 2c and at Chicago it ranged from 2 to 2 3/4 cents. Many dealers are feeling that we have over-sold our wheat to foreigners and that we will have a hard time getting along until the next harvest without importing, but the market is full of bearishness and the price appears to have small chance for increase under present conditions. Two bearish factors in the wheat market are the recent decline of over 6 cents in the Argentine markets and a reduction in prices in England. Friends of a higher market believe Belgium will be in the market this week. Milling demand has begun to make itself felt and bulls are in hope the pressure will continue. This grain market has been discussed by a market expert on page 6 in this issue. He predicts higher prices and tell you why.

### RYE

Europe is well supplied with rye for the present at least, and exporters are not buying which leaves rye in a dull and weak condition as seaboard trade is the backbone of this market.

Rye is declining with other grains and is quoted at Detroit at \$1.53 for No. 2.

### CORN

CORN PER BU., FEB. 1, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.63	.63 1/2	.81 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	.63			
No. 4 Yellow	.60			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
(No. 2 Yell.) (No. 3 Yell.) (No. 4 Yell.)				
Detroit	1.25	1.20		

All last week corn followed the trend of wheat but the opening of the current week found this course grain slightly stronger and prices some higher. Large receipts continue to be a bearish factor on the markets. Chicago received 3,660 cars last week against 891 a year ago. At present domestic shipping demand for cash corn is slow and exporters are not showing interest. It is reported that farmers are buying feed cattle to feed their corn to in hopes of realizing a profit from it in this way. The bears in the market are gradually becoming bulls as the general feeling is that this grain is too low.

### OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 1, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.44	.42 1/2	.53	
No. 3 White	.42 1/2	.39 1/2		
No. 4 White	.39 1/2			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
(No. 2 White) (No. 3 White) (No. 4 White)				
Detroit	.90	.89	.88	

Trading in oats last week at Chicago was featured by free selling by a strong house, presumably for an elevator interest, and this pressure did much in forcing prices lower, the May delivery hitting a new low spot for the season. Added weakness was derived from that in other grains. Shipping business was dull all week. Monday of the current week oats at Chicago advanced with corn but the Detroit market ruled weak. The east which has been an active bidder for oats is out of the market at this writing thus leaving this market without its heaviest buyer. Large receipts are reported. It is expected by many that the breaking up of the roads shortly will cause a reduction in the farm marketing, but there are not many bulls in the coarse grain deal right at present.

### BEANS

Beans are still holding an aggravating position. One day they are strong;

### BEANS PER CWT., FEB. 1, 1921

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	4.00	4.50	4.75
Red Kidneys	9.50	9.00	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
(O. H. P.) (Prime) (Red Kidneys)			
Detroit	7.25		

the next week, but the price still holds steady. Do the same, farmers, and you won't regret it. This market is surely on bottom. It's got to go up before another crop.

### POTATOES

#### SPUDS PER CWT., FEB. 1, 1921

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.25	
Chicago	1.30	1.20
New York		2.10
Pittsburg		1.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	4.90	4.80

There are a lot of discouraged farmers in the country over the slow decline in potato prices. Many farmers are holding their crop believing they will receive a higher price before next harvest. It is said that in some parts of Michigan farmers are getting as low as 30 cents a bushel for their spuds. Potato markets are weak throughout the country at present.

Daniel Dean, potato expert of New York state, speaking before the Mich. Potato Growers' Ass'n this week stated that the Dept. of Agriculture had just announced that there were only 145,000,000 bushels of potatoes in the farmers' hands on January 1st, 1921 as compared with 127,000,000 bushels on January 1st, 1920. Mr. Dean declared that the comparatively small amount yet to be disposed of would mean much higher prices by spring.

This report will be published in detail next week.

### HAY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	22.00 @ 23	21.00 @ 21	20.00 @ 21
Chicago	26.00 @ 27	24.00 @ 25	
New York	30.00 @ 31		25.00 @ 31
Pittsburg	27.00 @ 28	25.50 @ 26	22.00 @ 23
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	30.50 @ 31	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	21.00 @ 22	18.00 @ 19	18.00 @ 19
Chicago	24.00 @ 25	22.00 @ 24	
New York	29.00 @ 31	27.00 @ 30	
Pittsburg	24.50 @ 25	23.50 @ 24	
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	Light Mix.	Clover Mix.	Clover
Detroit	29.50 @ 30	28.50 @ 29	28.50 @ 29

There is an abundant supply of hay and markets are easy. The greater part of the hay consuming season is over and prices are not expected to go higher from now on.

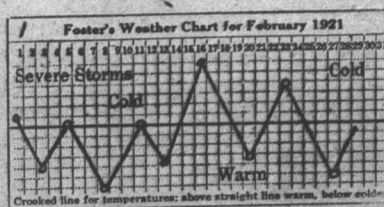
### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The top for choice steers in Chicago broke thru the ten-dollar line on Wednesday of last week for the first time and sold for \$9.90 per cwt. A few extra well finished long yearlings sold for \$10 but this price could not be realized on for any great number. Receipts were 1,500 smaller than those of the previous Wednesday; total for the week up to Wednesday night, Jan. 26, was 10,000 head less than for the same period, the week before. To have selling prices marked down on a market, but poorly supplied with desirable cattle, was indeed a great surprise to shippers, nearly all of whom were expecting to cash in to good advantage as soon as cattle runs began to fall off in number.

The steers that topped the Chicago market on Wednesday of last week weighed 1,250. They brot \$9.90 per cwt. The long yearlings, that topped the market on Wednesday, Jan. 26, were Herefords, averaging 1,040 pounds and as fine as corn would make them. The demand for the common grades of yearling steers, was extremely sluggish and prices were much lower than on the first day of the week. Butchers cattle sold unevenly, some being called steady but the majority of the offerings went at lower prices than those that prevailed on the close of the week before. Cannery and bulls were

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., February 5, 1921.—During the early part of the week centering on Feb. 12, a warm wave averaging lower temperatures than usual, will come out of the land of ice in Winter and mosquitoes in Summer—northern Alaska—and gradually spread southward and eastward till it covers all the land west of meridian 90. It will come at the end of the cold weather predicted for that great section during the week centering on Feb. 6 and will break up that cold spell. It will drift eastward, crossing the conti-

nent in about five days. A storm wave will follow one or two days later and then a cool wave. Following this storm wave will come your opportunity for outdoor affairs and you should make good use of it for two weeks ending about Feb. 26. A tradition among farmers says that February usually — not always — brings a thaw. If it comes this February it will be during the week centering on 17. Those February thaws are not good for Winter grain. Many Winter killings of Winter grain come from such thaws.

Not as much precipitation on the Pacific slope and in the cotton States is expected during February as occurred in December and January. Cold weather will prevail during the last days of February. A very considerable and important change in rainfall will occur in April; it will have great effects on the 1921 crops.

W. T. Foster



called steady. Stockers and feeders were very dull and the commoner kinds were lower than had been the rule of late.

A falling off in arrivals in the leading sheep markets of the country, for the first three days of last week had the effect to stiffen the trade and lend an activity to the demand which it had not known for several days past. Aged ewes held steady in Chicago with a six dollar top; aged wethers sold on the same basis and the top was the same price. The top for yearling wethers was \$9.50. The top for lambs in Chicago on Wednesday of last week was \$11.40; five cars of Colorado lambs averaging around 83 pounds, sold last week for \$11 per cwt. The top for feeding lambs, last week in Chicago, was \$9.75.

#### Live Hogs and Provisions

A lack of activity in the demand for fresh pork and its products combined with generous runs of hogs all round the market circle kept quotations for live hogs fluctuating within narrow limits all last week. The Chicago hog market developed some peculiar symptoms, early last week; the top was only 10 to 20 cents per cwt. lower than the week before but the average was from 40 to 50 cents per cwt. lower. Shippers were poor buyers in Chicago last week; for the cost part, he packers had everything their own way. Chicago packers are chronic bears and they are resorting to every known device to pound down values while they are "annexing" the bulk of the hog crop. Packer buyers are discriminating in favor of 200-pound weights and do not care to look at anything much heavier.

The speculative provision trade continues to fluctuate between narrow limits, nearly everything in the hog department indicating that hogs whether alive or dead, will sell readily within a certain range of price but whenever something is added to selling values, the market immediately becomes very dull and slow. The current hog market is completely under the domination of the packers.

#### Local Market Conditions

Shippers to the Detroit market, when cattle were selling so comparatively low, last spring, thought that the bottom had been reached; they thought that \$12 per cwt. for a high-grade steer was ridiculously low. Now the same steer that brought \$12 per cwt., last spring, sells for \$8.50 to \$9. Tuesday, of last week, was the low day for several years in the cattle trade, the best that could be done for high-grade steers being \$8 per cwt. No feeding cattle are being taken out of the Detroit yards at this time, simply because Michigan farmers have decided to quit the feeding game for the present.

The sheep and lamb market is on the rocks for certain, best lambs being only worth \$8 per cwt. in the Detroit market; common lambs only bring from \$4 to \$7 per cwt.; sheep from \$3 to \$4 and culls as low as \$1.50 per cwt. The Detroit demand for live hogs has been fairly active of late, but prices have been somewhat out of line with other markets, similarly located.

#### DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

The poultry market opened this week lifeless and firm. The receipts were small and so was the early demand. The quiet tone extended to dressed hogs and calves also and prices were unchanged. Eggs are in supply and there is a steady increase in receipts with the promise of lower prices. Consumers are active buyers. Butter demand and supply are well balanced and there is a quiet market and steady tone. Cheese is firm. Apples are plentiful and the market is easy.

CIDER—Sweet, 30-35c per gal.  
POPCORN—Shelled, 6-8 1-2c per lb.  
DRESSED HOGS—Light, 13-14c; heavy, 10-11c per lb.  
DRESSED CALVES—Choice, 18-20c; medium, 15-17c; large coarse, 10-13c lb.  
LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens, large colored 29-30c; Leghorns springs, 24-25c; hens, four pounds 32-33c; five pounds and better, 33-35c; small hens, 30c; old roosters, 20c; ducks, 33c; geese, 27-28c; turkeys, seven pounds and over, 40-42c per lb.  
FURS—Traugott Schmidt & Sons furnish the following quotations: No. 1 skunk, \$3.60; No. 1 Muskrat, \$2.00.

#### LONDON WOOL MARKET

At the wool auction sales in London, Jan. 29, 9,510 bales were offered. There was a spirited demand and the offerings were readily absorbed. Prices were firm. The series of auctions ended, with prices ranging from 10 to 15 per cent below those of December. Punta Arenas wools were 10 per cent down. During the sales home trade bought 54,000 bales, the continent 24,000 and South America 2,500. Forty thousand bales were held over.

Poland is to get more than 35,000 bales of Australian and New Zealand wool under a contract signed with the British director general of raw material. Poland is to give bonds for 1,500,000 pounds as payment to the international committee for relief credits which will finance the purchase. The Polish government has agreed not to requisition the manufactured goods and plans to have most of the cloth held for export trade.

#### HOOVER FUND REACHES \$850.00

THE TOTAL of the contributions made by M. B. F. readers to the Hoover Relief Fund reached on Monday, Jan. 31st, the sum of \$850.05, which amount has been turned over to the proper authorities, and receipt whereof will be acknowledged in these columns next week. We probably won't reach the \$1,000 mark, but anyway we are proud of what our readers have done. Below are the names of those who have contributed during the past week. The final contributions will be published in next week's issue.

I cannot refrain from printing the following which was among the letters we have received from scores of

big-hearted men and women. The writer of the letter enclosed \$20 for the fund:

"I have given to the European Relief Fund, but I feel that I can have no money lying by me which is not being used, while the little ones are crying for bread. This is what is left of my 'chicken money' for the summer and I thought to get some spring things with it but feel it would be almost like using 'blood money.' I thank God for the opportunity and the graciousness which allows me to help."—A Farmer's Wife, Battle Creek.

\$10.00—M. E. Parmalee Hilliards; George H. Kenney, Crosswell; M. H. Winget, Linden.

\$5.00 each—Albert Schell, Eau Claire; C. M. Cartwright, Mendon; C. L. Croup, Ortonville; C. E. Laidlow, Marlette.

\$4.00 each—Fannie Perrin, Paw Paw; Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Heistand, Middleton.

\$3.00—P. Hoppel, Mendon.

\$2.75 each—Alfred Schwanbeck, Fenton; William Shattuck, Fenton.

\$2.50—W. W. Richardson, Byron.

\$2.00 each—George H. Heyd, Tustin; Lavern B. Giddings, Clifford; Charles Hunt, Jonesville, R-2; Joseph Ex. Messick; James Loughlin, Rushton; D. Mosher, Lawrence; Mary A. Holl Hemlock.

\$1.50—Mrs. J. L. Little, Greenville.

\$1.00 each—W. C. Phelps, Rives Junction; Clifford Ward, Leslie; Dexter Richmond, Belding; Floyd Anson Plainwell; Priscilla Alden Haynes, Coldwater; William Cochran, Harbor Beach; Mrs. W. C. Keller, Reading; W. J. Copeland, Williamsburg; Thomas Binnett, Ewart; Mrs. A. C. McLean, Swan Creek; William G. Brown, Mayville; Ellen Nelson; Ashley; E. J. Curle Durand; Mrs. Marshall Baker, Laingsburg; John Ingalls, Millersburg; Nora and Robert Benner, Dansville; Lyle Bowman, Wolverine; William Crook, Morley; Carrie De Verna Tipton; James Cook, Charlevoix; M. Kelghley, Coloma; Elizabeth LaBarre Marcellus; Oscar Pawlly, Port Hope; Mrs. Melvin Stover, Owendale; Alma I. Woodworth, Port Hope; O. N. Chapin, Perrinton; Mrs. George Peterson, Scottville; Mrs. F. Roberts Newburg; Ires G. Sickles, Gaines; Mrs. Little Wheeler Jackson.

Less than \$1—H. B. Martindale, Gaylord; A. Friend, Ellsworth; Mrs. Fred Zimonsko, Mio; George Gracey, Nunica; Frank Galloner, Pinconning; Mrs. Milton Biggers, Crosswell.

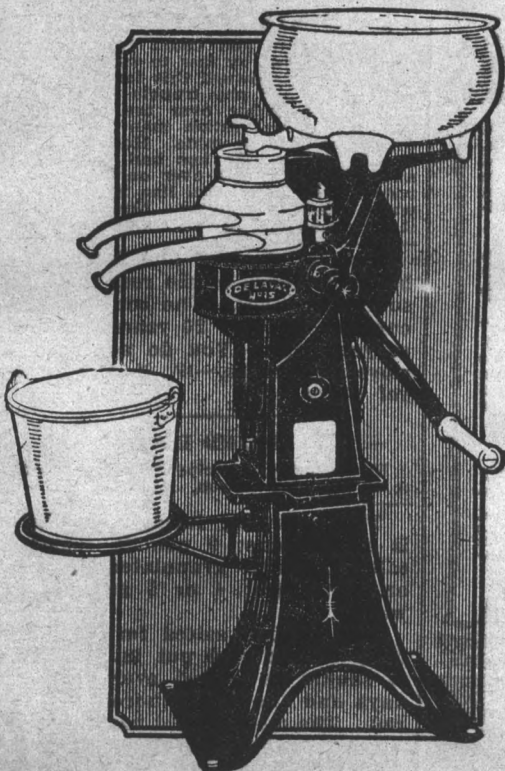
#### LIFTING THE LID AT LANSING

(Continued from page 2)

ance to its members will have been decided. It is to be hoped that among other things its connection with the notorious coalition committee will be made clear. Every real farmer knows that the question of marketing is the real question with him, and he is much more concerned over the prospect under present methods of having his whole fruit crop "stolen" by middlemen than he is over the prospect of a few pockets full being stolen by tourists and resorters. Let the State Farm Bureau make clear whether its endorsement of the million dollar state police was inspired by a bonafide desire to save a few cents worth of apples or was it inspired by that coalition committee in the interest of some of its labor baiting corporation contributors.

The special committee provided for in the resolution submitted by Senator Bouanger to inquire into the activities of Mark McKee's "Community Council" aggregation to which the governor (speaking of the law under which it was organized) referred to as being "vicious," has been appointed and now, possibly, we may learn who is going up and down the state urging commercial and manufacturing organizations; state and local farm organizations; church, Sunday School and temperance organizations to endorse our million dollar standing army of 153 men; who is paying them for that service and whether they are getting more or less than the usual "thirty pieces of silver" for their services.

## 5 CENTS a day invested in a DE LAVAL may save you from 25 cents to \$1.00 a day



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Its cost represents an investment of about 5 cents a day for ten years, including cost of operation and interest on the investment. With simple care it will give good service for 20 to 30 years; it practically never wears out.

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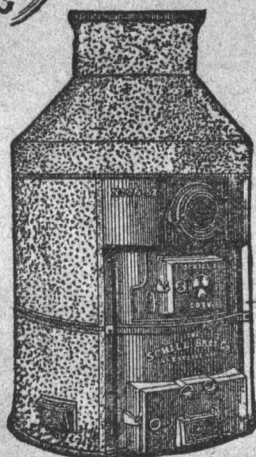
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## Farmers Service Bureau

### CLEANING TILE DRAIN

I have a 4 inch tile drain for cellar and sink, about 4 rods long connecting to 15 inch tile drain. My 4 inch drain has become plugged almost completely; have been using concentrated lye but to no effect. What chemical will clean it out?—W. J. G., Sunfield, Mich.

The stoppage may be in the pipe from the sink to the tile or in the tile itself. If in the pipe it may be due to collections of grease, or accumulations of hair, lint or other articles getting past the sink screen. If in the tile it might be due to the above mentioned causes or to the growth of roots in the tile or from small animals crawling into the tile and not being able to get out.

In case the pipe from the sink to the tile has a trap connection the stoppage is most likely to occur at that point. Usually the obstruction may be removed by removing the screw plug off the trap and removing the accumulation with a wire. Accumulations of grease may often be removed by the use of hot water and caustic soda. However, if the stoppage is complete and it is impossible to use enough caustic soda to clear the pipe and flow out, soap will form in the pipe and a condition worse than the first result. If it is possible to get a small stream thru the pipe this method will be effective.

If live steam is available it is a very effective means of cleaning out grease. Connect a pipe or hose to the steam pipe, insert into the outer end of the pipe and as the grease melts and flows out push the steam pipe in farther.

If water under pressure may be had the following common method may be used. Connect a heavy rubber hose to the water tap, wedge the other end tightly into the drain pipe; the water is then turned on and generally the pressure is sufficient to force the accumulation down the pipe.

In case the stoppage is in the tile and it cannot be removed by a wire or sewer tap the tile will have to be dug up and cleaned.—Floyd E. Fogle, Assistant Professor of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

this question for the past several centuries and I do not know whether they have yet arrived at any satisfactory conclusion. One man's guess is as good as another. Fire is all-consuming. There is no salvage in its wake. Water can wreak enormous damage but it does not always utterly destroy. Something can usually be saved from the wreckage. You can draw your own conclusions.—Editor.

### TITLE TO MONEY IN BANK

If a man's wages and the money he got from his sale of personal property is put in the bank in his wife's name alone, not his, at his death can his children claim any of that money in the bank, this wife being step-mother, and not living in the state? Does a child living with legal adopted parents lose all claim to its parents' property?—A Subscriber of several years, Oscoda, Mich.

The question of the title to the money deposited in the bank would depend upon the facts of each case as to whether the man intended to have the wife have the title. If he did it would be the wife's. From the fact that it was deposited in her name it would require strong and convincing evidence to deprive her of the title. The Supreme Court of Michigan says that an adopted child inherits from both the adopting and natural parents.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### LANDLORD'S SHARE OF NUTS ON FARM

Will you please tell me when a farm is rented the usual way of give half and furnish half, what share of nuts from trees growing on the farm the landlord may expect? Also does the tenant have to gather and hull nuts for the landlord?—E. P. H., Sumner, Mich.

I would be of the opinion that the same rule would apply to nuts as to apples and other fruit on the premises. I am of the opinion that the tenant should prepare them in the usual way which would include the shucking. If the contract calls for a division half and half, I think the nuts should be divided the same way.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### HOMES FOR THE AGED

Some time ago I saw in your paper the names of homes for aged people. Have accidentally lost that copy and would appreciate it if you would print them again.—C. F. G., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

The names of the homes for aged people which we published some time ago are: Home for the Aged, located at Grand Rapids; Old People's Home, located at Muskegon; Old People's Home, South Haven. These homes are open to aged people of 60 years or more and are maintained by individuals, charities and contributions by inmates.—Associate Editor.

### SCHOOL TAXES

We are located in a fractional school district and our farm is separated from the school by the Black River, a good-sized stream, which can only be crossed by horses when the water is low, or when we can cross on the ice. Now, should we be obliged to pay school taxes in this district? We are on the county line between Sanilac and St. Clair with land in both counties. How could we get a bridge?—G. H. S., Jeddo, Mich.

If your county, or rather the county in which the bridge would be located, is under the county road system, you should consult the county road commissioners. Show them the need of the bridge and the number of local tax payers that would be benefitted. If the county does not have county road commissioners then consult the commissioner of highways of the township in which the bridge would be located. You would have to have the approval or recommendation of one of them unless you took it to the town meeting in the spring and secured an appropriation of money from the town to do the building.

You will have to pay school taxes as long as you remain in that school district. If there is another school more convenient for you you should consult the county school commissioner and obtain his advice and assistance, with reference to being transferred to the other district. We have to pay taxes whether we go to school or not.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### MOVING LINE FENCE

I wonder if you could tell me if I could be forced by law to move my line fence? I have owned this farm 20 years have never had any trouble in any way with my neighbor over the line fence, but now a real estate man has bought this farm joining mine. He claims the line is wrong. He has had it surveyed and brings the line over on us about 2 rods for 60 rods. This line has been always where it is today. Now he insists it is wrong.—E. L. Birmingham, Mich.

Long established line fences are better evidence of the real line than surveyor's lines. The continued occupation for over 20 years establishes your title. You do not need to move your fence.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### DRIED BEEF

Please print a recipe for dried beef.—A Subscriber, Gowen, Mich.

The following formula for brine is a good one: 9 pounds common salt; 2 pounds granulated sugar; 3 oz. salt petre; 4 or 5 gallons cold water.

The meat is salted for 24 hours, then washed and put in the brine. It should be turned every 6 to 10 days and the brine thoroughly stirred. The meat should remain in the brine for 50 or 60 days. Hang up to dry for a day or so and then put into the smoke house and smoke for 3 days. A good plan is to smoke on alternate days finishing on the fifth day. Keep the temperature about 80 or 90 degrees F., a little hotter than for hams and bacon. Store the same as hams and bacon.—Coral R. Havens, Food Specialist, Home Economics Extension, M. A. C.

### FIRE OR WATER

I am writing to you to ask you a question. What is the most harmful, fire or water?—J. W. B., Rosebush, Mich.

Firewater, of course. You are giving me credit for an intelligence which I do not possess. Professors and debating teams have argued



## What the Neighbors Say

### A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE

SOME TIME ago THE BUSINESS FARMER published an editorial raising a question as to the motives of the Institute of American Meat Packers, which has been carrying on an extensive campaign of propaganda to curry the public's favor in behalf of the packers. In this editorial the statement was made that a member of the Institute had pleaded guilty to adulteration of grain. To this statement the Institute took exception and several letters were exchanged during the controversy. Thinking our readers might be interested in the explanation given by the Institute, we reprint its last letter as follows:

"I have your letter of December 28, reading as follows:

"It does not make a jot of difference to us whether the Armour & Co. who pleaded guilty to adulteration of grain is the Armour & Co., meat packers, or the Armour & Co., grain dealers, providing the Armour in the case is one and the same individual, which we understand is the case. If it is not, I would be very glad to have you set me right."

"I submit that as a matter of fairness it should make a jot of difference to you whether a member of the Institute of American Meat Packers pleaded guilty to the adulteration of grain or not, since the editorial article in THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER made this assertion in the course of an editorial stating that it had always been in the dark as to the purposes of the Institute and the use of its revenues, but that this mystery had been cleared upon the alleged discovery that one of the leading members of the Institute had pleaded guilty to adulteration of grain and had been fined a thousand dollars."

"I can only reiterate what I have said before, namely, that no member of the Institute has pleaded guilty to adulteration of grain, and that the purposes of the Institute are those stated in its constitution and quoted in a previous letter to you. These are the facts. The editorial in THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER was plainly incorrect."

"As to Armour & Company and the Armour Grain Company, and whether it is from the same Armour that both companies take their titles, I would suggest that you communicate directly with these two companies for such information, if you have further interest in the matter."—W. W. Woods, Director Bureau of Relations, Institute of American Meat Packers.

### GRATIOT SUPERVISORS CON- DEMN BIG BUDGET

I AM SENDING you a copy of resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Gratiot County. Will you please print it in the M. B. F. I think it's about time we were calling a halt somewhere, don't you?—Taxpayer, Gratiot County, Mich.

#### The Resolution

"WHEREAS, The heads of the various state schools and penal institutions and of the various state departments at Lansing have made extravagant and unreasonable demands for appropriations for the years 1921 and 1922, amounting to nearly sixty million dollars, said amount is nearly twice the amount appropriated for the years 1919 and 1920, in which years the state tax was far in excess of any ever levied previously, and

"WHEREAS, The price of farm products has gone down to less than one-half on an average, of what they were two years ago, a great many of the factories of the state are closed, others are running on short time or with reduced forces, and will not be operated again with full forces except at greatly reduced wages; all of which will greatly lower the taxpaying ability of the people of the state. Therefore be it

"RESOLVED, By the Board of Supervisors of Gratiot County, now in session, that we earnestly protest to the State Legislature against making the huge appropriations asked for, as we believe a great many are absolutely unnecessary, and others are uncalled for at this time. And be it further

"RESOLVED, That we are opposed to the reception by the State University at Ann Arbor and the Michigan Agricultural College, of students from other states and countries on the same terms as students from this State are received, while said institutions are not self-supporting, and are asking the legislature to lay heavy burdens of taxation on the people of our own state for their maintenance, for the bare running expenses to say nothing of improvements or enlargements, and be it further

"RESOLVED, That we earnestly urge the members of the State House of Representatives from this county, and the member of the State Senate from this district, to use every means within their power to keep the state tax for the next two years down at least to the level of 1920, as we believe that this constant increase of state tax is more than the taxpayers should be asked to bear, and that it gives encouragement to those

who preach anarchy, and disregard for all organized forms of government, and is thus contrary to the best interest of our state."

Amen! Amen! Some appropriations cannot be cut without endangering the work of the institution, but a lot of them can. Spare the necessary, but take the axe to the excess baggage. And then adopt an income tax and get hold of a few millions that are now escaping their just tribute to the state.—Editor.

### WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE MEAT BUSINESS

A MERCHANT declared since he had been in business he had bought salt pork for \$12 per barrel. And sold a barrel a week. Then some two years ago it cost \$54 per barrel and 25 pounds would last two weeks.

I stepped in a meat market. The phone rang. The young man's father wanted to know if they had any fresh pork. "No we haven't. Our fresh pork is coming from Chicago. We will have some this afternoon."

Think what it would mean should we ship our buzz poles to Chicago pay a return freight plus several middle men's profit. Wouldn't we go light on the wood? I drove up to a market with a load of dressed hogs. A city lady wanted to know if I would sell her one of those hog heads. I replied the hogs were contracted. Thought she could buy one of the butcher. Yes, we trade here and known how he charges. He paid 10c lb. for the hogs and wanted 10c a pound for the head. "You're a good man but that's too much," and she walked out.

The last hogs I tried to sell that man he replied, "My time is too short. I have sold out."

"What are you going to do now?" "Nothing," was the reply, "I've got money enough." My cousin and I backed up to a market at Albion, Mich., with nine dressed hogs or 1,800 pounds of fresh pork. I asked the butcher if they would last him a week and he laughed at me and replied that they had a large trade and would use two such batches a week. We got 20c a pound.

They were selling pork sausage for 30c pound. I figured a 10c profit or \$180 in four days. Others have gone broke in the meat business as it spoils before they can sell it.

Have talked with many shop men and farmers. We think a meat business would reduce the cost of meat about one-third. More meat would be consumed if it didn't cost so much. This would give the farmer a live outlet, something we haven't got now. Stick to the farm. Let's have farmer rights.—H. W. S., Calhoun County.

The same thing is wrong with the meat business as every other business that markets the products of the farm. Too much overhead, too much waste, too much duplication, too many profits. It's the same old story, nothing new about it. What are we doing to remedy it?—Editor.

### GIVE US MORE LIGHT ON THE M. A. C.

IN YOUR issue of Jan. 22, page 4, I note the following: "But it is a well known fact to many, who are familiar with the policies of the College that valuable experiments have been nipped in the bud and utterly unimportant experiments encouraged because of the personal interests of certain members of the board."

This seems a pretty grave charge if true, and libelous if not true.

I am not a muck land farmer, never grew a sugar beet or do not know Mr. Ezra Levin by sight. I am a graduate of the Mich. Agr'l College of nearly 44 years standing and am a farmer. All of which seems sufficient reason for my taking an interest in this particular subject at this particular time, just preceding election of some members of the State Board of Agriculture.

Your forthcoming articles from a prominent Detroit daily may illuminate some of these things, but to many such evidence may be viewed with prejudice. If subordination of truth and fact has been practiced by members of the State Board of Ag-

(Continued on page 18)

### A Cargo of Potash



## Action or Reaction

A private soldier, mustered out at the close of the Civil War, became in turn a farm hand, a tenant, a farmer of his own land, a recognized authority on farm management and farm markets, and finally Governor of a great state in the Central West.

He followed always one fixed principle. He held that the time to expand activities in any direction was when others were beginning to reduce or abandon their interest in that line. He began when others quit.

As long as he lived he put his theory to the test on his own farms and his remarkable success proved its correctness.

Today many farmers are uneasy and are said to be considering giving up the use of commercial fertilizers.

For five years conditions beyond their control have brought about high fertilizer prices and made it necessary to accept fertilizers radically different in composition from those formerly in use.

Is the solution of the trouble to be found in giving up the use of things that have proved profitable in the past or in a careful consideration of the question of the purchase of fertilizers that will be as good as, or better than those formerly used?

There has been a period of Potash Starvation. Now all fertilizer materials are obtainable. Fertilizers high in Potash, 5 to 10 per cent, can be made and if you will insist on buying them you will find that

### Potash Pays

—just as it did before.

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As They Grow Their Fame Grows  
For FIELD TRADE MARK For GARDEN

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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farmers Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5 1921

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

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

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## The Board of Agriculture

TWO NEW members to the Board of Agriculture will have to be named at the state conventions to be held this month. Two years ago the organized farmers had everything their own way at the Republican convention and easily displaced the two machine candidates, neither one of whom were farmers, with a man and a woman of their own selection. The M. A. C. and Michigan agriculture have unmistakably benefitted by the election of Mrs. Dora Stockman and L. Whitney Watkins to the Board of Agriculture. It is to be hoped that the farm organizations will do as well at the coming convention. The places to be filled are now occupied by Mr. W. H. Wallace of the Michigan Sugar Co., and Mr. I. R. Waterbury, business manager of the Michigan Farmer. So far as Mr. Wallace is concerned, he is of a genial personality and capable, but he is scarcely qualified to represent the farmers on this Board. The reasons for this conclusion are too well known to need further discussion. Suffice to say that this sentiment is general among those who have the interests of the College deeply at heart. Mr. Waterbury is a fine man, and we are told has rendered good service on the Board, but it is felt on the part of some that he is ultra conservative and that his place should be taken by someone whose views are slightly more progressive. Both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Waterbury have announced that they will not be candidates to succeed themselves which leaves the field open to the only other two candidates who have yet declared themselves, John Doelle, of Marquette, and C. B. Cook, of Oakland county. It is quite likely that Doelle will be nominated without a struggle because of the desire to give the upper peninsula representation. Whether or not Mr. Cook will have opposition remains to be seen. Certainly no farmer could take objection to his nomination for he is typically representative of the agricultural interests. But if the farmers want C. B. Cook or any other particular man nominated they will have to be on the job, else the "opposition" may slip in a "dark horse" who with the vote of the city delegates might have a walk-away.

## Capital Punishment

DOES MICHIGAN want capital punishment? Whether or no, she is going to have it if certain members of the present legislature have their way. A bill has been introduced to make certain crimes punishable by death, and sentiment among the city members is strong for its adoption.

The only excuse that has ever been offered for capital punishment is that the fear of death is a greater deterrent to crime than life imprisonment. But that theory has been punctured so many times that it will no longer hold water. A century or two ago

England punished two or three hundred kinds of crime by death. There were wholesale hangings. Occasionally an innocent man went to his death. But it didn't stamp out crime and in a few years England tired of legal murders. Today only three crimes in the United Kingdom are punishable by death.

New York sends her murderers to the electric chair. Yet, in no state of the union are there so many horrible crimes committed as in that state. The friends of capital punishment produce figures to show that the number of murders in proportion to the population is less in New York than in other states where capital punishment is not employed. They assume that the death penalty is the reason, yet a score of other factors might be equally responsible for the apparent difference.

How many criminals have explained before the bar of justice, "I would rather be shot than go to prison for life"? And how many doomed to life imprisonment have killed themselves?

Never having committed a murder I am not prepared to say whether the murderer ever hesitates because he is afraid of the consequences of his crime. It is fairly safe to assume that the man who robs or kills expects to get away. He prides himself on his ability to elude the officers of the law. Hence, what cares he what the penalty be? The severer the penalty probably the more desperate chances he will take and not hesitate to kill others who stand in the way of his escape.

The demand for capital punishment in Michigan is the result of the hysteria that has grown out of the crime wave. Five years ago the man who would have dared to suggest such a thing would have brought the whole state down upon his head. Every effort should be made to discourage and punish the taking of human life, but we doubt if the threat of capital punishment will do the business. Before voting to authorize the state of Michigan to take the life of a human being we should consider the matter long and thoughtfully. For as the Detroit News well says, "No matter what new evidence is brought forward; no matter how grievously in error the court may have been; no matter if injustice is proved and the trial is found to have been all wrong, the Governor does not pardon the dead."

## Primary Again in Danger

AT EACH session of the legislature the old political ring has its lobbyists on hand to give the primary law a black eye and restore the old convention system to power. In the present session, Rep. Dewitt of Standish, has taken the role of leader in the onslaught against the primary. This reform has never stood in the favor of those who in the old convention days did the bossing. No man was ever more jealous of his power than the ward heeler who prided himself on his ability to deliver his ward or township or county to anyone upon whom his fancy fell. The primary has shorn him of his power, and it will be in danger of repeal so long as the survivors of the convention system can toddle about on two legs. It would not be a bad idea for the farmers of Dewitt's district to write him a few letters and ask him to "lay off" from the primary law.

## The Common Touch

WOULD not be too wise—so very wise  
That I must sneer at simple songs and  
creeds,  
And let the glare of wisdom blind my eyes  
To humble people and their humble needs.  
I would not care to climb so high that I  
Could never hear the children at their play,  
Could only see the people passing by,  
Yet never hear the cheering words they say.  
I would not know too much—too much to smile,  
At trivial errors of the heart and hand,  
Nor be too proud to play the friend the while,  
Cease to help and know and understand.  
I would not care to sit upon a throne,  
Or build my house upon a mountain-top,  
Where I must dwell in glory all alone  
And never friend come in or poor man stop.  
God grant that I may live upon this earth  
And face the tasks which every morning  
brings,  
And never lose the glory and the worth  
Of humble service and the simple things.  
—By Edgar A. Guest in Cosmopolitan.

## Scattering Seeds

YOU KNOW how the wind scatters the pollen of the flowers, and how when it becomes firmly lodged it often gives birth to new plants far removed from the mother stock? In no better way can I describe the extent to which the seeds of the business principles taught by the Business Farmer have been scattered and taken root. We are publishing a paper primarily for the benefit of Michigan folks, and no effort has been made to extend the circulation outside of Michigan. We are, therefore, surprised and pleased to receive occasionally a friendly letter from some farmer living in a far distant state commending us for our efforts. In a single week's time we have received letters from farmers in California, Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maine, all expressing the writer's appreciation of what we are doing for the farmers. An Iowa reader says: "I wish we had a farm paper in this state which would keep us as well informed as your paper does of what the farm organizations are doing." And a Pennsylvania reader wrote just last week and thanked us for the "practical things" which he and "his neighbors" found in the columns of the M. B. F. And an Ohio reader recently wrote us the following good letter:

"We need you and your paper. Many times a single article is worth more than your paper costs a year, to any wide-awake, thinking farmer. We live in Wood County, which, when the \$10 drive was completed was the banner county in the U. S. in membership in Farm Bureau work. \$10 membership drive on now in four counties and by March 1st every county in Ohio will be organized. Nov. 1st Ohio had 42,000 members. We are with our Michigan neighbors in demanding a square deal, and fair profit for our work. Beet growers are organized and most of the grain is handled by farmers' elevators. County live stock marketing by the farmers organizations is a prominent and paying feature in many counties and more will follow. We know that it hurts some people but farmers are beginning to take care of themselves.—G. W. B., LeMoyne, O.

How and when these men became readers of the M. B. F., we do not know. Their interest in the paper, however, convinces us that the farmers' problems are mutual problems, whether they exist in Michigan, Maine, Louisiana or Washington, and that the farmers of every state are interested in what their brother farmers in every other state are doing.

## Commercialized Surgery

TWO YEARS ago the legislature appropriated a sum of money to begin the construction of a new University Hospital at Ann Arbor which is designed to be one of the finest in the country. The plans call for a ten story fire proof structure, having a housing capacity of one thousand patients. The building overlooks a magnificent vista of hills and woods and nestling farm houses which will afford a delightful picture to the unfortunates who will be confined in the institution from time to time. And the most wonderful thing of all is that any man, woman or child in need of surgical operation may enter there and receive the benefit of the finest skill, equipment and experience which the medical world affords, at no cost at all if they cannot pay it, or at only nominal cost if they can pay.

But in this connection hangs a tale. A couple of weeks ago Pres. Burton invited the doctors of the state to a conference at the University where he announced his program for the new hospital. He made it known that he hoped the services of the institution would be available to all classes of people. Instantly a group of Detroit doctors were on their feet taking exception to his program. They didn't want anyone treated at the new hospital by state surgeons who could afford to go to a private hospital. In other words, as Pres. Burton puts it, "they do not want anyone to enter the hospital unless he can sign a statement that he is a pauper."

The position of the Detroit doctors is clear. They look upon the University hospital and the University surgeons as competitors. They see only the dollar. Their eyes are blind to the needs of suffering humanity except as suffering humanity can afford to pay what the doctors may charge for administering to these



needs. They are prostituting the ethics and high ideals of their profession to commercialism. Granted that the doctors are entitled to what the majority of them charge for their services, it must be conceded that it is a very narrow and selfish viewpoint which would prevent the state from employing its hospital facilities for the benefit of all, in order that a few paltry fees might be secured to the private practitioners. It is said that this group of surgeons is preparing a large slush fund to carry out their opposition to the plans of Pres. Burton. Inasmuch as no class of people are benefitted quite so largely by the University hospital as the farmers of the state, it is suggested that they be prepared to voice their protest against the tactics of these doctors.

#### Too Many Potatoes

IN YEARS of over production one is instinctively reminded of the preacher who petitioned the Lord to send him a "barrel of flour, a barrel of potatoes, a barrel of beans, a barrel of salt, and a barrel of pepper," and then realizing that this was altogether too much "hot stuff," exclaimed, "Oh, h—l, that's too much pepper." The farmer who has grown potatoes this year may well exclaim, as he reviews the official report of the production, "Oh, h—l, that's too many potatoes." And it is. The country can't use them all. Some of them must rot or go to the hogs. The excess represents an economic loss. The farmer spent much money and labor and the soil was robbed of fertility to grow them. And nobody is going to get any benefit from it. When it was announced last fall that the country had produced a bumper crop of potatoes everyone rejoiced but the farmer. The great financial circles hailed the production as a help to prosperity. How could the country suffer depression in the face of such a magnificent production of farm crops. The poor deluded! Last year's potato crop cost the farmer double what he will get out of them. For seventy million more bushels which he grew last year he is going to get at least seventy million dollars less than what he got the year before. The economist who claims there is prosperity for anyone in such a situation as that is either a fool or a lunatic. The country will never suffer from under-production, but over-production never fails to leave thousands of ruined farmers in its wake.

#### Which Do You Prefer?

FARMERS WHO read the daily papers have probably noticed the occasional utterances of Prof. Hobbs of the U. of M., whose hatred for the pacifist is only equalled by his love for the militarist. For months before the United States entered the war Hobbs stormed in print and from the platform against all who hoped to avoid the consequences of war by peaceful means. The war is over; the hatchet has been buried; nations are patching up their gaping wounds and trying again to proceed in peace and harmony; but Hobbs raves on. In a recent issue of the University's daily organ he severely criticized the oratorical association for having, as he charged, signed up a lot of "pacifist" speakers for the ensuing year. During the course of his attack he made some serious charges against Rabbi Stephen Wise of New York City, who is counted as a pretty big man, and who has maintained a consistently pacific but wholly patriotic attitude during the great crisis through which the nation has been passing. The Rabbi appeared in Ann Arbor a few days later and publicly challenged the Professor to prove his charges or submit to a libel suit.

These two men represent two radically different types of mind. The one is thoroughly militaristic in his views. War holds no horror for him. The slightest insult to American citizen or national honor he would immediately and without parley avenge by the sword. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" is a typically Hobbs doctrine. If he had his way the United States would arm

to the teeth and wear a chip on its shoulder defying the rest of the world to knock it off. The other man is a lover of peace. Call him a pacifist if you want to. He would rather right the nation's wrongs across the confer-

### The Week's Editorial

#### WANTED—A BIG MAN

AS THE TIME approaches when Mr. Harding must announce his selection of Cabinet officers, interest centers in the State and Treasury Departments. Little thought is given to that of Labor, except the hope that the selection of a Secretary for the former will satisfy the farmers. Yet there is no department of the government at Washington in which the business of the country is more vitally concerned than this one. Every bank and business house in Wall St. and every transportation company on land or sea, every family that sets a table, will be affected for weal or woe by the selection of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary of Agriculture oversees the biggest business in the country, with the aid of his 21,000 employees, 4,000 of whom are at Washington. Agriculture represents an invested capital of more than \$80,000,000,000. This is equal to all the railroads and manufacturing industries put together, according to a calculation made by the present incumbent. We talk about the great debt we piled up because of the war. The value of the output of this business in one year would almost pay the war debt. In the four crop seasons since Congress declared a state of war existed the output of this industry aggregated \$88,500,000,000. This is more than the entire wealth of Germany in its most prosperous days, before it started on its fearful gamble.

About a year ago Secretary Meredith had occasion to refer to the fact that when the war began this country owed Europe \$500,000,000. Bankers and business men of Wall Street remember that fact. They remember too of the worry it sometimes occasioned business on this side. Since that time agricultural exports have paid the balance thirty times over. From 1914 to the end of the calendar year 1919, agricultural exports amounted to \$13,750,000,000. A conservative estimate for this year would bring the total to \$16,000,000,000. Is there any wonder that American exchange is at such a premium? Can bankers, manufacturers and transportation officials see now that they, in their business, are vitally concerned with agriculture, even if they have never held a plow?

But for the Department of Agriculture we would be facing a food shortage today. Through its work of plant breeding, eradication of insect pests and in other ways the per capita yield of food has been increased so that the production per man and per acre has greatly expanded. It has reclaimed millions of acres of arid land by breeding crops to grow on them, and every year is adding hundreds of millions of bushels to the food supply and untold millions to the national wealth.

These are but a few of the reasons why the biggest man with the proper experience should be given one of the largest jobs in the government service that of Secretary of Agriculture.—Wall Street Journal.

#### Musings of a Plain Farmer

UP AND AT my work as usual. I must hurry this morning as there is a Farm Bureau meeting and pot-luck dinner at the Gleaner hall.

I am hurrying with the stables. Ouch! That yearling always hits me on the knee-cap when she kicks. I won't punish her.

Chores all done and I am off to the meeting. Beautiful roads. Quite a crowd gathered here; strong, sensible-looking men and women.

The ladies announce dinner. Some eats! This is my second piece of that good cake.

The meeting is called to order now and the chairman is introducing the county agent. This county agent is a regular human dreadnaught—or being undersized like myself, a submarine chaser. Hear him talk! This is his third reel on co-operation and he is still going strong. Every person is paying strict attention. He is not saying a word about the production end of it; just marketing. That's good. Production has become an epidemic among farmers. I believe the county agent's office is beginning to function in its proper channels.

The meeting is over and some are placing orders for seeds and fertilizer. Every one has a fixed countenance, some are spitting on their hands, much aroused.

I am on my way home in the flivver much pleased. At length my lonely cottage appears in view.

At the chores. To supper. An evening with the daily paper and Burns.

To bed, much improved mentally.

—A. P. B., Ubly, Mich.

ence table than by plunging the sword into the hearts of its erring neighbors. "Love thy neighbor as thyself, do good to them who spitefully use you," expresses in a few words the philosophy of Rabbi Wise.

Every nation has its Hobbs' and its Stephen Wises. The Hobbs' are the Kaisers, the Junkers, the Huns, the Cossacks. They believe in large standing armies, conquest, aggression. "Might makes right" is their doctrine. They breathe envy, hate, suspicion, violence. "Kill without question or quarter" is their motto. They are the Makers of war. The Wises are the common People. They fight the wars that are instigated by the Hobbs'. They know the cost of war because they always have to pay it. They are against war except as a last resort. They prefer the court of arbitration to the battlefield. They preach love, peace, understanding and charity.

Which do you prefer?

#### Where the Money Goes

THE NATIONAL budget for 1922 has been variously estimated at from four to six billion dollars. If the reader is curious to know how this huge sum is spent he may satisfy his curiosity by examining the following figures:

1922 ESTIMATES UNDER 13 REGULAR SUPPLY BILLS		
	Estimate 1922	Proposed per capita tax
Agriculture .....	\$ 41,989,384.00	\$ .41—0
Legislative and Executive .....	136,452,634.97	1.06—0
Postal Service .....	585,406,902.00	—
Sundry Civil .....	803,446,196.88	3.67—5
Diplomatic .....	11,989,703.67	.11—0
District of Columbia .....	25,039,044.90	.25—0
River and Harbor .....	57,114,915.00	.57—1
Indian .....	11,989,703.67	.11—0
Army .....	692,811,070.20	6.92—8
Naval .....	679,516,731.47	6.79—6
Fortification .....	35,676,533.68	.35—6
Military Academy .....	6,464,632.73	.06—1
Pension .....	265,190,000.00	2.65—1
	\$3,353,080,898.49	\$23.01—2

\* Payable from postal revenues, unless there is a deficit.  
Grand total estimates submitted to Congress, \$4,653,256,753.30.  
Supplemental deficiency and railroad items, not included, will bring estimates above \$5,000,000,000.  
No estimate is included for bonus for government employees. This year, at \$420, the cost is \$35,000,000.  
Interest on the public debt, \$22,650,000.  
Sinking Fund, \$265,754,864.87.

Five items out of the above are for the military. Part of the money is needed to pay for dead horses and the rest to prepare for future wars. The total of the five, to say nothing of the interest on the national debt, which was almost entirely incurred in the recent great war, exceeds the enormous sum of one billion, eight hundred million dollars, or nearly sixty per cent of the total regular supply bills. This represents a cost of \$18 for every inhabitant of the United States. On the other hand, the estimate for agricultural requirements is only 41 cents per person. The cost of a single dreadnaught would almost support the Department of Agriculture. The military program laid out for the coming year would build 50,000 miles of concrete roads. It would pay the cost ten times over of opening up the Great Lakes-to-ocean water way. It would finance enough construction projects to provide work for all the jobless. Spent upon peaceful undertakings the military funds would bring untold economic and moral blessings to the United States. But why go on? These are naught but dreams. With the junkers still in the saddle at Washington, the "irreconcilables" bolder than ever before, great financial powers clamoring for war with Mexico, it is idle to hope that any considerable amount of this money will be saved. Forward with the naval program! On with the projects that lead to war and destruction! Pile up the national debt. The people will pay as they have always paid, for what, in sooth is there aught else for them to do?

Probably not many Americans feel like commending the course taken by the Federal Trade Commission in discrediting American meat packers and, incidentally, greatly injuring our export trade by sending, broadcast, through Europe, form letters containing damaging statements concerning the business methods of the Big Five; one thing is certain, however, had the aforesaid methods been based on the principles taught by the Golden Rule; had they been entirely above criticism, the charges would have fallen flat and no harm would have resulted. The fact that at least a part of the charges made in these circulars were founded on facts that had developed during a recent investigation of Chicago packing-house methods, was what hurt the worst.





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### CLOTHES

SINCE THOMAS Carlyle, the famous English writer published his essay on "clothes" a matter so near our hearts, so closely connected with our pocketbooks and so necessary in this climate; we need none of us, hesitate to discuss the subject.

Every time I go into the city streets where numbers of women pass continuously I am impelled to take my pen in hand and ask you readers of the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, what you think of the way the women of today dress. Two girls walked just ahead of me, one wore silk hose and pumps to keep her feet from the icy walks, the other showed white hose below a dark skirt and a few inches above a pair of galoshes which had plenty of straps on them; only two, however, at the ankle were used, the rest with their accompaniment of cloth flopped helplessly about like so much superfluous harness.

"My word!" said I, "If that is the way they dress their feet what must be inside their heads? It can't be brains and yet go slowly with your criticism I soliloquized, just look back a little it is not so many years since women disguised the forms that nature gave them with the abominable hoop-skirt and bustle, well do I remember seeing older members of our family sail out proudly with billowy forms while I sat at home sadly, as did Cinderella, salt tears coursing down on my scant and youthful knees. Then came the bustle. I can remember when it was a great feat to keep your bustle from looking tipsy and when to sit back comfortably in a chair was an impossibility unless one was absolutely careless of how one was going to look standing up, for either you would have the appearance of a freak of nature, all grown to one side, or the back of your habiliments would look like a deflated balloon. Then comes the hour glass figure with protruding hips and a chest like a pouter-pigeon. What! Shall we criticize ourselves for slippered feet on icy walks, for skirts so narrow that we can not, either with safety or modesty, step upon a car platform? If we could rid ourselves of just a few of these extremes I believe that the clothes of today would be the prettiest, the most comfortable and the most reasonable clothes of any age.

Have we not the normal waist-line, free and easy, the simple waist-mona sleeve, the neck neither cramped with the stiff linen collar or swathed with layers of starched muslin and ribbon nor the skirt which trails its dusty length in country roads or city streets?

We have indeed much to be thankful for and we may thank the woman in business and our athletic girls for a good bit of the reform.

It looks to me as if we might by encouraging modesty and moderation establish for our sex the acme of good dressing.

There are a good many women readers of this paper surely we have some influence. Shall we combine on this matter? Let me hear from you.

### CHOOSING FURNITURE

AS YOU have asked readers of THE BUSINESS FARMER to write you about problems etc., I wish to ask your advice. Am enclosing a picture of a bed. I have one of the same style with straight top instead of being rolled. It is solid walnut, head and foot of one piece. I believe I'll give you its history. It was made from a tree grown on what is now our farm, sawed at a mill then on same farm also home-made but is very well made. As we are planning to remodel our house some so as to have a bedroom downstairs I'll need furniture for it and am undecided as how to do whether to use

this bed and get a dresser to match or get a metal bed and oak dresser. I fear it will be a problem to get a dresser to match in finish, they all seem darker but natural.

The bed just needs a little polish to make it look like new. The head board, is 44 inches, foot board 36 inches high. It belonged to my husband's grandmother so we think it quite nice. Please tell me just what you think, also about what price I will have to pay for dresser.

Most all I've read about are veneer instead of being solid. I also have a small walnut bureau that matches bed but has no mirror and is a little small.

Do you imagine a kitchen about 10 1-2 x 11-8 would be too small? Mine now is large 10 1-2 x 16 ft. and has an east outside door and also one west. If we remodel it will have just the west door and all the light will come from north windows. West door opens into an enclosed porch in winter, screened in summer. I feel now to have a kitchen arranged that way will seem so small and like I would be tucked away in a corner after having it as it is now, but still now,

covered with matting, place it under a window or at the foot of the bed. If your dresser is narrow hang a long mirror beside it. If it is wide and low hang a mirror over it, having it made the same width and framed to match if possible. I have followed the latter course in one of my bedrooms and

Edited by Mrs. Grace Nellis Jenney



### A Woman's Work

By Anne Campbell Stark

A WOMAN'S work means so much more

Than washing the dishes and sweeping the floor  
And cooking the meals and doing the things  
That the daily grind of housework brings.

For a house is not merely a house, you know,  
But a real true home if she makes it so!

For it isn't so much the willing hands  
That attend to all of the work's demands  
But the hand that is soft to the brow of pain

And whose grasp is cheery in sun or rain,  
And the smile that is bright to welcome you

When the twilight whispers your day is through.

A woman's work means her happiness,  
With so many lives to touch and bless,  
With so many childish cares to soothe,  
With so many troubles to iron out smooth  
From her heart of courage her man's made whole

And her patience helps him to gain his goal.

A woman's work means so much more  
Than washing the dishes and sweeping floor.

It means that peace and love are there,  
For a woman's smile will banish care,  
And your house is not merely a house,  
You know,

But a real true home if she makes it so!

It is too large and too many steps from one thing to another. One more question—are plaid skirts to be worn much this spring? I hope you will not be so tired after reading this that you will feel like not answering it. I didn't mean to write a magazine. Thanking you very much for your advice, I am sincerely—Mrs. L. A. Bullard.

Your letter interested me very much. In your place nothing would tempt me to replace the walnut bed with a metal one. The most expensive of the beds that are shown today are made of wood. Yours is a real treasure and to be highly prized. It would be hard to replace it today at any price. If your walnut dresser is small why not purchase a cedar chest or one of those pretty chests

covered with matting, place it under a window or at the foot of the bed. If your dresser is narrow hang a long mirror beside it. If it is wide and low hang a mirror over it, having it made the same width and framed to match if possible. I have followed the latter course in one of my bedrooms and

am much pleased. An oak dresser today can be bought from \$30 up and mostly up for those at \$30 are not very attractive.

Your kitchen would be considered very roomy in a city house or apartment.

It can be made very convenient with careful planning. Have a table hinged on the wall so that it can be dropped. Put narrow shelves over it and your sink, then with a little closet for brooms and a well arranged cupboard you will have every thing well placed and the number of steps much reduced. I have a cupboard plan that is very good. If you wish I will draw a little sketch of it and send it to you. Hoping that my suggestions will be of some use to you I am your interested friend.—Editor.

### MAKING BREAD

AS A SUBSCRIBER and being a young housekeeper I wonder if the editor of this helpful department might publish this and let some of the readers who are especially good bread-makers tell me how they make good bread, going into details as to when they start soaking the yeast cake, when and how they make the yeast and sponge, how to mix the dough into a hard loaf out of the sponge and the amount of ingredients used? I always have poor luck with my bread and it is always late at night when I get it out of the oven, so you see how thankful I'll be to all those who take mercy on me.—Young Housekeeper.

Please come to the rescue and send in some good ones.—Editor.

### TEETH

AS THE good book says "the poor we always have with us," but our teeth just naturally disappear unless we are on the picket-duty pretty constantly; the last statement is mine, but it is just as true. "Cavities ought not to form in well-cared-for teeth, but few teeth are always well-cared-for."

"Have the dentist watch for small cavities. Do not wait for toothache."

"If there is much gold work—crowns, caps, etc.—in the mouth, or many large fillings, have the dentist make sure that there is no infection around or under them. X-ray of such teeth is always a wise measure of precaution."

"If there is persistent fever, rheumatism, joint trouble, stomach trouble, or obscure chronic disease of any kind, have X-rays taken to find out whether abscess of roots is present."

"Don't neglect your teeth. 62 per cent of the men and women whose teeth have been X-rayed at the Life Extension Institute have showed root abscesses! Fully 50 per cent of these did not even suspect the trouble."

"The importance of the mouth as a factor in health is appreciated by the Life Extension Institute, of which Ex-President William H. Taft is chairman. This is a society for the prevention of early death; they have the right idea."

### RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE

NEAR THE end of winter often our palates become tired of the usual dishes. Roasts, fries and stews, and an entire change at least once a week is a good thing.

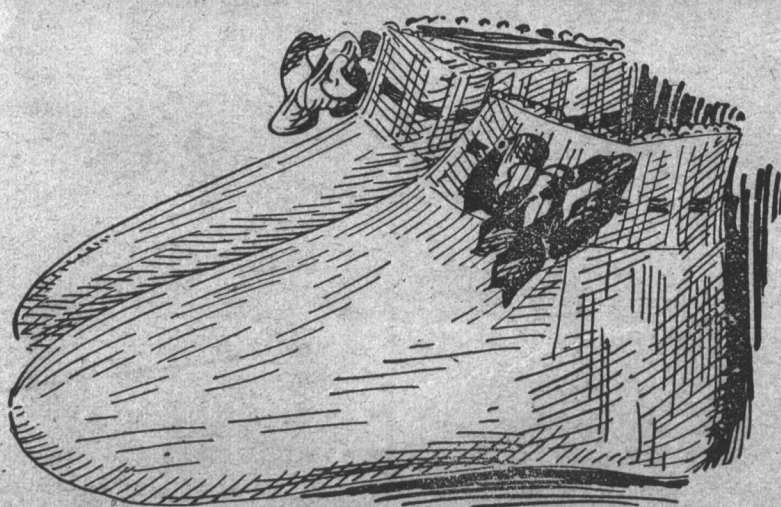
These recipes if followed carefully are very good.

#### Shrimp Wiggle

Into two cups of white sauce stir 2 cans of shrimp. When hot turn the creamed shrimps over 6 or more slices of buttered toast arranged on a plate. Heat and season a can of peas and sprinkle over all.

#### Shrimp

Shrimps should always be rinsed as soon as taken from the can.



### Child's Slippers

K NITTING needles No. 16 are used. Cast on 40 stitches. Knit plain and increase one stitch at each end and every row until there are 60 stitches, knit 5 rows without increasing, decrease one stitch at each end every row until 40 stitches remain. At one end cast on 12 stitches, at the other end decrease one stitch

every row 24 times. Bind off 26 stitches at heel, knit 22 rows, cast on 26 stitches, decrease one stitch every row 24 times, bind off. Sew the slipper at the toe side and heel. Pick up the 16 central stitches at the heel, cast on 24 stitches at each end, knit six rows bind off. Fasten with a button and loop and trim with ribbon



Throw away the liquor. Peas are always nice to serve with any shrimp recipe. Peas also should be well washed.

#### White Sauce

1 tablespoonful butter melted; 1 tablespoonful flour. Stir flour into butter then add slowly 2 cups of milk. Place on stove and stir until it thickens. Season with salt and paprika.

#### Salmon With Peas, Beans or Asparagus

Place 1 can of salmon in hot water and boil 20 minutes. Open can and turn out on a hot platter. Surround the salmon with the vegetable which has been previously heated, drained and seasoned. Serve plain or with the white sauce.

#### Shrimp Fricassee

Rinse thoroughly in cold water 2 cans of shrimp and prepare a cream sauce to which should be added a shake of cayenne. When the sauce is smooth and boiling hot add the shrimp broken a little and a few drops of Worcestershire sauce. Remove from the fire and stir in the well beaten yolk of an egg and sev-

eral spoonfuls of cream. A teaspoonful of lemon juice served on triangles of buttered toast. Serve very hot.

#### Salt Codfish Puff

1 cup codfish picked up in flakes, soak in cold water a few minutes, then add 2 cups of raw potato (heap- ing) cut in small pieces. Cover with boiling water and cook until potatoes are soft. Drain, mash and add 2 teaspoons butter, a little pepper. Beat well, add 4 well beaten eggs. Beat well. Cover the frying pan with bacon or pork fat. Spread the mixture. Cook slowly until a brown crust is formed. Fold over on a hot platter.

#### Smoked Halibut

Smoked halibut is a splendid appetizer, served without any preparation whatever. For Sunday evening lunch it is delicious, cut in small cubes and serve with crackers or buttered toast. Use the thin slices just as they come from the glass jars or cut the chunk halibut into squares.

If your cooked dishes look pretty you may be sure they will taste better and a little good humor is a fine sauce for any dish.

## Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

### JEST ABOUT GIRLS

WE SEE, hear an' read a good deal about girls these days,—how they dress; how they paint, powder and fuss up; how mincin' an' snippy lots of 'em are an' we know that lots of this stuff is true—too true I might say, for I see considerable of it myself—see girls with paint, enough onto 'em to paint a wagon, purty nigh; girls wearin' floppy galoshes or whatever it is they call 'em girls with cootie traps—hair you know, over their ears, hidin' all that's purty about 'em; see girls with dresses cut too high an' with dresses cut too low; see 'em out makin' eyes at the young fellers—throwin' themselves right at 'em almost—yes I see most all kinds of girls an' young women and I also hear what young fellers has to say 'bout girls of this kind an' I'm thinkin' if girls could hear some of the things I hear they would see how silly they are, as seem to be to the unbiased onlooker. Boys make all kinds of fun of the painted an' powdered girls an' of the girls with the floppy galoshes. Such girls makes me think of ol' fashioned brahma hens with feathers on their legs flappin' in the wind—they answer no partic'lar purpose 's I can see but natur put 'em onto the hen and she can't get 'em off. But natur never put floppy galoshes, paint nor powder, cootie traps nor winkey eyes nor out-to-catch-the-boys manners, onto no girl—she puts there things onto her self an' they're not very attractive—not when a young feller decides to pick out one to be his companion through life's journey. When this time comes he wants a girl with good common sense—that is if he's the right kind of a feller himself. He don't want a painted, flippy flappy, shallow pated girl to help make a home and be the mother of his children, not by a long ways he don't. An' he don't have to have 'em either, 'cause there's girls that's different—there's girls that's nice an' sweet an' true; girls that live an' grow to womanhood as natur intended they should; girls that need no paint or powder, no floppy galoshes, short skirts or low necked dresses to make 'em attractive, 'cause natur's done for 'em all that's necessary to be done an' these girls know it an' don't try to improve on natur's work.

Jest last summer I had the pleasure of meetin' two girls like I've jest been describin'—lovely girls they are, an' when I looked at 'em I always thought of apple blossoms,—they were so human, so natural an' cheery, they jest brought sunshine right along with 'em. They wore no war paint, they wore no skimpy skirts nor immodest waists, but they were mighty attractive girls an' they were always pleasant an' nice although the place where I

first saw 'em wasn't the kind of place you most gen'rally find such girls, if you find 'em at all. It wuz in a restaurant an' the uncle of one of these girls wuz owner of the place. The girls came here from near Mason or Leslie or somewhere thereabouts, an' they come on a visit an' to have a good time—bein' jest out of high school, they were havin' a vacation, but they found the uncle short o' help, an', bein' of the helpful kind they both went to work an' say, they sure could work. They were dainty lookin' young misses too—see 'em on the street an' they were dressed nice an' slick an' looked jest fine. Well as I wuz sayin' they went to work, waitin' on the hungry fellers—myself among the rest that patronized the place.

All kinds of laborin' men went there for meals—railroad men, shop men, office workers an' everything an' these girls had a pleasant word for all, not talkative you know, but jest nat'ral an' every body admired 'em for their nice ways an' they wuz respected too, by everybody—why if there had been the least mite of disrespect shown these girls there'd a been a deadly riot right straight from the word go. Food tasted better when served by them two girls an' everybody felt better jest 'cause they wuz there. It didn't make a bit of difference to the girls though—they jest kept their heads an' did their work an' the apple blossom feelin' stayed with us right along an' I got a little bit acquainted with 'em—bein' old I had more privileges, mebber—anyway I used to talk with 'em an' I found out where they lived an' I knew without askin' the kind of mothers they had; there's only one kind of mother can give to the world such girls an' I knew the kind of bringing up they'd had 'cause the mother of 'em had done their work so well.

An' then when I see the flippy-floppy girls—the painted dolls you know, I wonder about their mothers an' I almost know what they must be—fer when all's said an' done, girls generally are jest what their mothers make 'em—and young girls that go 'round the town makin' silly shows of themselves, ain't so much to blame as the mothers that let 'em do it. An' I want to say that while the two girls I've mentioned will be respected wherever they go, the other kind will not always be for by their dress an' by their actions, they invite disrespect an' if they get it who is to blame?

In windin' up this story I jest want to say that the two girls that were so much admired an' respected were farm girls; they grew up in the country that God made for folks to live in an' they are jest as dainty an' refined as any city girl can be an' they are the kind of girls that's worth while, too. Cordially—UNCLE RUBE.

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# The Children's Hour

**DEAR CHILDREN:** What great man's birthday will next Saturday, February the 12th, be? That is right. I knew what you would say. All American boys and girls remember Abraham Lincoln's birthday. When I was a little boy going to the country school, I never tired of reading stories about Lincoln. I thought him to be the greatest man in the history of our wonderful country and grew up with that idea firmly fixed in my mind. Think how he educated himself and from a rail splitter he gradually advanced until he was chosen president of the United States. He was called a very homely man but to me his face was beautiful. Beautiful because it showed so much intelligence and kindness. It is too bad that such a man must die.

Lincoln's saying and stories will live forever. He used to tell a story about his homeliness. One day while walking down the street in an Illinois village he was approached by a Western man who pointed a revolver at him. "What's the matter?" Mr. Lincoln asked.

"Well sir," the stranger answered, "I swore years ago that if I ever met a man homelier than I be I'd shoot him on the spot."

"Shoot away!" said Lincoln. "If I'm any homelier than you, I'd be glad to be shot."

Most school libraries contain at least a volume or two of this man's life and my nieces and nephews will be spending their time to a good advantage if they will read what their school has to offer regarding our great Lincoln.

Lots more letters this week about New Year resolutions and more coming in every day. Sent in yours yet?—UNCLE NED.

## THE LION AND THE MOSQUITOES

**ONCE,** in the forest, there was a great drouth, and many of the little lakes and streams dried up. A Lion, king of the forest, grew thirsty, and, in his voyaging to find water, he came to a deep well which was the home of the Mosquitoes.

"You shall not drink here," said the Mosquitoes. "But if you wish, we will give you a messenger who will show you a small spring which is never dry."

"I am thirsty," answered the Lion, "I will drink here and now."

"You shall not," said the Mosquitoes, "this is our home. Try it as we will fight you."

At that the strong Lion, king of beasts, laughed, and put down his head to drink.

But the Mosquitoes swarmed around him, got in his eyes, his ears, on his tongue and bit him horribly. He fled howling, but clouds of Mosquitoes pursued him until he was miles away. So he got neither a drink from the well, nor did he find the ever-flowing spring, and, some days later, he died of thirst.

Evil comes upon those who refuse to give courtesy for courtesy.



### WHO IS HE?

"We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

(Last Week: Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin.")

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

**Dear Uncle Ned:**—I am a girl eight years old and in the third grade. My papa has a farm of 80 acres. We have two horses, two cows, two pigs, and fifty hens. I have one sister four years old and in the first grade in school. For pets we have two black rabbits; one of them has a little white spot on the tip of its nose, and we named it White-nose, and the other one has white spots on both of its front feet and we named it White-toes. They are very tame. We have a cat and two dogs. I like to read The Children's Hour in the M. B. F.

## The Flying Trapeze

By Shea Hogue

"**I'M WILLIN'** to tackle anything in the arena but that," said the Clown, pointing to two trapeze performers who were rehearsing on their dizzy perches at the very summit of the Big Top. "I can swim like a fish, an' ride like a cowboy, an' play pitch an' toss with any ol' ornery beast that ever got into a cage you bet you! But when it comes to flyin' a couple of hundred feet above ground—well I'll wait till my wings grow for that!"

"It must take a lot of practice," I said.

"A really first class trapeze flyer is made in the cradle," was the answer. "Of course, this family an' that family you see on the bill, ain't all related, but you'll find nine out o' ten come from families o' trapezists. It's a queer life just to train your

muscles and nerves an' your whole life so as to be able to catch on a swingin' stick. A clean-living, quick-thinking group too, trapezists! It's an old circus rule—in an emergency get a trapezist, he'll do more things in half a minute than most folks in half an hour.

"Take that fellow on the high trapeze there. Once when the wild animal tamer was being clawed, he got in an' out of the cage with the man so quick and slick the lions never touched him, saved the tamer's life, too. Another time, when there was a fire, he and a Japanese conjurer got the inflammable stuff out of the way before the fire department reached there, and a circus fire department isn't any slouch. Yes, sree if you want to see human lightnin' in action see a trapezist in a pinch."



very much, and would like to hear from some of the other little girls. My mama has lots of work to do and is studying music. She is learning to play a Hawaiian steel guitar. We have an Edison Diamond Disc phonograph and an organ. We all enjoy music. I think my New Year resolution was a very nice one. It was to help my mama and papa in every way that I could, and to be pleasant about it no matter what it was or how much I wished to pay. So I wash the dishes every day and sweep the floor and iron what clothes I can each week and bring in wood and I can bake pie and cake. I am piecing a quilt now and I can crochet some too. I think my letter is long enough now so good-bye.—Esther Marie Ellis, Gladwin, Mich., R. F. D. 5 Box 48.

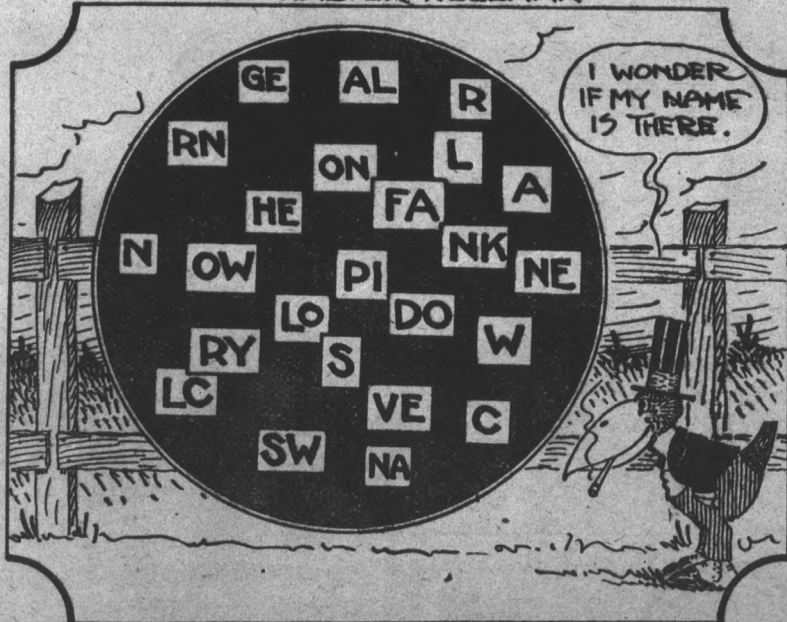
**Dear Uncle Ned:**—I am a girl thirteen years old. My birthday is November the twenty-ninth. I go to school and am in the eighth grade. I have a half a mile to go to school. My teach-

er is Miss Broecker. There are twenty-two in our school. I live on a two hundred and forty-five acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I am going to try for the prize for the New Year resolutions. Mine are: To study as hard as I can in school, and to clean my teeth every morning. I will close hoping to hear from some of the girls and boys. Your friend,—Irene Miller, R. F. D. No. 1 Elba, Mich.

**Dear Uncle Ned:**—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine and we usually have a fuss over which can have it first. We have a farm of 160 acres, and we keep 5 horses and 5 cattle. For pets I have a dog, Flossie, and a pig Mickey. I am in the sixth grade at school and I am 11 years old. My teacher's name is Mrs. E. J. Kelly and I like her fine. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Dorothy Clark, Buchanan, Mich., R-1, Box 166.

## JUMBLED BIRDS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



You can combine the letters and groups of letters in twos, threes, fours, etc. See how many birds' names you can make.

Answer to last week's puzzle: KOKOMO, ANDERSON, LAFAYETTE, ELWOOD.

**Dear Uncle Ned:**—I am a girl eleven years old. My birthday is the 21st of June. I am in the seventh grade at school. I have some New Year's resolutions. They are:

I am going to grow from hour to hour in spirit, soul and mind. I aim to climb from day to day that knowledge I may find. I aim to know the most I can and do the best I know. My thoughts I'll keep on higher ground and not upon the low. I aim to be a child of God. In every path I tread; I'll live a busy upright life and earn my honest bread. So thus I'll strive from year to year to do the best I can; And then my life will be some good, I'll be a friend of man.

I will try to follow this rule. Wishing you and the M. B. F. a prosperous and happy New Year. I remain—Isla Fleck, Carsonville, Mich., R-3.

**Dear Uncle Ned:**—Will you please let me enter your merry circle? I am twelve years old today, but no one has given me a spanking yet, and I will see that no one does. We live on a ninety-two acre farm, with about seventy-five or eighty acres under cultivation. We have six cows, four horses, seven small calves, and four yearlings. For pets we have a dog named Ginger, three cats whose names are Cripple, who has some of her front paw cut off, Spot and Sandy Snow Ball. I am in the sixth grade at school, and my teacher's name is Mrs. Rose Herald. She is the same teacher that my mother went to, and I go to the same school that my father went to. We have to walk three-quarters of a mile to school. I have three sisters, but have no brothers. I wish I did have because Daddy is sick and the doctor just went away.—Marjorie Clark, Ravenna, Mich., R. R. 1.

**Dear Uncle Ned:**—I am a girl 10 years old. I am in the sixth grade at school. My teacher's name is Florence Stammen. I live on a farm of 120 acres of land. We live five miles from our town. I go to school every day. I only have a half a mile to go. I have one brother. He is sixteen years old and his name is Norman. I have one sister, eighteen years old and her name is Olive. I have a pet cat named Tiger. I made some resolutions on New Year's day. One of them is, I will always be true. The next one is, I will go to church every Sunday. The others are, I will be honest, and I will be good. I will close now so good bye, from—Dorothy Dahn, Route 3 Box 83, Imlay City, Mich.

**Dear Uncle Ned:**—I am a girl eleven years old and in the 5th grade at school. I was reading the M. B. F. and I saw you were going to have another contest so thought I would try as I never have before. These are the New Year's resolutions I made. Trying to help by mama and papa all I can; being more interested in my school work; trying to make others happy. In my other letter to you I asked permission to join the "Children's Hour" but not seeing my letter in print thought perhaps you did not get it. So I will ask permission to join your merry circle again. I have been writing to six girls of the M. B. F. and would answer any letter from any of the girls or boys of the M. B. F. Your loving niece—Thelma Woodward, Box No. 62, McBrides, Mich., R. 1.

**Dear Uncle Ned:**—I have written to you before and I am going to write again. The third of this last month was my birthday, and I was nine years old. For my New Year resolutions I began to study and try to pass my grade this year. On Christmas, Santa Claus was good to me and I hope he was to everybody. At our school we learned "The Children's Hour," the same name as our page. I got many letters from children who write to the Gleaner Forum and I have answered them all. I hope some of your little girls and boys will write to me too. Wishing the Michigan Business Farmer good luck, from your niece—Marion Weekes, Lowell, Michigan, Box 36 R. R. 5, care of Wm. Weekes.

**Dear Uncle Ned:**—I am a farmer girl 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a new teacher. Her name is Mrs. Dillingham. My other teacher's name was Miss Loy. She got married Christmas Eve, so we have a new teacher now. I live on a farm of 140 acres. We have 16 cattle, 6 horses, 10 sheep, 60 chickens and 11 pigs. We have 4 cats for pets. I have 3 brothers and 2 sisters. My brothers' names are Milton, Charles and Allen; my sisters are Dorothy and Rita. I like the M. B. F. and papa and mama like it too. Your loving friend—Marie Vernon, New Lothrop, Mich.

**Dear Uncle Ned:**—I was reading the M. B. F. and you said you were going to start a new contest. I thought I would write. I do not expect to get the prize. Since the New Year started I am going to try not to be late for school. I am going to Sunday School every Sunday and get all of my lessons as good as I can.—Elsie Leona Reetz, Rose City, Mich.

**Dear Uncle Ned:**—I am a boy 10 years old. I like to read The Children's Hour and try to make out the puzzles. I am in the 4th grade and I have 5 studies. I should like to see the Doo Dads again. We take the M. B. F.—Howard Crouterfield, Boyne City, Mich., R. 2, Box 111.



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## Agricultural News

### CO-OPERATIVE CANNING

We frequently hear from our "friends" that Co-operative Canning is a failure. In order to help along this kind of propaganda we have taken pains to tabulate the figures of cases packed and the gross value of the goods. These figures cover the operations of the various Co-operative organizations in California beginning with the old Tulare County Growers' Association in 1914, followed by the California Growers' Association in 1915 and including the California Co-operative Canneries operations in 1919 and 1920.

Year	Plants Operated	Cases Packed	Ap'rox'mate Value
1914	1	65,000	\$ 190,000
1915	3	72,000	216,350
1916	3	101,500	329,500
1917	3	313,929	1,569,645
1918*	5	319,000	1,470,000
1919	7	673,365	3,870,426
1920 Est'd 10		965,633	5,869,424

\*1918 peach crop in Southern California extremely short.

It would appear to us that a few years more of this kind of "failure" would put the growers of canning fruits completely out of business. They would then have become the canners of their own fruits. This is the kind of "failure" that increased the production of oranges from 5,000 cars to 50,000 cars, that made Fresno the most prosperous town in the state, that has made Santa Clara Valley orchards worth \$2,000 per acre, and that will find new world markets to take care of the tremendous increase in our canning fruits.—*The Co-operative X-Ray.*

### PRODUCERS SHOULD CONTROL

One of the strongest declarations made by the National Milk Producers' Federation at the recent annual meeting in Chicago set forth that many large milk condensing and manufacturing companies have on remarkably short notice refused to buy milk, thus depriving many farmers of their accustomed market and in many localities of any market, their apparent purpose being to stop the production of condensed milk until their hoarded supply can be disposed of at prices far higher than justified by the present prices of raw milk and sugar, thus at one blow forcing dairy farmers out of business and compelling consumers to pay an unduly high price for condensed milk. Resolutions were adopted declaring that such arbitrary acts by the manufacturing companies but further illustrate the danger incurred by dairy farmers in permitting middlemen to control the agencies and facilities for processing and marketing milk, and that "we urge each member organization to carefully consider the advisability of farmers exercising the right to process and market their own products."—*Northwest Dairyman.*

### BEAN RATE UNREASONABLE

Rates on beans, in carloads, from Pere Marquette stations in Michigan to various destinations, receiving transit service at Toledo, O., were found by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of Chatterton & Son of Toledo vs. Pere Marquette Railway Company et al., to be unreasonable. The rates were found unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded the joint rates contemporaneously in effect plus a transit charge of 1-2c per 100 pounds at Toledo. The complainant is to file a statement with the Commission showing the overcharge on which reparation will be awarded.

### BUTTER IMPORTS

Importation of butter to U. S. from Europe and South America for first 10 months of 1920 was as follows:

January	334,135 lbs.
February	1,095,813 lbs.
March	3,151,640 lbs.
April	5,065,020 lbs.
May	1,710,519 lbs.
June	3,186,559 lbs.
July	8,311,404 lbs.
August	2,737,265 lbs.
September	2,595,024 lbs.
October	2,455,315 lbs.
Total for ten months	30,642,694 lbs.
Total largest previous year	9,519,368 lbs.

**WHAT** you lose thru baking failure must be added to baking costs—it has to be paid for.

Calumet Baking Powder will save you all of that. Because when you use it—there are no failures—no losses. Every baking is sweet and palatable—and stays moist, tender and delicious to the last tasty bite.

That's a big saving—but that isn't all. You save when you buy Calumet and you save when you use it.

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**CALUMET**  
BAKING POWDER  
"BEST BY TEST"



It is reasonable in cost and possesses more than the ordinary leavening strength. You pay less and use less. You get the most in purity, dependability and wholesomeness.

In every way — it is the best way to keep down baking costs. That's what has made it the world's biggest selling baking powder — has kept it the favorite of millions of housewives for more than thirty years.

Pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. instead of 16-oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

### Calumet Sunshine Cake Recipe

1/2 cup of butter,  
1 1/2 cups granulated sugar, 2 1/2 cups flour, 1 cup water, 2 level teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder, 1 teaspoon lemon, yolks of 9 eggs. Then mix in the regular way.

**\$24.95 ON UPWARD TRIAL**  
**American CREAM SEPARATOR**  
FULLY GUARANTEED

A Solid Preparation to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$24.95. Skims warm or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from picture, which shows larger capacity machines. See our plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Bowl sanitary, marvelously cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, write for free catalog and monthly payment plan. Western orders filled from western points. **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** Box 4067, Bainbridge, N. Y.



**RAW FURS**

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

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

*"Keep M. B. F. coming!"*

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

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## Business Farmers' Exchange

**5¢ A WORD PER ISSUE**—3 insertions for 10¢ per word. Farm for sale ads. not accepted for less than 3 times. Twenty words is the minimum accepted for any ad. in this department. Cash should accompany all orders. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands before Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

### FARMS & LANDS

**\$850 SECURES 100 ACRES WITH 8 COWS,** heifer, horse, bull, poultry, vehicles, machinery; 2 miles mfg. town; \$800,000 ft. timber, 800 cords wood, 300-barrel apple orchard, 600 sugar maples; good 8-room house, basement barn; all \$2,200, easy terms. See page 13 FREE Ills. Catalog 1,200 bargains. **STROUT AGENCY,** 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit.

**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.

**160 ACRES, 70 CLEARED, GOOD OR-**chard, five room frame house, frame barn 36x50, good drive well, part not cleared, good pasture, clay loam hardwood soil, one mile to school, six miles to Ewart, on main road, three miles gravel, price \$4,500 with \$700 down. 40 acres, thirty cleared, nearly level, clay loam soil, 5 acres in hardwood timber, 5 acres in lake, land high, dry and well drained, one room frame house, small frame stable, one half mile from good summer resort, lake, four miles to Ewart, close to school, price \$1,500 with \$300 down. Write **W. F. UMPHREY,** Ewart, 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, 19 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 LOCA-**tion and buildings. Spring water, 10 Reg. Jersey cows, \$12,000; \$2,500 cash, balance in 10 years, interest 6 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.

**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-Riehl Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

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

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

**FOR SALE—21 ACRES IMPROVED LAND** in Ray township, Macomb County. Inquire of owner **MRS. O'DELL ARNOLD,** Coleman, Mich.

**80 ACRES WITH PAIR HORSES, HARNESS,** wagon, two cows, machinery, etc., \$1,890.00. Easy terms. **J. C. BARBER,** Turner, Mich.

**FOR SALE—40,000 FT. OF FARM TIM-**ber to 40 ft. length. Cheap. **AISHER DENT,** Lake R 1, Mich., 1-2 mile south Sherman City, Mich.

**FOR SALE—GOOD 160 ACRE FARM,** sandy loam, fair buildings, plenty of good fruit, near 3 good markets. Price right. **FRANK JONES,** Mendon, Mich.

**200 ACRES IMPROVED LAND AT \$40 PER** acre, \$4 per acre down, \$4 per acre year. Will sell any amount, 10 acres or more. Good roads, good buildings, spring creek, close to market, good soil. Free mail delivery. Write **M. A. PRESTON,** Hesperia, Mich.

**FOR SALE—WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY** if taken within TEN DAYS, 80 acres, fifty cleared, house, barn, 80 acres wood, fenced, school on land. Half level, balance rolling. Good fruit. \$1,000.00 cash. **QUINLAN COMPANY,** Petoskey, Michigan.

**FOR SALE—80 ACRES ONE MILE FROM** town, 50 acres under cultivation. New house. Write **HENRY N. GORDON,** Harrisville, Mich.

**FOR SALE—FARM HOME 52 1-2 ACRES** just outside corporation of Yale on state road. 9 room cobbles house, large porches. Fine basement furnace. All kinds fruit. Good basement barn, granary, hog house, poultry house, beautifully located. Running water. For particulars, address owner. **MRS. Wm. R. YULL,** Yale, Mich.

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

**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.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—80 BARREL** steam mill with elevator in thriving town. **J. G. BROWN,** Avoca, Mich.

**EXTRACTED HONEY BY MAIL, GOLDEN** Campine Cockerels. **E. E. MOTT,** Glenwood, Mich.

**AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING OUR** Silos. Write today for catalog and big commission proposition. **NAPPANEE LUMBER & MFG. CO.,** Nappanee Ind.

**PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, FRESH** ground, \$2.00 for 25 pound sack delivered anywhere in the lower peninsula by parcel post. **J. H. FORELL,** Wheeler, Mich.

### GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH MICHIGAN'S UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 7)

a little older they will take him over to the orthopedic ward and make the feet straight and perfect. Without the facilities of this great hospital that baby might have had to go through life a cripple. Ah, yes, 'tis a great work they are doing.

#### The Medical College

It's time to eat. We repair to Michigan Union building a magnificent structure which didn't cost the state of Michigan one cent. It was given to the state by the alumni. And by the way it is but one of several of the finest buildings on the campus which have been the gifts of friends of the University. We eat our dinner, and then go to the medical college. Pres. Burton insists that we look into the dissecting department. We feebly demur, but finally consent. Here is three or four connecting rooms are several hundred students, both men and women, dissecting dead bodies, or cadavers as they are professionally called. The air is heavy with the acrid odor of embalming fluid. A faint nausea sweeps you from head to foot. But you soon recover and take a sort of professional interest in the scene before you. You are instantly impressed with the crowded conditions. In these rooms are sixty bodies lying on tables not more than three or four feet apart. Over each body are four or five students. They are continually getting in each other's way. They have no place to lay their text books except upon the cadavers. You soon get enough of this gruesome sight and turn to go, thanking your lucky stars that you chose some other profession besides the medical.

The medical college is a very old building. The number of students now attending it are easy double the number it was built to accommodate. Every kind of a make-shift has been resorted to in order to provide for the constantly increasing number of students. Corridors have been turned into workshops, and "lean-to's" have been improvised at the sides of the building, but in spite of all this the work is seriously handicapped because of the over-crowded and unhealthy conditions. It is not necessary to dwell upon the importance of the research work that is carried on inside this building. No monetary estimate can be placed upon its value, for it is measured by human lives and not by dollars and cents.

The day is nearly done, and while the President urges you to visit the engineering building, you are obliged to postpone that until another day. He points out to you, however, a long, low, structure, covered with sheet iron which houses the department of motor mechanics. And it strikes you as rather odd that the greatest automobile state in the union has not provided better quarters at its university for this important branch of engineering.

You leave for home with your conviction badly shaken. You reflect that when you started out in the morning you were "unalterably opposed" to any building appropriations for the University, and you recall the stock arguments you had all prepared when the President should seek to impress you favorably with his program. You remember that you had visions of plans calling for stone and marble and gutta ornaments, and you intended to set your foot down hard and tell the President in your firmest tones that the taxpayer had all they could do this year to pay the ordinary expenses of the state without building any brown-stone fronts at the University. But there wasn't a frill in his entire program. The President merely pointed out the facts and the conditions and you saw for yourself that certain improvements and replacements would have to be made if the University is to carry on certain vital work.

(Continued next week)

### GIVE US MORE LIGHT ON THE M. A. C.

(Continued from page 11)

riculture. If a "certain county county agent was called off" and another college representative was suddenly gagged by his superiors, it becomes a question of JUST WHY

and BY WHOM? That should have and it must be demanded that evidence on both sides be made in a more regular and reliable manner than an ordinary sensational newspaper diatribe.

If these things are "well known to many," it should be easy to provide indisputable evidence. Who are the witnesses? I am not offering this in defense of the College or the Board of Agriculture or the faculty. Nor in criticism of THE BUSINESS FARMER. I want the facts. For some years it has seemed to me, the Mich. Agr'l. College was not holding its rank in agriculture with New York, Ohio, Ill., Iowa, Kansas and even Oklahoma Agricultural Institutions. But that on the other hand, it was fast becoming a prominent and more efficient technologic and military institute. But for this impression I blame myself as much as I do the College, because I no longer know personally, but one man on the College faculty, while I am personally acquainted with Davenport, Bailey, Burnett, Troop, Mumford and others of the other states, including Georgia and Alaska.

But if the College is going to the damnation howlows because of lacking sympathetic personal of its managing board, I want to know all about it, that I may place my vote where it will count for most in behalf of every department of our farms. With all respect for the Waterbury, as a good farmer and citizen, he raises this confidence I have in him by withdrawing from further service and performs a most excellent example for Mr. Wallace, whose abilities as a farmer are not known to me and whose business does not at this time appear consistent with good service. Give us more light.—**J. E. Taylor, Belding, Michigan.**

What would be gained, Brother Taylor, in indulging in personalities in the discussion of this subject. No one in close touch with the College would think of asking us to produce specific proof, including names of the persons involved because they know well enough that it could be done in short order and would prove embarrassing to some people. If you want to get down to cases, visit the Agricultural College some day and talk with individuals engaged in extension work. Also get out among the county agents and ask them how many times certain valuable investigations which they have undertaken along marketing lines have been nipped in the bud by their superiors at East Lansing. The facts that I have mentioned and will mention in later discussion are as I have said well known to those whose business it is to know them, and I haven't a doubt but what the criticism that has recently been directed against the M. A. C. will have the salutary effect of weeding out from the College Board, the faculty and the extension department those who because of personal reasons, prejudice or naturally reactionary characters, have retarded the progress of that institution. As a result of these criticisms and of this weeding out, the old M. A. C. will recover its pristine prestige and aspire once more to leadership. Don't you agree with me?—Editor.

### WHEN BARUCH LOOKED INTO THE FARMING BUSINESS

(Continued from page 4)

are now informed regarding the condition of the buying market. The collection and dissemination of these facts will tend to avoid wide fluctuations in the market, and make it possible for the producer to deal with the buyer on an equal basis in the disposition of his products. Why should not the Government's activities along these lines be greatly enlarged so that the producer will have the same character and class of information that is available to the buyers and distributors? The producer is at a serious disadvantage when he does not know the conditions surrounding the consumption of his products.

Mr. Baruch expresses himself very forcibly as being in favor of co-operative marketing. But he does not believe that co-operative marketing can attain the fullest measure of success until such obstacles as he has described above are removed.

It is most significant that Mr. Baruch should have expressed himself so freely upon these matters of such vital interest to farmers. His attitude and the attitude of other big men in the world's affairs should give the farmers renewed hope in the ultimate solution of these economic problems.

## Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

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

**25c**

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

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Friends:

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

To .....

Address .....

Introduced by your reader:

M .....

Address .....



## FARM BUREAU NEARS 100,000 MEMBERSHIP MARK

(Continued from page 3)

their grains and beans. In addition twenty-eight other elevators have contracted for the disposal of their hay. During the month of December the Exchange handled 200 cars of hay and grain. It is said to be on a self-supporting basis. Quotations on beans are mailed or wired daily to seven thousand wholesale grocers. A certain bean dealer in Michigan claims that the willingness of the Exchange to quote beans on a low basis is the thing which is keeping the price of beans down. As long as the wholesale growers can secure beans through the Farm Bureau at \$4 per cwt., there is no chance for others dealers to boost the price. There may be nothing whatever to this charge, yet it is something to which the Exchange might well give thoughtful consideration.

For its selling services the Board of Control charges one cent per bushel on grain and one dollar per ton on hay. The following elevators are members of the Exchange:

Albion Farmers' Elevator Co., Albion; Allegan Farm Bureau Association, Allegan; Atwater Farmers' and Gleaners' Co-op. Elevator, Atwater; Alcona County Farm Bureau, Lincoln; Avoca Farm Bureau Local, Avoca; Caledonia Farmers' Elevator Co., Caledonia; Coopersville Co-op. Elevator Co., Coopersville; Co-operative Elevator & Milling Ass'n, Pigeon; Coldwater Co-operative Co., Coldwater; Chippewa County Farm Bureau, Sault Ste. Marie; Decatur Co-operative Ass'n, Decatur; Dowagiac Farmers' Co-op. Ass'n, Dowagiac; Decker Farm Bureau, Snover; Farmers' Elevator & Produce Co., Bad Axe; Farmers' & Gleaners' Elevator Co., Elkton; Farmers' Co-operative Company, Harbor Beach; Flushing Farmers' Elevator Co., Flushing; Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Fowlerville; Four Counties Co-operative Ass'n, Marcellus; Grand Blanc Co-operative Elevator Co., Grand Blanc; Gladwin Co-operative Ass'n, Gladwin; Gratiot County Farm Bureau, Ithaca; Hastings Co-operative Elevator Co., Hastings; Holland Co-operative Ass'n, Holland; Ingham County Farm Bureau, Mason; Jones Co-operative Ass'n, Jones; Kent City Farm Bureau, Lamb; Mason County Co-operative Ass'n, Scottville; Marlette Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Marlette; McCords Co-operative Ass'n, McCords; New Haven Farm Bureau Local, New Haven; Port Hope Farmers' Elevator Co., Parma; Romulus Farm Bureau Ass'n, Romulus; Rockford Co-operative Elevator Ass'n, Rockford; Sebawaing Co-operative Marketing Ass'n, Bach; Square Deal Co-operative Elevator Co., Charlotte; Snover Farm Bureau Ass'n, Snover; Sherwood Co-operative Ass'n, Sherwood; Tri State Co-operative Association, Montgomery; Trufant Farm Bureau Marketing Ass'n, Trufant; Union City Co-operative Company, Union City; Woodland Farm Bureau Exchange, Woodland; Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n, Ypsilanti; Crosswell Farm Bureau Local, Crosswell.

### Purchasing Department

The purchasing department handles feeds, twine, coal, forestry products, tile, flour, fencing and other commodities. On many of these items an appreciable saving to the farmer is made. For instance, last year white arsenic was quoted at 13 cents to 16 1-2 cents per pound. The Farm Bureau secured 150 tons by cablegram through an English house, at 11 1-2 cents, resulting in a saving of \$9,000 on the single purchase. It is the claim of the Bureau that its purchasing department is forcing competing companies to reduce their prices on many of these commodities which means an indirect saving to farmers of millions of dollars a year.

### Traffic Department

This department, working through the traffic heads of the various railroads of the state, has been able to secure cars and concessions which in all probabilities the farmers would not otherwise have received. It is said that fifty per cent of the refrigerator cars used in Michigan since the beginning of the fruit harvest were secured by this department. The innumerable instances of how this traffic department has interceded in behalf of the farmers affords interesting reading, and proves the value of the department.

### Accounting Department

One of the difficulties which every large firm or organization encounters early in its career, is keeping a proper record of its finances. Where such an organization not only has its own finances to watch, but acts as agent for scores of other organizations, the bookkeeping becomes at once an involved and difficult task. The Farm Bureau has developed an accounting department, which under the management of J. Lee Morford, former state senator, has proven most efficient in keeping an up-to-date record of all financial transactions.

### Sugar Beet Department

The sugar beet department has not yet begun to function. The Bureau gave rather half-hearted support to

the campaign conducted by the organized beet growers last year, but produced no tangible results. Later a special department was organized under the supervision of A. M. Berridge. This department will seek, as the Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n has sought, to secure conferences with the manufacturers. Additional functions are described as follows: "To complete investigations preliminary to building and equipping sugar beet manufacturing plants, improvement of seed culture and distribution; improvement of loading devices; methods of tare; disposal of by-products of sugar beets.

### Forestry Department

The principal plans of this department have to do with the organization of a selling service in the marketing of fence posts, fuel, pulpwood, excelsior wood, maple syrup, ties and telephone poles, tree seeds and nuts, and the discovery of methods for utilizing waste forest products. There is urgent need in Michigan for work of this kind.

### Legislative Department

The Farm Bureau's active participation in legislative matters comes as a surprise to those who were led to believe that the Bureau would not engage in "politics." But the Bureau has thrown itself headlong into the legislative field, and its work along this line promises to become one of its most important activities. It has recently submitted questionnaires to its county officers asking for advice upon various matters of pending legislation. The results of these questionnaires have been made known to members of the legislature. Each week this department sends out a letter describing the bills that have been introduced for the week, the laws that have been adopted and other information of a legislative measure. This department is still in good repute with members of the legislature but whether it can remain on a friendly and influential footing is yet to be seen.

### DECLINES AND GAINS IN VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 6)

want to buy will come down, to correspond with the prices or what they have to sell, they can go on buying as before, subject only to the necessity of taking care of outstanding debts.

Here Mr. Roberts has hit the keynote of the entire situation. Prices of clothing, machinery, lumber and scores of other things which he must buy have not declined anywhere near as much as have the prices of farm products. In instances, even they are higher. So why should the farmer sell his crops at prevailing low prices when the things he buys are still holding to relatively higher levels, or when there is no outward indication that they are going to come down at all. High prices mean nothing except according to the amount of goods they will buy. Lower prices to the farmer would not necessarily prove calamitous if he could continue to purchase the same amount of the necessities of life with the same number of bushels as in former days. But this he cannot do. What are the real facts? Again quoting Mr. Roberts we learn:

"Mr. J. A. Schoyer, secretary of the Legislative Committee of the Farmers' Union of Nebraska, appeared before a joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on December 2 last, for the purpose of describing the situation of the farmers. Here is a short account of what he said, as it was told in the newspapers:

#### The Cost of a Hat

"Mr. Schoyer said that his hat which he had thrown carelessly on the table cost him last year four bushels of corn. He went to buy another and found it would cost him 24 bushels and he had it cleaned instead of buying another. His suit of clothes, he said cost him two years ago 18 bushels of corn and was priced at \$37.50. He had visited several stores to see about getting another, and he found the same old price on the same kind of a suit, \$37.50, but it would now cost him 64 2-3 bushels to get it."

The M. B. F. is the best farm paper in the U. S. A.—E. G. B. Alba, Mich.



## Condition Your Breeders

### Mating Time Is Here

Make sure that the parent stock, your hens and roosters, are in the pink of condition at mating time. Then they will impart health and vigor to the offspring. See to it that your breeders receive in their daily ration

## Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

It puts the Breeders in Fine Condition

You get strong livable chicks.—Chicks with power of resistance—Chicks that will not fall a prey to every little-chick ailment.—Chicks that will develop into early broilers—Pullets that will develop into fall and winter layers.

SPEED UP EGG PRODUCTION during winter with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. It contains tonics that promote a hen's digestion, tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—so that the proper amount of food goes to egg production—and not all to flesh and fat and laziness—when it's action and eggs you want.

Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. Tell your dealer how many hens you have. He has a package to suit. Results guaranteed.

30c, 75c and \$1.50 packages. 25 lb. pail, \$3.00. 100 lb. drum, \$10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK

Ashland, Ohio



Dr. Hess, M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, a worm expeller. A conditioner for Spring work.

## Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

**TIMOTHY \$4.00 per bu.**  
99% Pure  
F.O.B. JACKSON BAGS FREE

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Don't pay exorbitant prices for Grass Seeds—let Isbell supply you direct at money-saving wholesale prices. Get the "Cream of the Crop" direct from grower. All seed guaranteed—sold subject to state and government tests—the best produced.

#### These Low Prices Subject to Early Orders Only

Bell Brand Alfalfa \$14.00 per bu. Bell Brand Red Clover \$14.00 per bu.  
Timothy & Alsike (10%) mixed \$4.85 per bu. White Sweet Clover \$5.65 per bu.  
Sudan Grass—7c per lb.

Order direct from this ad—we guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Save from \$2 to \$5 per bushel. Buy Bell Brand—always over 99% pure. Get Isbell's 136-page Seed Guide with prices and samples free for the asking. Write today—sure. (16)

S. M. ISBELL & COMPANY 346 Mechanic Street, Jackson, Michigan

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Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He named it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much. Write to A. L. Rice, Inc., Manufacturers, 13 North St., Adams, N. Y., and a free trial package will be mailed to you, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today. (Adv.)

## BUY YOUR COFFEE WHOLESALE IN 5 LB. LOTS

from JEVNE'S and SAVE 10c per pound We Pay Parcel Post. We sell only High Grade Coffee and Tea. Send for our Money-Saving Price List, or better still

Send \$1.45 for 5 lbs. Jevne's Economy Coffee or \$1.55 for 5 lbs. Jevne's Excelle Coffee or \$1.70 for 5 lbs. Jevne's Special Coffee or \$1.80 for 5 lbs. Jevne's Perfected Coffee JEVNE COFFEE CO. (Est. 1881) Coffee Specialists Dept 38, 2855-47 W. Madison St., Chicago Ill.

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When Writing to Advertisers, Please Mention the Fact that You Saw it in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will Help Us.





# BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

## CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

Feb. 21, Duroc-Jerseys, Michigana Farm, Pavilion, Mich.  
Feb. 24, Horses, Mich. Horse Breeders' Ass'n., East Lansing, Mich.  
Feb. 25, Shorthorns, Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., Mich. Agricultural College, East Lansing.

## LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.  
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.  
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.  
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.  
J. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.  
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.  
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.  
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

## USE PURE-BRED SIRES!

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

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

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

## MICH. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

Old State Block Lansing, Michigan

## SHOW BULL

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

## BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.  
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

## FOR SALE—\$450.00

### CASH OR TERMS

A show bull from A. R. O. Dam born December 15, 1918, sired by our Show Bull MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA whose grand dam, GLISTA ERNESTINE has six times made better than thirty pounds of butter.

Buy now in order to have 1921-22 winter calves.

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

## WORLD'S RECORD BREEDING

Back of Carnation Champion, whose sire is Johanna McKinley Segis (the only 40 lb. son of King Segis) sire of the world's champion Jr. two-year-old, Carnation Pioneer Segis, 31 lbs. whose dam is Tietje Queen De Kol, 42 lbs. the dam of the world's champion Sr. two-yr. old, Glen Alex Queen De Kol 42 lbs. We are now offering some of his sons from A. R. O. dams that are real bargains. Herd under federal supervision.  
VOEPEL FARM, Sebawaing, Mich.

## A Real Foundation Herd

Three 2 year olds fresh in Sept. with the following records. No. 1 made 13,126 lbs. of butter from 355.2 milk at 21 months. No. 2 made 16.85 of butter from 362 lbs. milk at 21 months. No. 3 made 16.28 of butter from 363.5 milk at 29 months. Sire to go with them is a 20 lb. grandson of King of the Pontiacs just a year old. From an accredited herd and only \$1,050.00 for the herd F. O. B.

### JOHN BAZLEY

319 Atkinson Ave.

DETROIT

MICH.

## 7 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS 7

From a State and Federal Accredited Herd, Sired by

WALKER LYONS 174771

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

E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.

## TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

7 registered Holstein cows, 5 yet to freshen, bred to a 80 lb. bull. \$1,200 takes them.  
BERT SLOCUM, Byron, Mich.

## Yearling Bull For Sale

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

ROY F. FICKIES  
Chesaning, Mich.

## MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT per cow.

A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—182652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 85,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1844.3 lbs. butter and 28421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

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

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.

## HOWBERT HERD

WHERE TYPE, CONSTITUTION AND PRODUCTIVE ABILITY IS ASSURED.

TWO grandsons of King of the Pontiacs from A. R. O. Dams of excellent breeding.

H. T. EVANS

Eau Claire, Mich.

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

## TWO BULL CALVES

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

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Mich.

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

## FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL

registered 3 years old, tuberculin tested and will make a ton bull. Guaranteed right. If you want a herd bull write me for particulars.  
C. O. GATES, Fountain, Mich.

## FOR SALE

LARGE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW 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.

## FOR SALE

Six head registered Holsteins. Two yearling heifers, bred to a grandson of Traverse Princess Weg. Three heifer calves, ages 7, 8, 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.  
H. E. BROWN  
Breedsville, Mich.  
Breeder of Registered Stock Only

## BRANDONHILL FARM

(FORMERLY HILLOREST)

Ortonville, Michigan

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

JOHN P. HEHL  
1205 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan

FOR SALE—2 REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for service from 19 1-2 and 24 1-2 lb. dams. Price \$100 and \$125. Herd on accredited list.  
Wm. GRIFFIN, Howell, Mich.

## NOTICE

Having sold one of my farms I will sell the herd of cows on that farm, consisting of cows, heifers, and calves. My herd is under federal supervision, having passed one clean test last month. Several prize winners, bull calves from 70 to 80 lb. cows, among them at the Lenawee and Hillsdale county fairs. Had Grand Champion bull at Michigan State Fair.  
C. E. WINNS, Adrian, Mich.

## FOR SALE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS

(From Federal Accredited Herd)

Three very fine cows, five years of age, bred to a 33 lb. bull. They are due to freshen the first of February. Price \$350 to \$400 each.

Also three two year old heifers. Choice out of six. Three are fresh, others will soon freshen, some are out of A. R. O. dams. Price \$200 each. Pedigree and papers furnished.

Wm. C. SCHOOF

Washington, Mich., R 2

Telephone Washington Exchange, 41-F-13

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE HOLSTEIN BULL calf. More black than white. Born Nov. 1920. Son of a 26 lb. cow who has a 27 lb. sister and a 26 lb. daughter that milked better than 90 lbs. a day. Sire is King Lansing, whose dam has a record of 32.45 lbs. of butter with better than 100 lbs. of milk per day for 30 days. First check for \$75 takes him.  
H. D. BOX & SONS, R 7, Lansing, Mich.

BULL READY FOR SERVICE, 16 MONTHS old. His two grandsons averaging 30 and 31 lbs. butter and his dam 24 lbs. butter and 519 lbs. milk in 7 days.  
WILLIAM SCHWEITZER, R 3, Bay City, Mich.  
Bell Phone 6125-F-14

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, KING SEGIS Korndyke Canary No. 231425. Sire, King Segis Lakeside De Kol No. 105372. Dam, Grandview Canary Korndyke No. 251733. Three years old. Price \$225 if taken at once.  
MRS. IDA SMITH, R 1, Wheeler, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW. Three heifer calves. 1 bull calf.  
R. J. BANFIELD, Wixom, Mich.

## SHORTHORN

## 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 ACCREDITED herd, that are right, at readjustment prices.  
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

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

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE. Milking and Scotch Top. \$100 and up.  
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

POLLED SHORTHORNS. BEEF AND BUTTER bred young bulls; heifer calves and yearlings priced right. FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Mich.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN ROAN BULL 2 years old and roan cow, 8 years old. Also Red bull calf 4 months old, all from choice reg. stock.  
J. E. FROST, Armada, Mich.

## SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, well fed. Dams good milkers, the farmers' kind, at farmers' prices.  
F. M. PIGGOTT & SON, Fowler, Mich.

REG. SHORTHORNS: TWO YOUNG BULLS sired by Memory's Model, by Fond Memory. Also one roan bull calf 6 months old.  
FRED E. HEBBLEWHITE, Armada, Mich.

## LITTLE LIVESTOCK ADS.

IN M. B. F.

DO THE TRICK

## Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

## WORMS

My boy has a driving horse weighing around 1100 pounds which he has not been driving much but the horse has been going down in flesh. We are trying to build him up and have been feeding 4 quarts of oats and barley (1-3 barley) three times a day and a little hay. We are feeding him condition powders. He has passed one or two stomach worms. He drives free but turn him out in the barnyard to play and he has no life. What is good to give him as a tonic to build him up?—J. P., Sanilac County, Michigan.

First treat this horse for worms giving three ounces of turpentine in one pint of raw linseed oil; after forty-eight hours give the following tonic powders: two ounces powdered nux vomica, one ounce of powdered capsicum and thirteen ounces of bicarbonate of soda; mix all together and give on tablespoonful either in the grain or on tongue three times a day. Discontinue the barley and in place feed one quart of bran with four quarts of oats; also have salt before him continually. A common practice among owners of horses is to water a horse immediately after feeding; this is wrong as this washes the food out of the stomach before it is properly mixed with the juices that aid materially in digestion, a horse should always be watered before feeding.

## ECZEMA

I have a 9 year old black mare. She itches and has rubbed the hair off around her hip and tail. Is it mange or eczema? Please tell me what to do.—S. H., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

This is a case of eczema and desirable results will be obtained by the continued use of the following treatment: Put two ounces of Potassium Iodid in a pint bottle, then fill the bottle with Fowler's Solution of Arsenic and give a tablespoonful well back on the tongue with a syringe three times a day. Externally use this lotion: Zinc Sulphate and sugar of lead equal parts one ounce, add sufficient water to make one quart and apply to affected parts two or three times a day. Shake well before using.

## CRIBBING

I wish that you would explain thru your paper what would cause a sound young horse to start cribbing and if there is any remedy for it.—C. B. L., Ithaca, Michigan.

Cribbing, as it is called, is a habit and not a disease; it is often seen in horses possessing a nervous temperament. It is generally observed among young horses; an old horse very seldom develops the habit of cribbing. Everything should be done to prevent this habit on the start; cases of long standing can rarely be benefited. Sometimes by removing the horse to another stall the habit will be forgotten, or by smearing the manger with tar. As stated above cribbing is a habit and if the cause can be determined, remove it and an ounce of preventive will be worth a pound of cure.

## CHICKENS BECOME LAME

Will you please tell me what is the matter with my chickens. I first noticed that they were lame on one leg then their combs turn white, and then gradually decrease in weight, although they seem to have a good appetite at all times. At times they appear to be getting better, but the lameness gradually comes back on them and they linger along for months before they die. How would be the best way to eradicate this disease? Would the flesh and eggs of the unaffected birds be good for use? Is there any solution we could use for spraying the coops that would help to kill the disease germs?—B. M., Fairgrove, Mich.

This condition is due to some infection; bathe the combs with coal oil and put the sulphocarbonate tablets in the drinking water. Wash the coops thoroughly with a five per cent solution of creolin, or, five per cent solution of carbolic acid.

## SEVERE COLD

I have a mare that for the last two or three weeks has had a cough and her nose runs. She seems well otherwise; her appetite is good. What can I do for her?—H. R. M., Fremont, Mich.

In my opinion this animal has taken a severe cold, although you will not particularly notice it at the time,



she perhaps carriers no temperature at the present time, but this cold has left her with the cough, accompanied with a catarrhal discharge. These are the cases, which, if neglected, usually terminate in chronic catarrh, broken wind or heaves. She should be placed in a well ventilated box stall, free from all drafts, feed boiled oats or bran once or twice a day, and give the following prescription: Quinine sulphate one ounce, ammonium chloride pulv., three ounces, camphor pulv., one ounce and potassium nitrate pulv., three ounces. Mix and divide into twelve powders and give one powder every four hours.

#### GOOD AVERAGE MADE AT FELD-KAMP'S SALE

On January 5th about 350 breeders and farmers gathered at the farm of Mr. A. A. Feldkamp, near Manchester, to see the splendid offering of Poland Chinas sold. Col. Ed. Bowers, the auctioneer of the day, was at his best and did good work from start to finish.

While no extra high prices were paid a nice average of \$71.29 was made. The highest price paid was \$170.00. Mr. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis's progressive breeder, bid this on a sow which was sired by L's Lorn Prospect and has been bred to the grand champion boar F's Clansman, the boar admired by all Poland China breeders.

Following is a list of the animals sold, who to and the price they brought:

No. 1, L. K. Andrews, Mowell, Mich., \$66; No. 2, E. J. Collins, Britton, Mich., \$57; No. 3, Geo. J. Kemp, Tecumseh, Mich., \$70; No. 4, Melville Higgins, Tecumseh, Mich., \$63; No. 5, Wilbur Comstock, Manchester, Mich., \$71; No. 6, Fred Baker & Son, North Adams, Mich., \$70; No. 7, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich., \$170; No. 8, Elmer Blaisdell, Manchester, Mich., \$69; No. 9, Wm. Haselschmerdt, Manchester, Mich., \$61; No. 10, same, \$61; No. 11, N. F. Bower, Parma, Mich., \$145; No. 12, same, \$37.50; No. 13, Albert Sutton, Manchester, Mich., \$78; No. 14, Chas. Widdneyer, Ann Arbor, Mich., \$69; No. 15, Elmer Blaisdell, Manchester, Mich., \$57; No. 16, Wm. J. Schmidt, Manchester, Mich., \$75; No. 17, Geo. Sutton, Manchester, Mich., \$71; No. 18, Thomas Tasker, Parma, Mich., \$77; No. 19, Wilbur Comstock, Manchester, Mich., \$81; No. 20, E. A. Collins, Clinton, Mich., \$71; No. 21, A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich., \$80; No. 22, Amos Curtice, Manchester, Mich., \$66; No. 23, A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich., \$75; No. 24, same, \$70; No. 25, Fred Baker & Son, North Adams, Mich., \$71; No. 26, Ruben Sott, Manchester, Mich., \$66; No. 27, N. F. Bower, Parma, Mich., \$82; No. 28, Erwin Knickerbocker, Manchester, Mich., \$55; No. 29, Elmer Meyers, Manchester, Mich., \$56; No. 30, Raymond Jacobs, Grass Lake, Mich., \$54; No. 31, Homer Lehmand, Manchester, Mich., \$56; No. 32, Ed. Uphave, Manchester, Mich., \$65; No. 33, Geo. Kempf, Tecumseh, Mich., \$56; No. 34, Clyde Gieske, Manchester, Mich., \$55; No. 35, Ruben Kappler, Manchester, Mich., \$53; No. 36, Walter Curtis, Norvell, Mich., \$60; No. 37, A. M. Kiebler, Manchester, Mich., \$55; No. 38, James Strothers, Manchester, Mich., \$52; No. 39, Leo Austin, Norvell, Mich., \$66; No. 40, John Curtis, Norvell, Mich., \$101; No. 41, Fred Widmayer, Ann Arbor, Mich., \$76; No. 42, H. Weedham, Saline, Mich., \$71; No. 43, Geo. Elsele, Manchester, Mich., \$60.—A. D. Gregory, Ionia Mich., fieldman.

#### MICHIGAN BERKSHIRE BREEDERS ELECT OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Mich. Berkshire Breeders held at the state college of Agriculture in East Lansing, the following breeders were elected to office for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Avery, Manchester; Vice-President, M. F. Millard, Detroit; Sec'y-Treas., J. W. Clapp, Northville. Directors: Bascom Parker, Uiles and Clarence Mosher, Osseo.

The breeders present at the meeting, in a resolution, endorsed Dean C. F. Curtiss of the Iowa State College of Agriculture for Secretary of Agriculture in President-elect Harding's cabinet.

Arrangements were made for the release at the Detroit fair, of Berkshire exhibitors who were entered at other state fairs on Friday, instead of Saturday as heretofore. The fair management agreed to release them and will so state in the new premium list that will be printed later.

Arrangements were also made for Berkshire pig club boys to compete in the open ring with the regular breeders. Some special prizes are being arranged for the Berkshire pig club exhibitors. One large manufacturer has already donated a prize and others will be secured and announced soon.—Jas. E. Downing.



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

**THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association** have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding. Write the secretary. **FRANK BAILEY**, Hartford, Mich.

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

**FOR SALE—REG. SHORTHORN BULL CALVES** ready for service. Also Oxford Down Ewes. **JOE MURRAY & SON**, Brown City, Mich.

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

**FOR SALE—POLLED DURHAM BULLS AND** Oxford Down Rams. **J. A. DeGARMO**, Muir, Mich.

**CHESTNUT RIDGE STOCK FARM** offers eight Scotch Topped Shorthorn Heifers from seven to twenty-two months old and one roan bull nine months old. Also two younger bulls. **RALPH STIMSON**, Oxford, Mich.

**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.

**FOR SALE FOUR REGISTERED ROAN** bulls from 8 to 10 months old. Villager breeding. **HENRY J. LYNCH**, Mayville, Mich.

#### HEREFORDS

**HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE HOGS.** We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good Herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Gilts, 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** mkg Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undelected Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater Tony Fox, Proprietor. **THE MARION STOCK FARM**, Marion, 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. **E. J. TAYLOR**, Fremont, Mich.

#### JERSEYS

**EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. HOT OR COLD; WET OR DRY.** Great Jerseys make large official yearly records.

Canada	960 lbs.	85pct. butter
Maine	1223.5lbs.	85pct. butter
California	1105.8lbs.	85pct. butter
Mass.	1175.2lbs.	85pct. butter
New Mexico	1097.6lbs.	85pct. butter
Ohio	1010.5lbs.	85pct. butter
Oregon	1212.8lbs.	85pct. butter
So. Carolina	1020 lbs.	85pct. butter
Illinois	1120 lbs.	85pct. butter
Washington	1102.3lbs.	85pct. butter
Iowa	1010.2lbs.	85pct. butter
Michigan	1124.6lbs.	85pct. butter

No! not 80 per cent but 85 per cent butter; good, honest, golden Jersey butter. These are only a few of the great Jerseys..

**SECY HENDRICKSON** of Shelby, Mich.

will send you free Jersey literature for the asking.

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

#### DO YOU WANT PRODUCTION?

The grandson of Pogue 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.

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

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

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

#### 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**

**GUERNSEY BULL CALVES—TWO NICE 5** months old bull calves for sale. Cheap. Write for prices. **H. J. NELSON**, R 1, McBrides, Mich.

#### AYRSHIRES

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

#### ANGUS

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

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

**WILDWOOD FARMS**  
Orion, Mich.

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

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

#### The Most Profitable Kind

of farming, a car load of grade dairy heifers from LENAWEE COUNTY'S heaviest milk producers to include a pure bred ANGUS bull of the most extreme beef type for combination beef and dairy farming. Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment. Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING. 400 pages illustrated. **GEO. B. SMITH**, Addison, Mich.

#### SWINE

##### POLAND CHINA

#### BIG BOB MASTODON

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

#### HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

#### 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!

#### FARWELL LAKE FARM

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

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

**L S P C FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL** boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow. **H. O. SWARTZ**, Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

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

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

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

#### L. T. P. C

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 Humdiggers. **F. T. HART**, St. Louis, Mich.

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

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

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

#### CLOSING OUT SALE

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

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

**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.

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

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

#### DUROCS

#### Brookwater DUROC JERSEYS

**BOARS—READY FOR SERVICE** BRED SOWS AND GILTS Write Us For Prices and Pedigrees Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. **BROOKWATER FARM**

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

**DUROCS WITH QUALITY** Spring pigs by Walt's Orion. First Sr. Yearling

Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919 **Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich**



## BREEDERS DIRECTORY

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

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

**DUROC JERSEYS WE HAVE SOME EXTRA GOOD BRED SOWS FOR SALE.**  
Price reasonable.  
**C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.**

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

**PEACH HILL FARM**  
offers tried sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152439. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over.  
Also a few open gilts.  
**INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.**

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

**Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 32949**  
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.

**FOR SALE: REG. SOW PIGS OF SEPT. FARROW.**  
Maple Law's Pathfinder is the name of my new herd boar. Nuf sed.  
**V. N. TOWNS, R 9, Eaton Rapids, Mich.**

**DUROCS, ANYTHING YOU WANT FROM A**  
spring gilt to a herd boar, at prices you can afford to pay. Choice sows. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**G. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.**

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

**FOR SALE—DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS**  
priced reasonable and double immune. Write us your wants.  
**JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.**

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

### Sale of Choice Durocs

The 7th Sale of Durocs will be held at Dowagiac, Michigan, on Saturday, February 12th, 1921 at 12:30 o'clock.

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.  
**H. G. KEESLER, Prop.**  
Cassopolis, Mich., R 5

**DUROCS, A THRIFTY DEC. BOAR PIG REG.**  
\$15 in Feb. Orion Cherry King and Brookwater breeding. Nothing better. Money back if not satisfied.  
**E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

### OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219  
**1919 Chicago International**  
**4th Prize Jr. Yearling**  
BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25  
**BLANK & POTTER**  
Pottersville, Mich.

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

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

**DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK**  
ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

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

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

**DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE FEB.**  
21st. Also sows for sale at private treaty. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**MICHIGANA FARM LTD., Pavilion, Mich.**

### O. I. C.

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

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

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

### O. I. C.

**GILTS BRED FOR SPRING FARROW**  
and one Shorthorn bull calf eight months old. Milking strain, fall fed.  
**F. C. BURGESS, Mason, R 3, Mich.**

**O. I. C. ALL AGES FROM BIG BOARS, AGED**  
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.  
**OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.**

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

### BERKSHIRES

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

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

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

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

### CHESTER WHITES

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

### HAMPSHIRE

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

### BOAR PIGS \$15.00

At 8 Weeks Old  
**W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.**

### An Opportunity To Buy Hampshires Right

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

### SHEEP

**WANT A SHEEP? Let American Hampshire**  
Sheep Association send you a dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write **COMFORT A. TYLER, Sec'y, 10 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.**  
Goldwater, 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. HIMESBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.**

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

### The Best Breeders

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

## Mack's Live Stock Market Notes

Every factor entering the trade in sheep and lambs was bullish for the first few months of 1920—high priced wool, pelts and by-products light receipts, especially from the range districts, and the willingness of the public to pay long prices when wages were high and work plentiful. All was activity at the sheephouse and flockmasters on the market enjoyed generous margins of profit. This healthy condition prevailed for the first five months. Then the wool trade, suffering from heavy importations, went to pieces, dressed lamb carcasses began to arrive from New Zealand and South America and values started down hill with minor reactions to the close.

In January, 1920, top lambs started at \$18.75 with the close at \$21.65 only 45c from the record price in April, 1918. Aged sheep gained \$2.50 and \$3 over previous December and 2-year-old wethers amounted to \$17.75, a record. Yearlings sold at \$19.90; shown lambs advanced 50c over any previous sale and went to a packer at \$18.75. The first export sale in many months occurred, a small lot going to Bermuda. A record average price for fat lambs was hung up in February, the mark being \$19.95, with the top for the month the same as January. Colorados sold largely at a range of \$17 and \$21.50, the first shipments of these western fed lambs arriving on Jan. 28, 1920.

Trade in sheep and lambs continued active through the months of March and April, 1920, although unsatisfactory during the latter month on account of the yard workers' strike. After the strike ended best lambs established a new top for the year, going to \$21.75. There was good demand for feeders and shearing lambs during this two-month period, although offerings were unusually small. Best shearing lambs reached \$20.75 in March. The first full load of California springers arrived April 20.

Receipts of hogs in Chicago in 1920 at 7,526,120 fell short of the 1919 run by 1,146,356 head, with the total second smallest for any year since 1914. On the other hand, shipments from Chicago at 1,656,528 were 555,893 larger than in 1919 and largest since 1913. Shipments in 1920 were 685,664 larger than two years ago when the number sent from Chicago, at 970,864, was smallest since 1877, or over 40 years. With the year's receipts 1,146,356 smaller and shipments 555,893 larger than in 1919 there were 1,702,249 fewer hogs available during the year for packers.

The December average price for live hogs was \$9.55 standing \$6.35 lower than September and \$5.45 lower than the first month of the year. On the lowest day, Dec. 16, hogs topped at \$9.15 or \$9.10 lower than the highest time and \$14.45 below the top quotation of 1919. On the last day of the year light hogs scored a top of \$9.50. The general average price for the entire year on all grades of hogs was \$14.15, a decline of \$3.70 from the 1919 figure, which was highest ever recorded. The loss

was \$3.35 as compared with the 1918 average.

According to consular reports from Paris, France must face a deficit of 300,000 to 400,000 tons of meat annually for many years. Prices of fresh meat are so high that the municipal authorities in Paris are considering the advisability of instituting meatless days, as happened during the war. Frozen meat is nearly as high in price as fresh meat. The city of Paris has made contracts abroad for the importation of large quantities of frozen meat.

Throughout most of the year light hogs were in best demand, finding strong outlet to shippers. Lightweights scored the year's high mark of \$18.25 and topped at \$9.50 on the closing market of 1920. At times there was an extremely small spread in prices between the heavy and the light hogs, but at other times the range was exceptionally wide. The top on heavy stock in December was \$10.55, representing a spread of \$7.45 between the high and low months of the year on that class.

Valuation of hogs received in Chicago during the entire year showed an immense drop from the 1919 figure. Total valuation was around \$258,126,000, as against \$380,932,908 in the previous year, or a difference of \$120,166,000. This big break is explained in the 1,150,000 decrease in receipts and the \$3.70 drop in average prices. The loss in total hog valuation was far more pronounced than on any other class of live stock, comprising more than one-half of the decline in total valuation on all classes.

### VOEPEL FARM HOLSTEIN RECORDS

Mr. H. L. Voepel, Holstein breeder and owner of Voepel Farm, Sebawaing, Michigan, writes us that he has five pure-bred cows which have recently completed records as follows:

Miss Korndyke Callam, butter 24.88 pounds, milk 524.3 pounds; Barbara Pauline De Kol Clothilde 2d, butter 22.96 pounds, milk 602.4 pounds; Model Annie Wayne De Kol, butter 21.39 pounds, milk 469.7 pounds; Mhlea Nancy Korndyke butter 17.55 pounds, milk 450.0; Korndyke Clara Hengerveld, butter 16.52 pounds, milk 398.1 pounds. The last three are three-year-olds. Some mighty fine cows we'll say.

### SHOW CATTLE IN MICHIGAN MUST BE TESTED

Under a general order issued by Commission of Animal Industry H. H. Halladay early in 1920, all cattle exhibited at fairs in Michigan must be accompanied by tuberculin test charts showing a clean test within six months of time of exhibition.

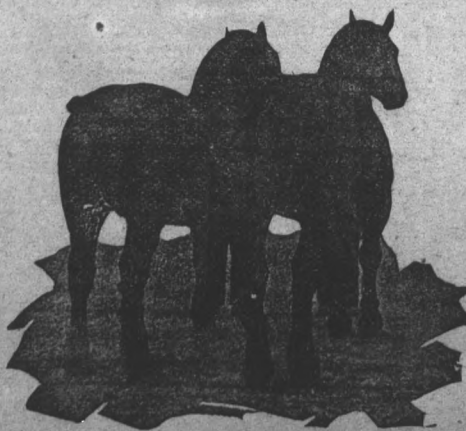
There was some misunderstanding in regard to this regulation last fall, and while it was enforced at all the larger fairs, it was not followed out at a number of the smaller county fairs. The Commissioner has already announced that this regulation will be strictly enforced at Michigan fairs in 1921 and it is well that it should be.

### 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





## Crop Reports

**JACKSON**—Weather is fine. Some ice is being put up. Farmers are busy cutting wood and getting ready to buzz the summer's supply. No beans to any extent are going to be planted, but a large acreage of popcorn. Farmers are receiving 9c for hogs; veal calves dressed, 18c, and 60c for fresh eggs; butter fat, 47c. Shops in the cities have not opened yet and farmers are able to secure plenty of high-priced help at present when there is not such pressing need for help. Farmers are still grumbling because taxes were so high. It seems to be the leading topic of conversation when the farmers meet and that there is much dissatisfaction in putting it mildly.—G. S. H. Hanover, Jan. 27.

**MONTICALLM (N.)**—Some of the farmers are getting up wood; some are hauling gravel on the roads, as there is quite a lot of road work being done now. Some are drawing potatoes to market, but many are holding for higher prices. The market prices are not very encouraging to the farmer now. Some stock is being sold. A good many are butchering and peddling the meat out at 8 and 10 cents a pound. The ground is frozen but no snow. Looks very much like rain today, cloudy and foggy. No auction sales just now. No building being done.—G. B. W., Lakeview, Jan. 29.

**BERRIEN**—Weather fine. Wheat and rye looking good. Farmers are getting out and doing odds and ends, moving fences, setting posts and trees, cutting poles for buzzing etc. A few farm sales in progress; they are well attended. One big sale near Glendora today where horses sold for from \$60 to \$90. Cows sold good, one bringing \$100. Hay sold for \$18; oats, 50c; corn, 85c to 77c. The county road men are out painting the fences along the bridges and embankments.—O. Y., Jan. 27.

**OAKLAND**—There is not much to write about here. Apples about all gone to market, but most of the potatoes are here yet. Not much going to market in the way of produce. Not much stock being fed for market. Animals are in good health. If we have this fine weather the rest of the winter farmers will get their corn husked before planting time.—E. F., Clarkston, Jan. 28.

**MANISTEE**—There is not much doing in these parts. A few small jobs of graveling and stove-wood cutting is all there is. Help is not so scarce as it was. We see men looking for work most every day. The weather is fine and warm for this time of year. The farmers are not selling anything and buying just as little as they can. There is some sickness in these parts.—C. H. S., Bear Lake, Jan. 28.

**GLADWIN**—The weather is nice now. It is warm and clear. The ground is frozen yet. The farmers are selling wheat and hay now. The Farmers' elevator is not buying cream or eggs now.—F. A. F., Gladwin, Jan. 27.

**OCEANA**—Farmers are doing their chores and cutting wood, as the weather is fine and no snow. Are buying potatoes and beans, and the buyers have quit buying.—E. M., Hesperia, Jan. 27.

**ARENAC**—The weather is like spring and farmers are getting up wood, baling hay marketing some produce. The old pioneer says that the season is one that has not been equalled in years. Taxes are very high. Few auctions. Prices are settling to pre-war basis. Not much building as yet.—M. B. R., Twining, January 26.

**GRAND TRAVERSE**—A very nice day, and so has been many before this. The winter has been a wonder to most people. Farmers are putting up wood and doing chores. Not much being sold, only beans, and the Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n is loading potatoes and beans.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Jan. 28.

**MONTICALLM**—Farmers are cutting wood; some are having their corn husked with the husker. We are having very pleasant weather, but the roads are terrible rough for hauling loads. Few farmers are selling potatoes, but not many on account of the roads. Farmers are doing mostly repair work.—M. C. P., Trufant, Jan. 27.

**MISSAUKEE**—Farmers are doing chores and cutting wood. We are having the best weather we ever had for this time of year. Wheeling is fine. The fields are mostly bare with about four inches of snow in the woods. Nothing being sold as there is no market for anything except butter and eggs and much of these commodities to sell. People voted for a change and it looks as though they got it. They are paying 86 cents for butter and 48 cents for eggs and offering 24 cents per bu. for potatoes.—H. E. N., Cutcheon, Jan. 28.

**WEXFORD**—We are having some fine weather; not snow enough for sleighing and everyone seems to be enjoying it.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Jan. 27.

**CRAWFORD**—The weather has been fine here for some time. The snow is nearly gone and it has been warm until this morning when it grew colder and today it has been snowing a little. There does not seem to be any demand for any farm products at present. One of our neighbors died some 20 days ago and no one knew it until a farmer went to his place to give him a check that the banker asked him to deliver. He found him about twenty rods from his house where one of his horses had kicked him in the head and over the heart. His name was Wm. Wheeler. The horses were at a stack near the barn. Mr. Wheeler was a bachelor and lived four miles from anyone; his age was 59 years.—A. H., Frederic, Jan. 26.

As we like your paper very much and don't want to miss an issue of it we are sending you \$3.00 so to make sure of it for five years.—R. H. W., Coloma.

Your paper is a Dandy with a big D.—M. V. J., Sr., Gaines, R-2.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

## POULTRY

DAY OLD CHICKS  
HOMESTEAD FARMS

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 brood 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.  
STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION  
Kalamazoo, Michigan

## ANCONAS



PRIZE WINNERS AT THE BIG SHOWS and the greatest of layers. Eggs for hatching and Baby Chicks from prize yards and heavy laying flocks.

S. C. W. Leghorns. Flock average 267 eggs per year per hen. Eggs and Baby Chicks. Also Baby Chicks from selected purebred, range raised flocks in Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Orpingtons, Minorcas. Get prices from us before buying elsewhere. All Eggs and Chicks safely delivered by Prepaid or Parcel Post.

NEW LONDON HATCHERY  
Lock Box 800 New London, Ohio

## MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM

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

DIKE C. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.

WHITE CHINESE GEESE, WHITE PEKIN ducks, R. C. Br. Leghorns. Place orders early.  
MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

## ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.  
CYCLE HATCHERY COMPANY, 149 Phila Bldg.  
Elmira, N. Y.

Cockerels & Hens, Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes.  
TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Michigan.

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LADY DID 317 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

## EGGS

FOR Hatching 100 per cent fertility guaranteed. Send for our big catalog

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By Parcel Post Safe Arrival guaranteed. Send for our Big catalog

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We have the world's greatest layers. You can have them too. If you get our eggs, Chicks or stock. There is big money in poultry if you have heavy laying stock. Send today for our big free instructive catalog. It gives prices for eggs, chicks and stock and much other information. Send for it today before placing your order elsewhere.

PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM  
Box E111, Berea, Ohio

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, ACTIVE full egg basket strain, \$2 each.  
MRS. FRED LAMBRIGHT, R2, Manchester, Mich.

GRABOWSKA S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels for sale only \$2.50 each and up.  
LEO GRABOWSKA, Merrill, Mich., R. 4

FOR SALE—R. C. B. L. COCKERELS, Sired by Madison Sq. winner. Bred for size and layers, weighing 5 lbs., \$2.50 each. Flemish Giant rabbits.  
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

S. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS FROM EX- cellent laying strain. Prize winners at Saginaw Fair, \$1.50. A. McKeage, R4, Hemlock, Mich.

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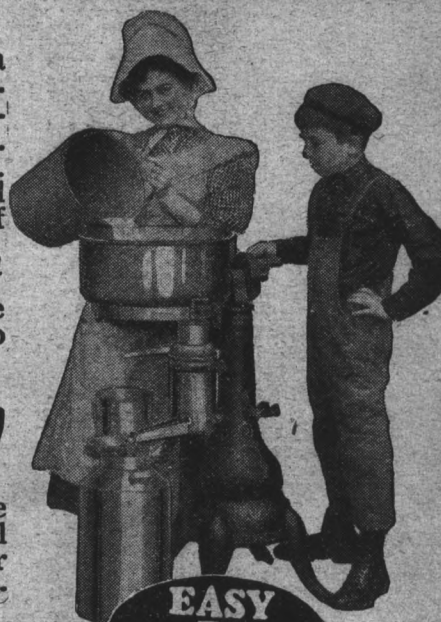
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