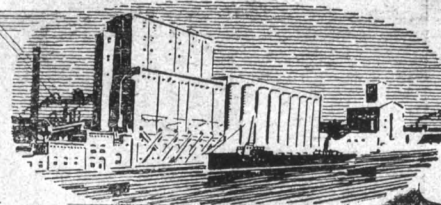


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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\$1 PER YEAR.

Delegates and Farmers from Seventy-Six Counties at Annual Meeting Michigan State Farm Bureau



ROLAND MORRILL
Retiring President



JAMES NICOL, Pres.,
MICH. STATE FARM BUREAU



M. L. NOON
Vice President



Farm Bureau Delegates Vote to Follow Commodity Plan of Organization.—See page 3 this Issue

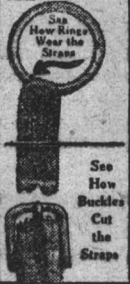
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MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing



THE introduction of a great mass of legislation and the careful consideration by both houses of the bills and resolutions proposed and referred to them during the preceding four weeks marked the fifth week of the legislative session.

The activity of the solons is indicated by the fact that ninety-four bills were introduced during the week—ten more than the total for the first four weeks. Members of the lower house have introduced 131 bills to date, while the more conservative members of the Senate have limited their proposals to 47.

The regular committees of both houses have been giving careful attention to the various measures referred to them. Public hearings are being held on the bills that have aroused the greatest opposition. Some bills have already been reported out by these committees and are now up for general consideration by the Committee of the Whole.

The institutional committees have nearly completed their visits to the various state institutions and are now at work cutting to the bone the appropriation requests that have been presented to them. The liberal use of the knife in handling appropriation requests is necessitated by the serious financial condition of the state. That the utmost economy is imperative is indicated by the fact that the total budget requests have increased from \$18,431,373.45 for the biennial period 1917-19 to \$58,304,103.11 for the two years 1921-23, or an increase of some two hundred per cent.

Rep. James D. Jerome of Wayne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the house established a new record for the number of bills introduced when he sent up to the speaker's desk thirty-one appropriation bills en masse.

The program of reorganization of the State's administration along the lines proposed by Governor Groesbeck and favored by the State Farm Bureau bids fair to be realized by this session of the legislature. Six bills embodying nearly all of the Governor's suggestions have already been introduced. The bill providing for a uniform system of auditing claims against the state has already passed the senate by a unanimous vote and has been sent over to the house for their action. The bill providing for the creation of a state administrative board, consisting of seven elective officers of the state, was considerably amended at a joint meeting of the State Affairs Committees of the two houses and as so amended was favorably considered by the Committee of the Whole of the Senate and is now up for third reading by that body. The other four bills which provide for the creation of a State Industrial and Labor Department, State Department of Agriculture, Conservation Department, and for the transfer of vital statistics from the Secretary of State's office to the office of the Commission of Health are now being considered by committees in the two houses.

Among the important legislation proposed during the week, was a bill providing for an 8-hour day with pay and one-half for overtime for workers in mines, mills, quarries, factories or manufacturing establishments. This bill was introduced by Rep. Holland of Gogebic and has already aroused strenuous opposition. The sentiment against the State Constabulary was crystallized by another bill introduced by Rep. Holland which would abolish this organization.

Profiteering and graft in municipal action would largely be eliminated by the passage of a bill introduced by Sen. Davis of Van Buren which would prohibit the letting of state or municipal contracts on the so-called "cost-plus" basis.

More stringent regulations with reference to the bringing of sheep into Michigan are provided in a bill introduced by Rep. Read of Kalamazoo. This bill states in part, "It shall be unlawful to bring any sheep into the state between March 31st and Oct. 1st of any year for breeding or grazing purposes, except by the written permission of the Commissioner of Animal Industry or State Veterinarian unless such sheep have been dipped at least once under government supervision." This bill has been favorably considered by the Agricultural Committee of the House and is now up for consideration by the Committee of the Whole of that body.

More just rates for auto licenses for less than a year are proposed in a bill introduced by Rep. McDonald of Houghton. For motor vehicles registering between April 1st and Sept. 1st, a tax of 3-4 of the regular rate would be collected and for motor vehicles registering after Sept. 1st one-half the regular license would be charged.

State aid for fighting grasshoppers as advocated by the State Farm Bureau, is provided in a bill introduced by Sen. Engel of Missaukee. This bill is entitled, "A bill authorizing the state to reimburse counties and townships to the extent of one-half of the amounts spent by such counties and townships in connection with the destruction of grasshoppers and similar pests, making an appropriation therefor, and providing a tax to meet the same."

An increase of the mill tax for the University of Michigan from 3-8 to 5-8 of a mill was proposed by Rep. Lennon of Genesee. Passage of this bill would increase by \$1,120,000 the annual revenue of the U. of M.

A bill to prevent aliens from owning or having in their possession any shotguns, rifles, pistols or other firearms was introduced by Rep. Lennon of Genesee. This bill is what is termed the "Alien Firearm Bill," and is closely modeled after laws in force in other states.

Excessive expenditures for highway repair purposes would be prevented by a bill introduced by Rep. Jensen of Delta. This bill would prohibit the State Highway Commissioner from expending during any calendar year in any township, more than 1-2 of 1 per cent of the assessed valuation of the township for repairs on any state reward road constructed prior to August 14th, 1913.

The old proposition of requiring all vehicles traveling on the public roads during the hours of darkness to carry lights, was revived by a bill introduced by Rep. Coleman of Calhoun. This bill would require all animal drawn vehicles, traveling on the public highways to carry lights showing plainly from the rear during the same hours as automobiles are now required to be lighted. A fine of not more than \$25 or 10 days in jail is provided for violation of this measure. Similar proposals have been introduced at previous sessions but have never been favorably received.

ARGENTINE CROP ESTIMATES
According to a cable received from Commercial Attache Feely, dated January 14, the wheat crop of Argentina is now expected to reach 5,000,000 tons, with an exportable surplus of 3,200,000 tons. The estimate of the linseed crop is placed at 1,000,000 tons.

Last year showed record shipments of grain, there being exports of 5,042,581 metric tons of wheat, 4,308,615 tons of corn, 1,036,723 tons of linseed, and 404,607 tons of oats. Of the wheat and corn 33 per cent went to Europe, whereas 53 per cent of the linseed was shipped to the United States and the West Indies.

Farm Bureau Adopts New Plan of Organization

A BITTER fight that had been raging in farm bureau circles for several months was culminated at the annual meeting last Friday when Jas. Nicol was elected president over C. A. Bingham, and the plan of commodity organization approved.

The issue at stake was whether the Farm Bureau should continue as in the past as "one big farmers' organization," with a strong central government having autocratic powers of control over its several purchasing and marketing departments, or whether this authority should be decentralized and distributed among separately incorporated bodies organized along commodity lines and having representation in the central body.

It was the position of Sec. Bingham, Vice-Pres. Potts, B. A. Holden, chief of the organizing staff, and others, that the present plan should be continued. In his recommendations upon the subject, Bingham declared that the Farm Bureau was never intended to be just "another farm organization," but the Farmers' organization of the state, free from entanglements with other organizations. "It is right that the policy and program of work for the next two years be absolutely upon the same general lines as that of the last two years," he said.

But the majority of the executive committee thought differently and brought out a report which recommended in substance that the farm bureau members be organized according to the commodities produced, and that instead of being represented in the Farm Bureau by "departments," each of which would be responsible for the acts and failures of other departments, should be banded together into separate corporations having direct control of the marketing of the particular products grown by them, and having indirect control over the State organization, through interlocking directorates.

This plan was originally presented to the Michigan Farm Bureau through Hale Tennant, representing the extension department of the M. A. C. It had received the endorsement of the county agents and had been finally accepted by the executive committee.

"Under this plan," said Tennant, discussing it before the delegates, "there is no possibility of control from the top down. This builds from the bottom up."

His arguments in favor of the plan were as follows:

1. All successful farm organizations of the United States are based on commodity lines.
2. Financial and other requirements of various commodity organizations radically different. Tennant declared it was absurd to expect beet growers to finance grain elevators, or potato growers to become responsible for the losses of the fruit growers, etc.
3. Commodity organizations would all have voice in central government which would have control over general policies of the bureau.
4. This type of organization would bring to the surface the very best men in each branch of farming.

Tennant quoted G. H. Powell, head of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, as saying, "I believe highly centralized control is a menace to organization."

Upon the request of the delegates Pres. Morrill voiced his

Delegates at Annual Meeting Approve Commodity Idea of Marketing

mitted to judge the main issue upon its merits.

Various questionable methods were employed to prejudice them. Charges and counter-charges were whispered back and forth involving some of the most responsible men in the organization. Personalities were indulged in and more than once it was rumored that sensational disclosures would be made which would force the resignation of two or more individuals. Most of this talk had about the same effect on the delegates as rain on a duck's back. Throughout the entire convention they maintained a dignified composure and weighed the issue carefully from all angles. That their final decision was the result of mature and unbiased judgment none can deny. The Farm Bureau delegates did not approve the commodity organization plan from prejudice or ignorance, but from the sincere conviction that it is the best plan for the organization to follow.

Farm Bureau Finances

Fred Van Norsdall of Three Rivers, treasurer, reported that the cash on hand, Jan. 31, 1920 was \$2,145.95, with total receipts for the year of \$384,554.14, making a grand total of \$386,700.09. Total disbursements from Jan. 31, 1920 to Jan. 31, 1921 were \$383,650.90, leaving a balance Jan 31, 1921, of \$3,049.19.

Resolutions Adopted

1. It is resolved by the delegates of the Michigan State Farm Bureau that American farm products should have equal consideration in national protective tariffs with other products and further that the Emergency Agricultural Tariff bill now before Congress is hereby endorsed and further that a copy of this resolution be sent to all of Michigan's Senators and Congressmen as an expression of Michigan Agriculture.

2. Resolved, that the Board of Delegates in its 3rd annual meeting urge the early enactment of House bills numbers 51 and 52 relating to reorganization to state agricultural and conservation departments. Also do we urge the same action on the bill regarding state aid in grasshopper control.

3. Resolved, that the Michigan State Farm Bureau thru its legislative committee support the plan of merging the many agricultural boards now in existence into centralized departments, urge the passage of a state income tax in the place of the present personal intangible tax on bonds and mortgages; strive for greater economy in state government; request adequate appropriation for the Michigan Agricultural College; urge the state aid for counties combatting the grasshopper plague and urge the passage of the seed law that will give real protection; that investigation will be made of all bills presented and where necessary actively oppose or support such legislation.

Additional resolutions recommended that the Bureau relinquish its claims to the \$3,000 which was appropriated by the 1919 legislature because of the fact that the state needs the money and the Bureau is self-supporting; urged that the powers of county road commissioners in laying out the so-called Covert roads and spreading assessments, be limited by the legislature; opposed the proposed tariff on Canadian lumber; recommended that every automobile driven from a factory in Michigan to points outside the state pay a license fee of \$3; instructed the executive committee to keep close supervision over all the business operations in organized counties, and to co-operate with the counties in securing good business managers, etc.; requested the legislature to make ample appropriations for the M. A. C.; endorsed the campaign for Near East relief.

The New Officers

JAS. NICOL, President

Born in Glasgow, Scotland. Came to U. S. as a child. Went to work for grain dealer at 14 years of age. Engaged in grain trade for twenty-eight years. Located in Michigan in 1900 on farm near South Haven. Owns two "80's," and rents 50 acres. 60 acres in fruit including 1,600 pear trees, 2,400 peach; 1,000 apples. Active in farm organization work. Secretary of South Haven Fruit Exchange, served two terms as president of Michigan Horticultural Society, member of Grange and Masons, served two years as member executive committee Michigan State Farm Bureau.

M. L. NOON, Vice-President

Born on the farm near Jackson where he now lives. "Mike" Noon specializes in fruit and dairying. He owns 206 acres. A good deal of his life has been spent in trying to lift agriculture to where it belongs. He is president of the Jackson County Farm Bureau; president of the Jackson County Milk Producers' Ass'n; director in the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n. He organized and is a director in the Grass Lake Co-operative Elevator and Live Stock Exchange. Mr. Noon is also a director of the Jackson News.

New Members Executive Committee

MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

Member of legislative committee Michigan women voters, women's work committee Michigan State Grange, pioneer in Monroe County farm bureau organization, tireless worker in farm affairs.

A. T. DEPUE

Helped organize his section of Upper Peninsula for farm bureau, veteran in organizing farmers' cooperative companies, close student of co-operative and economic problems; farms in Menominee County.

FRED SMITH

Prominent Antrim County farm bureau leader, helped start Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, also was on first board of directors of the Michigan Livestock Exchange.

W. E. PHILLIPS

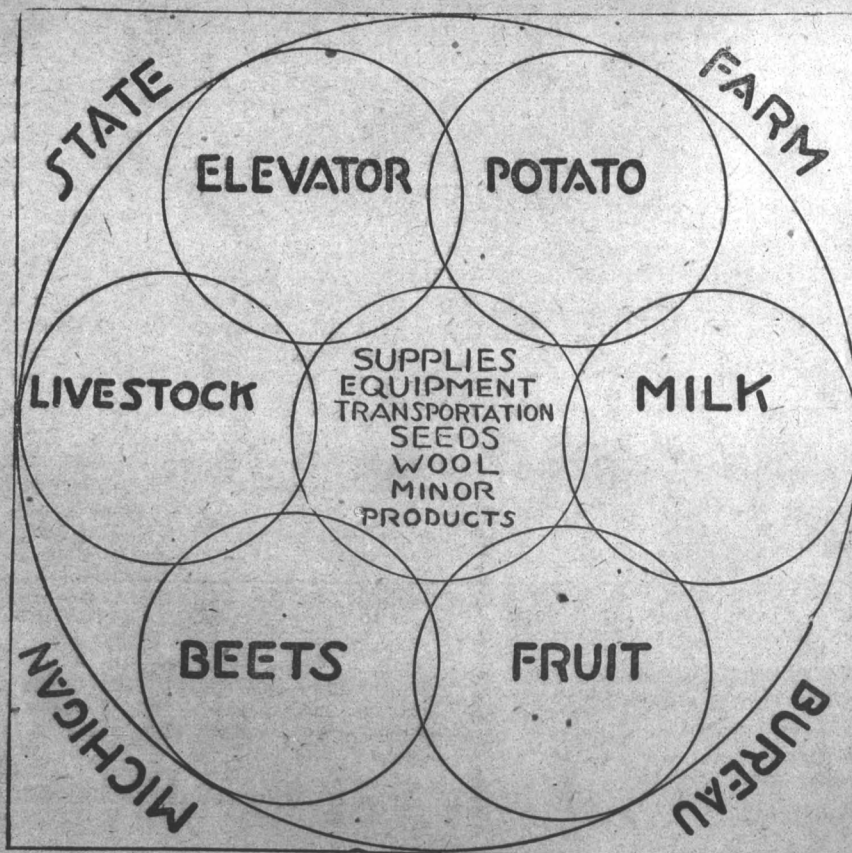
Five years in farm bureau work, local and state, active in all three state conventions, manager of Decatur co-operative associations, and member of board of control of local elevator exchange; farms near Decatur.

Delegates to Am. Farm Bureau Convention

James Nicol, M. L. Noon, A. J. Rogers, Beulah; A. E. Ilendeh, Adrian; C. A. Bingham, Oakland.

opinions of the Tennant plan. He said, "All commodity organizations have invariably succeeded. Those managed from strong central authority have invariably failed. All other states have either adopted the Tennant plan or are going to. And I believe that the future successful marketing organization will be effected along commodity lines. That is distinctly the trend at the present time."

Unfortunately the delegates were not per-



Graphic diagram showing Farm Bureau reorganized along commodity lines. Each commodity organization would interlock with Farm Bureau which would represent all in matters of mutual concern.



Members of Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n, who were advised at their annual meeting last week by Daniel Dean, potato authority of New York, to hold their potatoes for higher prices. Mr. Dean took recent government reports to indicate that a large supply of potatoes has mysteriously disappeared and that prices would be higher in the spring. His statement was the talk of the meeting.

Five Thousand Farmers and Wives at M. A. C.

THE great crowd of **Largest Crowd in History of Institution Throng Campus During Farmers' Week** ing out that farmers and their families who gathered at the M. A. C., during Farmers' Week rather disputes the statement that farmers are losing interest in that institution. There was no lack of interest on the part of the five thousand or more people, in the agricultural exhibits and the various meetings that were held during the week.

Every one of the twelve group meetings were well attended and the programs were filled with able speakers. The discussions covered a wide range of farm topics including soil surveys, muck land experiments, crops, marketing, farm taxation and finance, etc. Many speakers were of national prominence and came from long distances to talk to the farmers of Michigan. Among them were S. S. McClure, publisher of McClure's

Weekly, who gave a most interesting review of conditions in Europe as observed on a recent trip through that continent; Chas. J. Brand former chief of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, who talked on the marketing problems; A. F. Lever, one of the authors of the Smith-Lever act; Dean Davenport of the Illinois College of Agriculture, and others of more or less prominence.



Former Congressman A. F. Lever, who talked straight from the shoulder on Farm Economic Problems.

A feature of the week was the gigantic parade staged by the College in which practically every activity of the College was represented. The parade was led by the College band and military units.

In line were also representatives from all the students units, rough-clad foresters, girls in athletic costumes, and young ladies from the economics departments carrying signs illustrating various points of interest in Farmers' Week exhibits. In the parade were also "Michigan's best" horses, cattle, sheep and swine. These were followed in turns by tractors, trucks and general farm machinery. The pageant presented in its entirety a magnificent spectacle and revealed to the visitors the many different activities in which the College and extension departments are engaged.

Grain Exhibit

What was characterized as the largest small grain exhibit ever held in Michigan was the

display of grains in the Agricultural Building, which included many of the prize-winning samples displayed by Michigan growers at the International Hay and Grain Show. The rye samples were the finest in the United States and contained among others the twenty-nine which were exhibited at the Chicago show and won all but one of the thirty honors for rye. Individual exhibits are deserving of mention but lack of space in this issue prevents our going into further detail upon this and many other features of the week's events.

Rail Rates Burden Farmers

The general meetings of the week were held in the Gymnasium, which was packed to the doors each day. The principal topics of discussion at these meetings had to do principally with the economic problems of agriculture.

Chas. J. Brand, former chief of the Bureau of Markets, but now president of the North American Fruit Exchange discussed the subject of marketing at considerable length, telling of the wastes that occur as the result of improper packing of farm products, and of the enormous burdens that had fallen upon the agricultural industry as the result of the increased freight rates. Discussing the difference between land and ocean freight rates, he said: "You can actually ship potatoes from Scotland and Denmark, lemons from Italy and other products from foreign countries cheaper than you can move the same products from the producing sections to their natural markets." Mr. Brand did not blame the railroads entirely for the increase, point-

Sugar Beet Growers Reject Manufacturers' Contracts

FIVE HUNDRED delegates to the annual meeting of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, unanimously rejected the contract which had been prepared by the sugar manufacturers for the 1921 season, and voted for a contract on a higher basis, similar to the one adopted by the growers of Colorado. The delegates also voted without a single dissenting voice to retain it present entity, instead of surrendering its functions to the Farm Bureau as some outside the growers' organization had argued should be done.

The contract offered by the companies without consulting the growers was substantially the same as last year's, except that the guaranteed minimum was reduced from \$10 to \$6, this being based on 5 cent sugar. The sliding scale arrangement would give the growers \$10 on 9 cent sugar, as shown below:

(Continued on page 19)

asking six per cent on their capitalization. He didn't say anything about watered stock. But he did make it plain that there would have to be reductions in freight rates or else many farmers would be ruined.

Mr. Brand urged that the proposed tariff be enacted. He called attention to the fact that wide discrimination existed between the tariff on U. S. and Canadian farm products. He said that apple growers had to pay a tariff of 30 cents per barrel when they shipped to Canada, but that Canadian growers were taxed only a ten-cent duty.

Bank Official Arouses Farmers

The agricultural section of the Michigan Bankers' Ass'n held several sessions during Farmers' Week when the subject of farm credits was taken up. It was admitted that the banks had been pressed

hard to take care of the demands of the farmers, but that the banks hoped to be able to continue to assist the farmers in the "orderly marketing of their crops." It was the sentiment of the gathering, however, that no assistance would be given farmers for the purpose of "speculating" on their crops. Where the line was to be drawn between the holding of crops for orderly marketing and for speculation was not made clear.

In an address upon the subject, Mr. Robert B. Locke, manager of the Detroit branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, touched off some fireworks when he said that the prices of agricultural products had increased more than the prices of any other products during the war, and that farmers had as a result made "enormous profits." He also said the farmers should not hold their crops to speculate upon them, and warned them that the federal reserve banks could not and would not loan money to member banks for the purpose of encouraging "speculation." Among other remarkable statements made by this speaker was one to the effect that farmers should pay off their mortgages and not permit them to run for an indefinite period. "I should like to see the (Continued on page 19)



Alma L. Binzel, Ass't Prof. Child Training at Agricultural Colleges Minnesota and New York, who gave the farmers' wives some thoughts on their obligations to Democracy through the rearing of healthy children.



Michigan muck farmers in session at M. A. C. They were advised by Ezra Levin, muck land specialist, to make crop tests, in co-operation with College, rather than attempting to follow set rules.

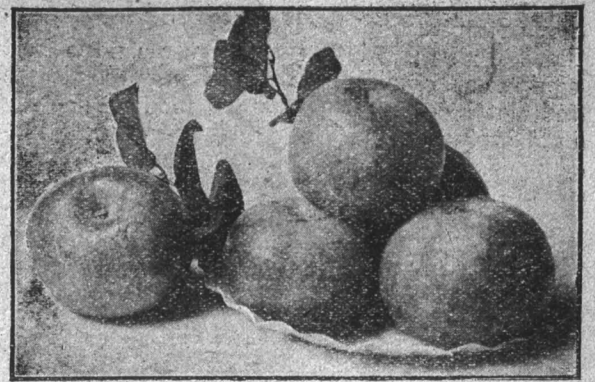
Straight From Orchards to Apple Sauce

New Jersey Fruit Growers Forced to Market Apple Crop or Lose Money

By E. A. KIRKPATRICK



A Few Beauties.



The New Jersey consumer now buys these direct from the grower.

FAR BE IT from me to tirade against middlemen. We need middlemen to bridge the gap between producers and consumers, just as we need bridges to get across rivers. But there is such a thing as having too many bridges; when you build bridges just for the sake of building them, then it is time to stop. When a middleman's charges are so much that the value of the crop will not pay the charges, there are two courses open to producers—get rid of the middleman or quit raising the crop. The first course is the one that fruit growers in Warren county, New Jersey, took last fall. They couldn't take the last course, for their crops were already grown and ready to harvest. They had to get rid of the middleman, not because they had anything against him, but because their crop was large and the price was so low the middleman's charge would eat up all the profits. So, after putting the middleman out of the possibilities of marketing, the situation was just this: A big crop to sell, no marketing machin-

ery, and no assurance that the crop would pay for the cost of marketing it.

These growers tackled their county agent first of all. He tackled the State Bureau of Markets; and together they moved the apples straight from the orchards to apple sauce, with the aid of women's clubs, civic leagues, and chambers of commerce. The cities of Passaic, Paterson, South Orange, Newark, Elizabeth and Jersey City were benefitted by this direct marketing.

One of the men who had a lot to do with this marketing stunt, A. L. Clark, chief of the State Bureau of Markets, told of the work as follows, and the story is disclosed through the New Jersey Experiment Station:

"Last August we began to notify the district vice-presidents of the federation of women's clubs and the district home economics chairmen through the state chairman of home economics, of the heavy crop of apples maturing and the need of clear channels of distribution from producers to consumers.



Packing apples and getting them ready for market.

Through the use of weekly reports which these same women sent in to us we were able to show the organized women of the state the tremendous "spreads" made by retailers. In August, for instance, prices of apples showed over 100 per cent "spread" between the wholesale and retail prices.

"It was not long before some of the women's clubs asked why they could not buy these apples direct from the growers at wholesale prices. Arrangements were made with motor truck owners, and county agent Houston completed the arrangements for the growers. As a result practically 6,000 bushels of apples have been hauled by motor truck from Warren county to Jersey City, Paterson, Passaic, and other cities around that section. These apples have netted the grower from ninety cents to a dollar a bushel in bulk on his farm. No packages have been bought. The trucks carried from 125 to 175 bushels laid on straw and blankets, and covered with blankets. They rode very well with al-

(Continued on page 18)

Detroit Area Milk Price for January One of Lowest in United States

A COMPARISON of the prices paid to producers of milk for city distribution during the month of January as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, discloses the unpleasant and unexplainable fact that the producers of the Detroit area received the lowest price of any section with but four exceptions. Of the exceptions, two cities report the same price as the Detroit figure, viz., \$2.50 and two slightly lower prices.

The reports cover one hundred and twenty-five cities representing forty-six states. The prices paid to producers vary greatly according to the locality, farmers in the high-producing dairy sections receiving as a rule the lowest price and farmers in the southern states where little dairying is carried on the highest price. The large majority of the cities report a surplus of milk which is always a vexatious problem and helps to keep the price of the entire yield below the cost of production.

Inasmuch as the farmers supplying milk to the city of Detroit are doing so at less than cost of production, it is only fair to them that they should be informed of what their fellow farmers in other states are receiving, and where it is shown that these farmers are being paid a higher price, it is entirely natural and proper for them to seek the reason why.

It would not be just to compare the Detroit price with that obtaining in many cities, particularly where the production is less than the consumption. But a comparison can fairly be made between the Detroit price and that of cities located in such states as Wisconsin, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, California, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, all of which are large producers of milk. The accompanying table shows such a comparison.

We presume that the Detroit distributors

could come forward with a perfectly plausible alibi in explanation of the difference between the price they are paying for milk and what the distributors of other cities are paying. We do not need to be reminded of the fact that Detroit has had an annoying surplus to wrestle with. So have all the other cities

in the above named states. It is important that Detroit is struggling in a period of depression. For that matter so are all the other cities of the country. It means nothing to us that a handful of Detroit people cannot afford to pay enough for milk to reimburse the producer for at least his cost of production, when that great and wealthy city is amply able to provide its poor with all the milk they need. Every city has its poor to contend with, but the farmers are not asked to sell their products to the many at prices less than cost of production for the benefit of the few.

The facts of the matter appear to be that the milk supply of the city of Detroit is under a monopolistic control which dictates the prices to producers and consumer alike. Through its milk stations in widely scattered sections and its holdings in condensaries, drying plants, etc., it is able within short periods of time to create a surplus or shortage as best suits its fancies; through its political influence in Detroit and its banking and newspaper connections it presents an invulnerable front to any organized opposition on the part of the consumer. In short, it holds the whip-hand over the Detroit milk area. It believes in harmony so long as its dividends are not interfered with, but when those are threatened it shows its teeth. So thoroughly entrenched is this concern at the present time that it would probably be a physical impossibility for the farmers who regularly supply the city of Detroit to force it to pay them a living price against its wishes. With this concern constantly assuming greater control over the milk business in Detroit, throttling out competition, the producer may well ask himself what the future holds forth. He may also ask himself whether the present isn't as good a time as any for the producers of milk to get into the distribution game themselves

COMPARISON OF PRICES PAID MILK PRODUCERS IN DETROIT AREA AND ELSEWHERE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY

Markets for which prices are given	Prod. Selling prices per cwt. of raw milk delivered in bulk, reduced to 3.5 pct. B.F. basis	Dealers' Selling prices to family trade per quart
San Francisco . . .	4.04	15-16
Los Angeles . . .	4.55	18
San Diego . . .	4.63	19
Denver . . .	2.80	13
Colo. Springs . . .	3.67	12.5-13
Chicago . . .	2.50	14
South Bend . . .	3.00	14
Des Moines . . .	3.30	15
Topeka . . .	3.25	14-16.6
Boston . . .	4.42	17.25
Springfield . . .	4.42	17
Detroit . . .	2.50	13
Grand Rapids . . .	3.06	14
Kalamazoo . . .	3.18	13
Minneapolis* . . .	3.41	13
St. Paul* . . .	3.41	13
Missouri: . . .	2.45-3.57	14-16
Buffalo . . .	3.22	15
New York . . .	3.38	17
Akron . . .	3.50	14
Salem . . .	3.75	15
Portland . . .	3.23	14
Pittsburgh . . .	2.90	15
Philadelphia . . .	3.48-2.88	13
Seattle . . .	2.73	13
Spokane . . .	3.25	14.5
Milwaukee . . .	2.30	

*In these two Minnesota cities the producers own central distributing stations.

Farming Will Pay if Run on Business Principles

WHEN MY father-in-law and I *How We Changed a Run-Down Farm Into a Profit-Producing Business*

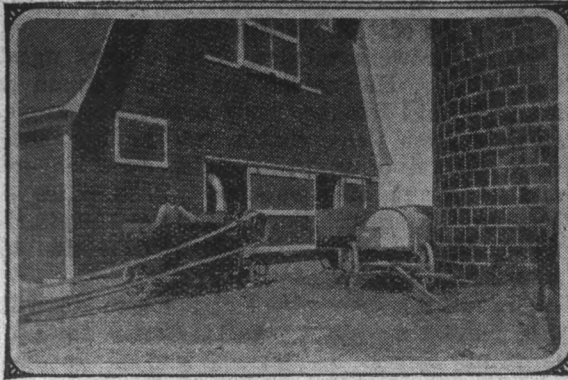
By C. D. CHASE

were running a feather-duster factory in Iowa we believed in making use of the best equipment obtainable for the purpose. We did not attempt to operate a modern factory in delapidated buildings with out-of-date machinery. It is to the point of this article to state that we made a success of that business to the extent that when we decided to live in Colorado on account of the climate, we were able to dispose of the factory at a good figure. To the success of this business we owed our ability to purchase and equip a farm of 178 acres in the fertile Greeley district of Colorado.

This farm at the time of purchase was somewhat run-down, with no improvements, straw-thatched sheds for barns, and the land far below 100 per cent efficient. Had we intended running the place as our predecessor had done, the purchase price alone would have been too much to invest in it. But we believed, judging from our business experience and the advice of well-to-do farmers in the district, that with proper handling and equipment the farm could be made to pay. Far from regretting the undertaking we have been well satisfied with it as a business venture.

For four years we have given this farm as studied and critical attention as we ever gave the factory, sparing no expense to make it thoroughly systematic and economically efficient. Perhaps had we been brought up on a farm, or had farm experience, we might have become accustomed to certain economies and make-shifts until we took them for granted; at any rate we should probably have been slower to make a sweeping change from the old to the new where it involved great expense. But the whole proposition being a new problem we were compelled to consider each item from the standpoint of business efficiency; and in nearly every case decided in favor of the highest degree of improvement.

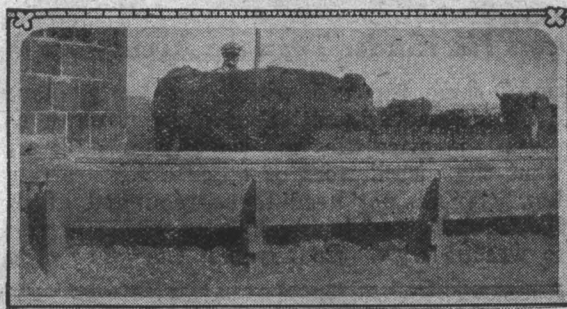
During the time we have had this farm we have built two six-roomed tenant houses, one barn, two hollow-tiled silos, feeding sheds for cows, steers, sheep, and hogs, an up-to-date poultry house; and have installed a system of electrically propelled machinery for pumping and supplying of water and for cutting and grinding of feed. This power is obtained from a local power company through our own transformer. The electric current also makes it possible to fill silos at any time and to get a good grade of ensilage by running a hose over the top of the silo with force connections for wetting down the ensilage as it goes into the silo.



A Feed Cutter, an Electric Engine and Molasses Wagon are part of our modern equipment.

Stock water at the barn is drawn from a well by an electrically driven pump 300 feet from the supply tank or reservoir. This tank is 16 feet long, 4 feet wide and 5 feet deep, made of concrete and covered so that the supply of water is kept cool in summer and above freezing in winter. It is so built as to supply all water through troughs by automatic floats, obviating the possibility of attendants forgetting to turn on the water when the stock need it. An ample trough is placed in each feeding pen which is always full up to a certain level. All animals that require water to help produce fat get it automatically by these float valves. A constant supply comes up in the center of a circular tank used in the fat-cattle feeding pen and the water above this inlet never freezes. Tank heaters are used, however, to raise the temperature to such a degree that stock will take large quantities of water even in cold weather.

In the fat-cattle yard we use a feeding bunk 64 feet long, surrounded by a concrete platform 5 feet wide, on which the cattle stand clear of mud or water in wet weather. The top of the bunk is two feet above the platform and will accommodate 80 cattle.



View of the Feeding Bunk showing the construction and relative size.

Our barn is arranged to facilitate feeding of cows and calves while the ordinary work of the farm is carried on; that is, so that the shortest possible time will be consumed in doing chores. This structure is 40 feet by 60 feet, with a ten foot concrete basement, a ten-foot studding, 40 feet from the basement floor to the peak of the trussed roof. This basement room is used for feeding stock, and has a floor of natural sandstone which serves as well as concrete and saved a great expense. All above the ground floor is hay mow which has a capacity of 150 tons of hay after being run through the feed cutter.

Our two silos with combined capacity of 300 tons, are built in a direct line with the main entrance of the barn, the purpose of this location being that we might use a time and labor-saver in the form of a truck running on track through the barn, between the silos, and to the feeding bunk outside. A housed alley-way six feet six inches in height covers the track through the barn. The top is sealed, the sides made entirely of woven-wire doors, 4 doors to each 8 foot section of track, there being a double row of doors on each side, one row above and one row below, removing the necessity of carrying or lifting feed to the track. The truck is emptied by means of a pair of doors at the bottom operated by a crank at one end so that the load drops to the feeding bunks without being handled with forks.

We keep a few horses to distribute bedding and for some hauling, the farm being supplied with two light cars, one auto truck, and also a tank for hauling molasses—a residue unfit for domestic use—from the sugar factory, for use in feeding cattle. An electric engine, feed cutter, with carrier to hay mow, complete our modern equipment at the present time; but we expect to add to it regularly as the market provides and our needs require. For by this method we have put this farm on a paying basis, marketing yearly 80 to 100 beef cattle, 200 sheep, 50 to 100 hogs and several hundred chickens, all of pure bred stock, the work being done by two men.

Our hay mow is filled twice with one year's crop from 60 acres of alfalfa; the silos are filled twice from 30 acres of corn; 20 acres are put in sugar beets; 12 acres in potatoes; 33 acres in small grain, 23 acres being left for pasture. Our farm policy is to raise on the land the bulk of the feed required during the year, turning off the sugar beets and potatoes against what we have to buy, thus making us approximately independent of the fluctuations of feed prices.

Use Careful Loading Methods When Shipping Live Stock to Market

Flimsy Partitions and Over-Loaded Cars Cost Farmers Who Ship Stock Thousands of Dollars Annually

By H. H. MACK

WEEK BEFORE last we published an article calling attention to the waste of public funds resulting from a lack of sympathy and co-operation by the farmers of the state, with the officials, in the effort to establish a condition of animal health and sanitation. Since writing the article referred to, the attention of the writer has been called to other cases in which the farmer is failing to do his part in connection with undertakings that have been planned and exploited especially for his benefit. The Michigan Central Railroad Co. has constructed and is operating one of the finest live stock markets in the country for the express purpose of giving to the Michigan farmer a chance to offer his stock for sale. Ever since the Detroit Live Stock Market was first opened, nearly 40 years ago, a campaign of education, in connection with the shipping of live animals to market, has been going on; shippers have been frequently warned against over-loading cars and the making of weak and flimsy partitions for separating one kind of stock from another. Column after column has been written

and published in the effort to induce the country shipper and farmer to load his live stock with greater care.

Special Demonstrations

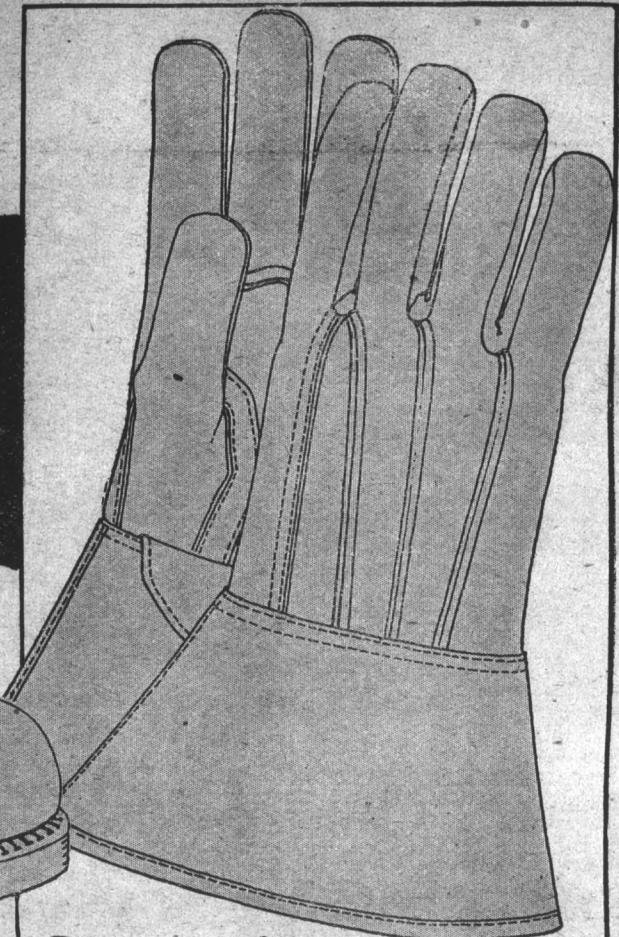
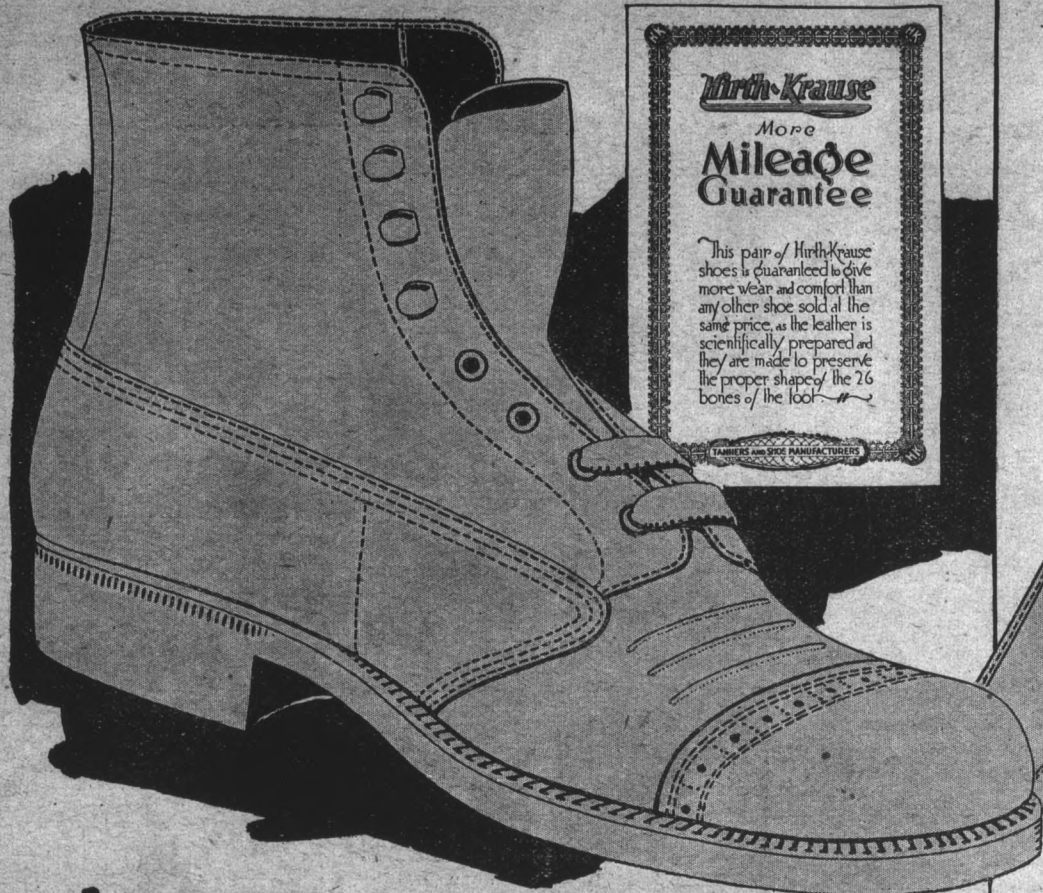
Last winter at the Detroit live stock yards a band of co-operative live stock shippers and their agents came together for the purpose of studying marketing methods, grades of live stock and instructions to follow when shipping live animals to market. At this meeting the officials of the Detroit stock yards produced facts and figures showing the tremendous losses sustained by shippers during the past year. In connection with these reports it was shown that in nearly every case the animals lost had been sent in by co-operative shipping associations, composed exclusively of farmers.

In spite of the efforts that have been made to induce the co-operative shipper to be more careful in loading his live stock, reports of week before last's business at the Detroit stock yards shows the loss of more than 100

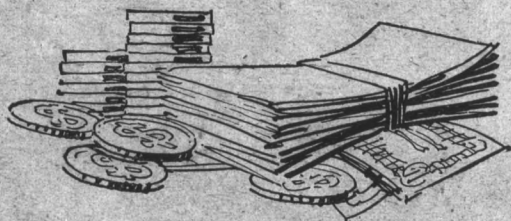
animals, nearly all of them fat and fit for human food. The dead animals that rolled out of the cars to the unloading platform, were not the only losses resulting from careless loading methods; there were many cripples that had to be sold at a big discount from the prices that were paid for perfect animals. In one of the shipments, referred to above, there were 17 dead lambs and one dead hog. In another car there were 10 dead lambs and one dead hog. Sixteen dead lambs were taken from a car that had only come from Grand Blanc, Mich., and a Fowlerville car had 7 dead lambs. Investigation showed that all of these shipments came from co-operative shippers and were directly the result of careless loading and the construction of weak and faulty partitions.

Animals Unfit for Slaughter

Another serious mistake, which is being made by co-operative shippers, is sending in stock which is not in proper condition; all thru the spring and summer of 1920, the Detroit live stock market (Continued on page 18)



**\$300.00
in Prizes**



Contest Open to Everybody

For years we have been advertising our shoes to the good people here in Michigan.

For years Michigan People have worn and continued to buy our shoes.

The shoes make good; everywhere they tell us so.

What kind of an advertisement would you write for such a shoe?

Try your hand at it. Three hundred dollars in prizes will be paid for the thirty-six best letters on this subject, divided as follows: First prize \$100.00, Second prize \$25.00, Third prize \$10.00, next thirty-three best advertisements will receive a prize of a pair of \$5.00 Hirth-Krause More Mileage Shoes.

This Contest is open to everybody. To help you, we have prepared a circular on the contest, giving all the particulars. This circular also gives you a description of the Shoe. Better study up on this. Or go see the shoe. Or better yet, buy a pair and wear them, find out about them for yourself.

Then sit down and write the kind of an advertisement you think we ought to have for such a shoe.

Send for the descriptive circular. Use the coupon.

*For the Man
who Works*

Genuine Horse Hide Gloves

Just the kind of a glove a man should have who has to use not only his head but his hands as well.

**Built of Mileage Leather —
Therefore Smileage Quality.**

In case of a tie, prize will be paid to both contestants.

Contest closes midnight, April 15th.
Prize award to be made before May 10th.

**Use this
Coupon**



COUPON

Please send me your contest circular.
Also tell me who sells Hirth-Krause More
Mileage Shoes in this district.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____

Hirth-Krause Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THE COUNTRY is, just now, passing through the inevitable reaction which was sure to follow the general resumption of business and industrial activities. Probably never before in American history were so large a proportion of the laboring men of the country idle, smokeless chimneys and a depressing silence was the order everywhere during the last days of the year 1920. Conditions like those described above necessarily decrease the demand for funds from manufacturers and coming at the time it did, when a tremendous amount of money was needed to move the crops of the country, it was not an unmixed evil. If a suspension of business operations and general industrial inactivity, reduce the demands for money, it is not hard to understand that the reverse applies when a general business and industrial resumption takes place.

There is another aspect of the situation which greatly complicates the money problem at this time and the bankers of the country are up against conditions entirely beyond their control but which make it very difficult to satisfy all of their customers and, at the same time, do what they deem best for the country at large. It is evident that the same reason that deterred manufacturers and business men from making large purchases of supplies, on a declining market, is urging them into the market with large orders at this time, in the belief that liquidation has run its course and that any future price changes will be toward higher levels. It will easily be seen, then, that current demands for capital with which to do business are much larger than they will be when the products of manufacture reach the consumer and the purchase price gets back into the hands of the maker. The present extreme scarcity of money is evidenced by a recent sharp increase in call money rates on the New York Stock Exchange and the extreme conservatism of bankers with relation to real estate mortgages and long-time loans of all kinds.

Considerable space has been taken in the newspapers of the country, of late, to detail the need of more workingmen's homes and to the criticism of the banking interests because they have refused to finance home-building undertakings at this time. Replying to the criticisms referred to, some of the leading bankers have explained the present situation giving, in substance, the details printed above concerning the present industrial demand for funds and, in the most courteous manner requesting that building contractors be patient with them until they have taken care of the industrial situation and again, have at their disposal, a surplus for long-time loans and mortgage investment. There are those among us who seem to think that bankers have at their disposal, at all times, unlimited funds and that they are following stubborn impulses when they decline to grant certain loans; banks are not different from individuals in the fact, that when they have money they can loan it but when they have it not, they must refuse the accommodation. Investigation reveals the fact that the public at large is depositing less money with the banks at this time than for many years.

Scouts along the lines of advancing business report great recent improvement in the retail situation, the country over. Since the turn of the year, many potent influences have been at work which are causing the big department stores of the country to mark down their goods and make a complete clearance at a scale of prices suggested by those which rule in wholesale and jobbing lines of trade. The tremendous price reductions, recently made by Chicago mail order houses have had something to do with bringing the legitimate retailer to his senses.

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—Rumors of damage to winter wheat cause all grains to advance sharply. Cattle dull. Hogs lower.

CHICAGO—Green bug scare in Texas sends grain prices swiftly upward. Corn and oats good demand. Live stock steady.

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

The lumber situation is in status quo because of the attitude of the banks in relation to the building of homes and the almost complete absence of large city undertakings at this time. Very little farm demand for lumber is noted as nearly all rural construction has been abandoned for the time being. A moderate amount of new business is developing in connection with structural steel but pig iron manufacturers report business at the lowest point of the year as far as volume is concerned. A growing demand for ladies' and gents' clothing is developing and the call for cotton cloth and other dry goods lines is said to be more active than at any preceding date since the business revival began to make itself felt.

Recent declines in the selling value of sheep and cattle come with crushing force to the farmer, who, it would seem, already had troubles enough. Many of the leading men among us, who make a special study of agricultural phenomena in its relation to the food supplies of the future, view with alarm the predicament the American farmer will be in when the spring season of 1921 opens; a tremendous decline in production is foreshadowed by conditions which eliminate the possibility of profit from all agricultural effort.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 8, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.77	1.87	1.80 1/2
No. 2 White	1.75		
No. 2 Mixed	1.75		1.72 1/2
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Det.	2.62	2.60	

Wheat has suffered a very active market during the past week; first the prices were up then down. The week finished with a strong tone and an active export demand. Reports were about that Greece would be in the market for wheat and flour here Monday of the current week which caused markets to open strong the first day of the current week but Greece was conspicuous for her absence and markets lost their strength, prices heading downward. Wheat bears declare there is not a chance of wheat prices going higher because of the large surplus in this country which they claim Europe will not buy even at present prices as Argentina, Australia and India are willing to sell their surplus cheaper than we. Mr.

J. Ralph Pickell in discussing the wheat market in last week's issue of the *Rosenbaum Review* ends his remarks with this sentence: "It will probably be a month or so more before wheat prices turn upward permanently." The government reports show winter wheat to be in good condition in general.

CORN

CORN PER BU., FEB. 8, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.62	.60 1/2	.62 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	.59		
No. 4 Yellow			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.	
Det.	1.64	1.60	1.56

Last week found the corn market traveling an up and down trail along with wheat, although the downward breaks were not as sharp in corn as the latter grain. At the close of last week corn was looking upward with trade of a moderate volume. Most of this trading was of a local nature. Northwestern houses were buying which helped strengthen this coarse grain considerable. Last week's closing strength appeared at the opening of the market the current week at Chicago but soon dispersed. The Detroit market closed on Monday of the present week with prices at the same level as last Saturday's close and there was a strong steady tone to the market. Every week finds new bulls who have deserted from the ranks of the bears as the belief is rapidly spreading that corn is low enough and should go higher. Although there is a large crop to market yet corn is an important food grain and consumption will account for the greater part of the crop.

RYE

There is very little to say regarding rye. It is in practically the same condition now as it was last week at this writing. The market has dropped 6c in last 7 days and Detroit quotes No. 2 at \$1.52.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 8, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.42 1/2	.41 1/2	.52
No. 3 White	.42	.40 1/2	
No. 4 White	.39		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Det.	.95	.94	.93

Oats are in about the same position as corn although it is believed

this grain is more liable to decline in price because the prices are relatively higher than those of corn. The markets are inclined to be weak as the east continues to buy only from hand to mouth. Light receipts are reported at leading markets and if such should continue undoubtedly higher prices will be in style at a near future date.

BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., FEB. 8, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.00	4.50	4.75
Red Kidneys	9.50	9.00	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys	
Det.	7.25		

Situation unchanged. The *Bean Bag* reports general optimism throughout the bean trade and anticipation of higher prices. A New York importer claims that he is in receipt of a letter from a large Japanese exporting firm which refuses to quote prices on the new Japanese crop because of its inferior quality. It is the belief of the New York house that Jap beans will meet with small welcome in this country if in poor condition. It is also reported that the demand from wholesalers is on the increase, and that instead of buying from hand to mouth as they all have done the last several months, some of them are now placing their orders in quantity.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., FEB. 8, 1921			
	Sacked	Bulk	
Det.	2.25		
Chi.	1.20	1.25	
N. Y.		1.65	
Pittsburg		1.45	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
Det.	4.90	4.80	

A good deal of comfort is to be found by the farmer who is still holding his potatoes in the predictions of Daniel Dean of New York state that prices are to go higher as spring advances. Mr. Dean is usually bullish on the potato market, and declared through these columns two years ago that the government estimate was incorrect and that higher prices could be expected. The opposite happened. Nevertheless we have a good deal of faith in what Daniel Dean thinks about the potato market. The figures he quotes are taken from the Bureau of Markets January 1st report, which show that on Jan. 1st this year there were only 18 million more bushels unmarketed than one year ago. Since the 1920 production was claimed by the Bureau of Markets to have exceeded the 1919 by about 80 million bushels, one of several things has happened. Either the Bureau was wrong on its early estimate, or an enormous quantity of potatoes has gone to waste or into the bins of consumers. B. W. Snow says that the government estimate is wrong. He reported in October that the crop would not exceed 379,000,000, and on Jan. 26th, he "sees no reason for changing this estimate."

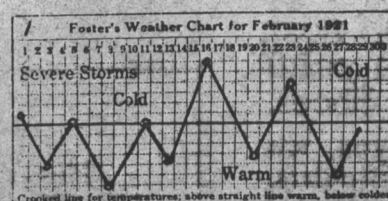
In all events farmers would be very foolish indeed to dispose of potatoes on the present market, and little more could be lost by awaiting whatever effect the Bureau's latest report may have upon the market. It is significant that the potato market has strengthened slightly of late and that the downward trend has been stemmed. We propose to follow this market very closely from now on, and readers will do well to watch these columns for the next several weeks.

HAY

Whether to hold or not to hold is the problem hay producers and handlers are trying to figure out. The prospects of lower freight rates on hay is causing shippers to hold their hay thinking with lower rates they may rush their supply to market and realize a fair profit. Can they? We fear not because they

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1921.
—During early part of week centering on Feb. 17 a warm wave will come out of Alaska into the northern Pacific slope and gradually spread southeastward till it covers all the country between meridian 90 and Pacific ocean. It will drift eastward crossing continent in four or five days. Storm wave will follow about one day behind warm wave and cool wave about one day behind storm wave. This will not be an important storm. Generally good weather will prevail; not much precipitation; no great extremes of temperature; good crop weather for winter grain. Precipitation will be located about as past three months.
During early part of the week centering on Feb. 24 a warm wave will cover the northern Rockies and Pacific slope of western Canada. It will move southeastward into America and cover all the country west of meridian 90, drifting eastward to the Atlantic in about four days. The usual storm will follow and then the cool wave. This will not be a great storm but of more force and importance than the first mentioned above. It will be second in importance to the storm of week centering on Feb. 6. Precipitation from this last storm will be about normal or near the general average of February for past years. Its crop-weather will average fair and for the month better than usual. The precipitation will continue to be in about the same places as for the past two months. An important change of rainfall is expected early in April and that change will determine the 1921 crops.

W. T. Foster

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	21.00@22	20.00@21	19.00@20
Chicago	24.00@25	22.00@24	20.00@22
New York	29.00@32		27.00@30
Pittsburg	26.00@27	24.00@25	

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	20.00@21	19.00@20	18.00@19
Chicago	22.00@24	20.00@22	17.00@21
New York	29.00@32		27.00@30
Pittsburg	23.00@24	22.00@23	

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	31.50@32	29.50@31	28.50@30

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	29.50@30	28.50@29	27.50@28

are all laying the same plans and all marketing at once will send prices lower. Our advice to farmers is to sell now and realize what they can. The season for heavy consumption of hay is rapidly passing. The Detroit market is dull and easy with prices off a dollar. Other markets are also lower.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

The raw sugar market was firm Monday, February 7th and offerings were light. There were no sales reported and prices were nominally unchanged.

Refined unchanged at 6.85c for fine granulated, with only a moderate inquiry.

Futures were quiet and operators appeared to be watching developments in the spot market. Prices were 3 to 4 points lower at midday under liquidation.

BOSTON WOOL PRICES

The Commercial Bulletin says: "Business in the wool markets the past week has been hardly so keen as during the preceding fortnight. The manufacturing situation is without material change. The emergency tariff bill generally is believed to be a dead issue."

Prices: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 40@41c; fine unwashed, 30@31c; 1-2 blood combing, 33@25c; 3-8 blood combing, 28@30c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 39@40c; fine unwashed, 29@30c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 32@34c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 27@29c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—1-2 blood, 28@29c; 3-8 blood, 25@26c; 1-4 blood, 24@25c. Scoured basis: Texas—Fine 12 months, 70@80c; fine 8 months, 55@60c. California—Northern, 73@80c; middle county, 75c; southern, 55c. Territory—Fine staple, choice, 85@95c; 1-2 blood combing, 75@80c; 3-8 blood combing, 53@56c; 1-4 blood combing, 40@45c; fine and medium clothing, 65@70c. Pulled—Delaine, 85@90c. Mohairs—Best combing, 30@32c; best carding, 25@27c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

In live stock as perhaps no other market line it is the habit for one price extreme to follow another; expert judges of cattle market conditions express the opinion that before another year has rolled around, steers of handy weight and high-grade butchers cattle will bring twice as much as they are selling for now. All of these men deplore the fact that growers and feeders are sending to market animals that should be held from 30 to 60 days. They urge the importance of nursing the market for a while wherever it is possible to do so. For more than three months, common killing cattle have been pouring into the leading markets of the country until the trade is struggling with an over-supply of dressed common dressed beef that simply takes the life out of the markets.

Quotations, from eastern cities, show a decline in carcass cost ranging from \$3 to \$5 per cwt. The situation has reached the acute stage and nothing but a marked slowing down in the marketward movement of killing cattle will prevent a further slump in the selling price of live cattle and dressed beef. Prices are low, now, it is true, but not so low but what they can easily go much lower and a continuation of the present volume of cattle receipts will soon result in a general demoralization of the entire beef trade. When cattle prices make a bad break, it is found to be very hard to get prices back to where they were prior to the

decline, hence the importance of not permitting live cattle to go much lower at this time.

No sudden increase in consumption is possible, but now that the wheels of industry are beginning to turn, it is more than likely that consumption records will go up. Every steer, heifer and good fat cow will be wanted before the season is over, if only the grower will be patient and not overload the market hopper during the next 60 days. It is true that the live stock grower is passing through a very trying experience, at this time but it is also true that nearly everybody is faced by similar conditions and the man who "rocks the boat" is making conditions worse for himself and for the other fellow.

Slump in Lamb Values

The pressure of over-burdensome stocks of frozen mutton and lamb on the selling value of the home-grown article, is beginning to be felt with more serious results, to the latter, that at any preceding date since the slump in sheep values began, nearly a year ago. The big coolers of the country are filled to overflowing with the foreign product which has been going into consumption, slowly, of late, because of the unfavorable weather. Provisioners begin to realize, that if these huge stocks are to be marketed this season, the average daily output must

be immediately increased; hence the sudden decrease in the demand for the domestic product. The wool market begins to show unmistakable signs of improvement but the hopeless dullness, in the meat end of the deal, prevents any beneficial results from this fact.

For the week ending last Saturday, lamb prices in Chicago were off 50 cents per cwt. on the best and from \$1.25 to \$1.50 on heavyweights and culls. The high price for the week was \$10.25 but the bulk of the offerings, throughout the week, went at \$9.25 to \$9.75 for prime stock. The average price for the week, in Chicago, for all fat lambs, was \$9.35 against \$10.35 for the week before, \$19.35 for the same week last year, \$16.70 two years ago and \$17 three years ago. Feeding lambs were weak and about 50 cents lower for the week.

The live hog market is beginning to feel the adversity which has overtaken other branches of the live stock trade. Arrivals have been unusually large of late and average weights have been higher than the average demand called for. In view of the excessive supplies, the demand has held remarkably well and a fair clearance has been made, each day. Pigs and light Yorkers are selling at a strong premium and extreme heavy weights are hard to place; the

latter condition is accounted for by the large supplies of lard and the low price at which this commodity is selling.

Last Saturday's estimates for this week's hog receipts was 230,000; for last Monday and Saturday estimate was 55,000 hogs but this guess was exceeded by 14,000 hogs when the count was made. Last week, western markets got 745,000 hogs, compared with 702,000, the week before and 568,000 for the same period, last year. Packing at Chicago, since Nov. 1 is 533,000 hogs short of last year.

The speculative provision market is being adversely affected by the current burdensome live hog runs and tight money conditions. The demand for fresh pork and its products is leading that for all other kinds of meat, at this time, but in spite of this fact, the volume of consumption is held down by the lack of employment and the scarcity of ready money among the working classes.

Detroit has had the duldest cattle trade, during the past week, that has been known for many years, veal calves have sold well but sheep and lambs are at the bottom of the year's business and far below pre-war values. Local live hog prices have been more nearly in line with other markets, recently, than for a long time back.

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Farmers Service Bureau



SUING FOR PAYMENT OF NOTE

About three years ago a neighbor and myself signed another neighbor's note. When this note came due we renewed it for 90 days. Shortly after that the other signer died leaving his property to his wife by a joint deed. When the note came due the wife would not sign it and went to a lawyer and was told that she would not have to pay if she did not sign. So I took the note to the bank and told them she would not sign. They said to never mind but for me to sign it and let it go. They said that if they did have to sue for payment of the note that her estate would be holding. Now the man we signed with will not do anything, not even answer the notices sent him by the bank and the bankers say they will have to sue me for the note? Now what I would like to know is if the wife of the deceased endorser is free? She has no heirs.—From a Clare county Subscriber, Harrison, Mich.

If the estate by entirety (joint ownership by husband and wife) was created before the endorsement of the note, the property that went to the wife would not be liable for his debts. However if he left any personal estate, or if the estate by the entirety was created after signing the note it might be made liable. This would be affected by the renewal of the note and the extension of time so it would be quite important to know all the facts and advisable to consult local counsel. Under no circumstances would the wife nor her individual property be liable for the debts of the husband.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PRESERVING FENCE POSTS

Fence posts are scarce in my section of the country and I would like to know if there is any preservative we can use on maple, beech and hemlock posts to make them last longer?—W. H. R. and Sons, Benzie County, Michigan.

The best preservative for fence posts is coal tar creosote. Such treatment will practically double the life of non-durable woods. The creosote should be applied warm, either with a brush or by dipping. It is not necessary to treat the entire post but only that part which goes into the ground, or if brush treatment is used a band may be painted for about a foot and one-half, starting a little above and extending below the point of contact with the soil. Coal tar creosote can ordinarily be obtained through a lumber dealer or hardware company. The wood should be seasoned before treatment so as to allow of the penetration of the creosote.—A. E. Chittenden, Professor of Forestry, M. A. C.

CLOSING ROAD

A club of members owns a large tract of land which is fenced by posts and two strands of wire, and signs posted, "club grounds, no hunting, keep off." The government has nine forties of land inside this club ground that have been fenced with posts with no wire and most of the posts are burnt off. There are old roads going through these lands which have been traveled by the public for the last thirty years. Has a hunter a right to hunt on the roads, and are the fences lawful to keep hunters from trespassing? Has the club a right to put a gate across one of the roads and lock it? Our rural mail carrier carries the mail over this road daily. This road is not a public road.—G. W. B., Hillman, Michigan.

The fencing in of government land with the club land is a matter that only the government can complain of. The roads described may or may not be lawfully established roads. If they are lawfully established roads, by user or otherwise, they could be closed to any one who desires to use them, but if they have not become lawfully established roads by user or otherwise, the owner of the adjacent premises would have the right to close them. If the premises are posted I think the fence you describe is sufficient to make them enclosed land as required by the statute and one would not have the right to hunt thereon.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

TILE NOT LAID CORRECT DEPTH

I have about ten acres of new ground I would like to plow but am unable to do it because of tile through the center of it laid about six inches below the ground. The survey for this drain called for a depth of three feet and three inches where it entered my field and three feet where it stops at the head of the drain. This was a county drain so I had nothing to do about putting in the tile, but have gone to the county

drain commissioner twice about it and he said he would see to it but he never has. When they first started this drain they levied a tax which was paid, and now they want to put another tax on it as the first one did not pay for all of it. I would like to know what I can do about it as the tile is a detriment to me and I have paid for it once.—G. W. T., Forest Hill, Michigan.

I am astounded that a drain commissioner would allow a drain to be laid only six inches below the surface when the specifications called for three feet. From what you say I would be of the impression that you could plow the land without regard to the ditch but you have not given sufficient of the facts. An extra assessment may be levied if the steps required by law have been complied with.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

U. S. CONSUL IN HOLLAND

Could you please tell me who the U. S. Consul to Holland is and also at what address to communicate with him.—Mrs. E. K., Traverse City.

Wm. Phillips is U. S. Envoy Extraordinary in Holland. His address is The Hague. Consuls are also maintained at Amsterdam and Rotterdam.—Editor.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS

I would like to know if anything can be done with a stock salesman for misrepresenting stock to make a sale. It looks to me like getting money under false pretenses. Am I right?—M. S., Montcalm County, Michigan.

Your letter does not designate whether you mean a salesman of the capital stock of some company or stock meaning animals. The salesman in either case would be liable for false representations but you would handle a salesman of the capital stock of a company different than you would a salesman of animals (stock). Before one can offer stock of a company for sale in this state permission must be obtained from the securities commission and misrepresentations would have certain penalties attached. If it were animals he misrepresented he would be personally liable for the breach of the representations and also his employer would be liable if he was an agent.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

POSITIONS ON FARMS

We have received letters from two men within the past few days asking if we knew where they could find positions on farms. Both of these men are married. One was born and raised on the farm while the other is from the city. The man from the city wishes to get a position at gardening. The country-bred man would like to secure a position for a year beginning this coming spring on a farm located preferably in the southern part of this state. We will be pleased to give the name and address of either or both to anyone interested.—Associate Editor.

SHOOTING DOG

I have a dog and my neighbors tell me if my dog comes on their farm they will shoot him. Have they the right to do so?—W. L. Chesaning, Mich.

There is such a law but some time ago I prepared an opinion in the M. B. F. that it was unconstitutional. I believe that one who thus killed a valuable dog merely because he came onto his premises would be liable for the damage notwithstanding the statute.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

BUILDING AND REPAIR OF ROAD

Can I compel the township to work on a road that leads to my place. The road is 80 rods long, is on the half-mile line and belongs to the township. Now this road is all cut up and it is almost impossible for me to draw a load over it. I have asked the highway commissioner to repair it but he always has some excuse and they won't allow me anything for working on it either but they always come after me to work on the main roads.—N. Y., Kinde, Mich.

The building and repairs of roads is almost wholly under the control of the highway commissioner and town board. You are practically helpless unless you can get them to do something.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

COMMISSIONS ON WOOL SALES

Can you tell me if a man has any redress on a wool commission house that insists on selling a car of wool at from 10 to 15 cents a pound less than his monthly circulars quote these goods worth? This wool was graded April 28th and priced ten cents less than the price quoted May 1st. I gave them the low price on each grade to sell it at. June first they asked for the right to sell the 1-4 blood at 14 cents less than they quoted it worth June 1st. I called their attention to the two prices and have not received a circular since. Can anything be done? Is there any law governing a wool commission house like there is over the live stock commission?—T. O. F., St. Joseph County.

I know of no regulations concerning commissions on sales of wool in Michigan. The commission man will have to observe the terms his contract with you, if you made any. If no contract was made he will be obliged to follow the usual custom on his market and would be liable for damages, if he is worth it. All the facts and circumstances should be considered by local counsel.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CLOVER SEED TESTED

Where can I send clover seed to get it tested? What will it cost?—J. W. W., Evart, Mich.

The State Seed Analyst, at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing will test your seed for you. The charge for this service is 25c for each sample tested and this money should accompany the sample.—Associate Editor.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY

Can a man, a father, deed money away that was left to wife and she died leaving no will? Can the children collect the principal and interest as there has none been paid at all? There are children by the first marriage but since she died can the second wife hold any of the money?—L. D., Flushing, Mich.

Upon the death of a married woman with more than one child her real estate would descend to her children. Her personal property, after the payment of her debts and expenses of administration would descend one third to her husband and the balance equally among her children. If the father was administrator of the estate he could collect the money but not unless he was. He would have to account for the money to the probate court, and his bond would be liable for any default.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

TRAP ON OWN PROPERTY

Can an owner trap on his land and sell the fur without a trapping license?—A Subscriber.

Act 318, laws of 1919, make it unlawful for any one to hunt, etc., unless he has a hunters license, but it has this proviso: "Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to residents of this state and their minor children WHEN HUNTING UPON THEIR OWN LANDS, upon which they are regularly domiciled, which have not been posted by the State Game, Fish and Forest Fire Commissioner as game refuge against hunting."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

MOVE MAIL BOX

I have my mail box on the southeast of four corners and the mail man comes from the north and turns west at corners. He wants us to move the box to southwest side or he will not leave the mail. The box has been there for the last eight years and I have to walk about a mile after the mail. Do I have to move it or not?—H. V. & Son, Mayville, Mich.

I am of the opinion that you will have to meet the requirements of the post office department as to the location of boxes to meet the conveniences of the carrier. As to what regulations govern the location of your box see the postmaster.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SELLING PICTURES BY LOTTERY

Innumerable complaints have been received by this department against the Chicago Portrait Company whose business methods have been exposed from time to time in these columns. This concern gets the major part of its business from farming communities. It is the custom of its agents (Continued on page 18)



What the Neighbors Say



LET US HAVE FAITH

IT APPEARS to me there is nothing needed any more in these days than more religion and people do not seem to see that the main cause of all our trouble is that many have failed to give due support to the church of our Lord and Saviour. Seek ye first the kingdom of heaven and then all things shall be added unto, which means faith, and faith in God means faith in His church which was founded by Him to teach, govern and save all men. Many people think they can be good without it but men are not capable of governing themselves and the world today shows it. What is the remedy, but to follow the teachings of the church and be willing to deny ourselves to support it for the love of our Lord and Saviour.—A Subscriber, Huron County.

Dare to Do Right

Dare to do right. Dare to be true. You have a work that no other can do. Do it so kindly, so bravely, so well. Angels will hasten the story to tell.

Dare to do right. Dare to be true. Failings of others will never save you. Stand by your conscience, your honor, your faith. Stand like a hero and battle 'till death.

Yes, we are all agreed that the world has strayed far from God. It is a repetition of history. The cycles of worldliness and of Godliness come and go as regularly as the seasons. Periods immediately preceding and following great wars are often periods of greatest selfishness and lax morals, which are usually succeeded by the revival of faith in God and the more rigid keeping of His mandates. We think we can now observe a gradual turning back to religious paths. Church attendance is slowly increasing; Sabbath desecration is slowly decreasing; people who have departed far from the ways of righteousness are wandering back to the fold. It is not improbable that we shall see a great wave of religious fervor sweep the world within the next few years, which after a time is likely to be followed by another long sleep.—Editor.

COALITION COMMITTEE

I AM well pleased with M. B. F. It is doing the best of good work. I am much interested in Foster's weather forecast. I believe him as good as the best.

And now, just a word in regard to the Coalition Committee. I agree emphatically with your "Divorce 'em." Furthermore, if the Farm Bureau doesn't divorce 'em immediately the Bureau will lose me as a member. When they ask me to renew membership I will say "nothing doing."

Fact is, brother Lord, I feel that the only interest this Coalition Committee ever had in the farmer was to find some means to defeat the growing sentiment in favor of the Non-Partisan League. Here's one who is ready to welcome the League to Michigan. I believe that this league will prove the only effective means with which to fight money controlled interests.—V. C. S., Van Buren County.

You are absolutely right about the Coalition Committee. It embraced the Farm Bureau idea as the lesser of what it considered two evils. The League it couldn't control; the Bureau it thought it might, and it has been trying hard to do so, too. But we think it is going to get fooled.—Editor.

STATE CREDITS ON SINGLE TAX

THE FEDERAL and state governments, in their deliberations, on the question of affording financial relief to the farmers of the nation, can not well afford to ignore the fact, that no individuals, bear such a crushing burden of taxation as our farmers, who because of the operation of economic law are compelled to pay their taxes out of their NET incomes, while the merchants and manufacturers pay their taxes from their GROSS incomes. This results in the farmer paying, in addition to his own taxes, all those accumulated taxes capitalized that are to be found in the selling price of the goods that he purchases from the merchant and the manufacturer. This anomalous position of the farmer, as a taxpayer and a producer, has served not only to discredit the farmer socially, but has reacted, because of the actual yearly confiscation of a part of his working capital by taxation, in slowly but surely removing

the farmer from the land. Obviously this unfair, uneconomic tax discrimination, which the federal and state government have imposed upon the farmer can not much longer be ignored if the nation hopes to escape a full and complete economic collapse.

The tax load of the producing farmer was never more burdensome than it is at the present time, and the farmers with but few exceptions, are facing bankruptcy while their inability to meet their financial obligations is causing much concern to innumerable banking institutions throughout the country.

Financial assistance to the farmers in the form of cheap credits or money will not serve to permanently solve the agricultural problem, as the economic effort of cheap credits to the farmers results only in further inflating the farmers' land values which are a LIABILITY to a producing farmer when considered in relation with the production of farm produce.

A careful and an analytical study of the agricultural problem of today will, no doubt, disclose the ineffectiveness and the utter futility of granting cheap government credits to the producing farmer, whose last and only hope for permanent relief can be obtained only by exempting from taxation his entire farm equipment. Structures, farm implements, live stock, grain and other farm produce, in stock or store should be totally exempt from taxation regardless of the fact that the farmer can not add the taxes upon those assets into the selling price of his farm produce.

The farmer should not be compelled to pay taxes from and upon his working capital—producing equipment—as this form of taxation automatically operates to decrease the volume of his working capital. The VALUE OF LAND to a producing farmer, when related to the production of farm produce, is a LIABILITY, not an asset, and it seems quite clear that this liability of the farmer should bear the greater burden of his now overload of taxation if it be desirable to grant him financial relief, or if it be necessary to increase his working capital. As there are but two, and only two kinds of values that can be taxed, the value of labor products and the value of land, and as land-value is always a liability when related to the production of wealth, it would seem that the proper and just method of financing the farmer and at the same time securing the usual public revenue would be to tax the farmer's liabilities instead of taxing his assets. Taxing the farmer's liabilities leads to economic freedom, while taxing his assets points the way to economic disaster.

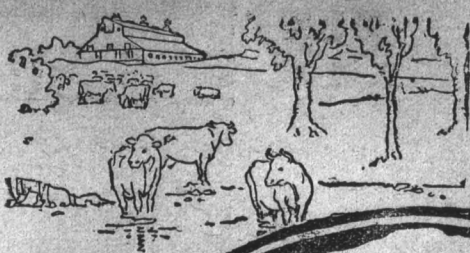
The governments, both federal and state, should by all means refrain from adopting the ultra socialistic principle of granting credits to private industry.—J. M. Holmes, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This writer obviously believes in "killing two birds with one stone." In one sentence he takes a side wallop at the federal farm loan act and in another pleads for the site-value tax. Of course, we can't see his first point of view, and his second is a bit foggy. However, we pass them along as food for the thoughts of our readers.—Editor.

THE OLD SCORE AGAIN

IN THEIR desperate effort to evade the real issues of the times, the politicians are dragging the poor old dead tariff issue into the arena again. The tariff issue has absolutely no significance save that of political and industrial graft. High tariff or low tariff, the conditions of the workers remains the same. The country has had both kinds of tariff schedules but throughout the various changes the workers of the country have had to struggle with the heart-breaking problem of making wages meet the cost of living. High wages means higher prices; low prices mean lower wages; such has ever been the rule. It's six of one and half a dozen of the other. Why

(Continued on page 18)



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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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A Matter of Opinion

LAST JULY I received a letter from Carl F. Braun, vice-president of the Ann Arbor Savings Bank. It was a vicious thing. It charged The Business Farmer with capitalizing the discontent among farmers (for the purpose of selling papers), and with having a tendency to spread Bolshevistic ideas.

I intended to publish and answer the letter at once, but something held my hand. I did not want to do Mr. Braun an injustice, or injure him and his business in the sight of the farmers of Washtenaw county. So I tried to get his point of view. I tried to put myself in his place and take an unbiased survey of the agricultural situation. I tried to put myself on a pinnacle that I might look out over the great agricultural areas,—east, west, north and south,—where men and women were toiling in the fields beneath a blistering sun, cultivating or gathering crops from which they hoped to secure a year's living. I looked down upon the groups of farmers who were met here and there to discuss their problems and effect co-operative organizations which might solve them. I saw earnest men and women everywhere urging action but cautioning temperateness and common sense. Nowhere did I hear a suggestion of violence, radicalism, socialism, Bolshevism, or any other ism, except unadulterated Americanism.

And I asked myself if Mr. Braun was right. Were all these people and the farm papers which sought to play the part of Moses to lead them out of the wilderness a menace to the country? Was it true that they were seeking something which did not belong to them, and that in the heat of their discussions they might beat their plough-shares into swords and arise to destroy government and do violence to their neighbors?

But coming a little closer I looked into the windows of the farm homes. Some of them were as comfortably appointed as the business man's home in the city. In many there were modern home conveniences, but with no appearance of ease or luxury. In the vast majority of them families still lived under the same hard conditions as prevailed a quarter of a century ago. No electric lights, no bathroom, no running water, no furnace. Nothing but the most meagre necessities of life. Yet despite all this I observed children happily at play. I saw farmers reading their papers by the dim light of lamps. I saw farm wives rocking contentedly back and forth humming a little song to the tune of their knitting. And I knew that the seeds of hate and violence could never be planted in the hearts of these people. Mr. Braun was wrong. His conception of representative farm papers and leaders and dissatisfied farmers in general is the result of stupendous ignorance and blind prejudice. But read his letter:

"Some time ago I wrote you and commented on the Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde existence which you

seemed to lead. Now I go still further. I believe that sheets like yours have a tendency to spread Bolshevistic ideas in this country that must be fought at every turn. You capitalize the discontent which does and should exist among the farmers due to present conditions (brought about almost in its entirety by the present administration which you champion and for which I once voted, God save my soul,) but which any good level headed man knows cannot be cured in your way. That's what Lenine and Trotsky are doing in Russia."

I will not discuss the reference which Mr. Braun makes to our alleged championship of the present administration. The reader should bear in mind that this letter was written last July during the very crest of the most prosperous period through which agriculture had passed during the last two decades. That situation and the situation we find ourselves in today were the direct consequences of the war and were not controlled by Woodrow Wilson or any other individual. As the reader knows, moreover, we have condemned Mr. Wilson at times as fluently as we ever praised him.

Mr. Braun's reference to Bolshevism is amusing. It is also insulting. It gives the farmers no credit for having any brains or balance of their own. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Braun as well as most of the other bankers of the country have become hypnotized by that cobra-headed menace that has lain waste to Russia, and some times forget that this is the United States of America. In their hypnotic state every movement toward organization among farmers and laboring men appears to bear the ear-marks of sovietism. As a result they look with suspicion on any efforts that are calculated to change the existing order.

Mr. Braun acknowledges that discontent does and should prevail among the farmers. But there is this difference between our critic and the Business Farmer. He would sit still and twiddle his thumbs hoping that kind providence will come along and make everything right, while the Business Farmer would put its thumbs to work, knowing that the Lord helps those who help themselves. If the discontent among the farmers cannot be cured in "our way", we challenge Mr. Braun to discover and present through these columns a way in which it can be cured.

* * *

We are publishing a paper for farmers and not for bankers. We are, therefore, much more concerned over what the farmers and their wives think about our policies than what the bankers think about them. We have the utmost confidence that the people on the farms will read these columns with understanding. They have no fear that we shall

lead them into paths of radicalism or socialism. It is a matter of great pride and encouragement that we have received probably twenty-five thousand letters in the last three years from readers commending us highly for "our way" of discussing the farmer's problems. To publish all of these letters would be impossible, but just to show Mr. Braun what the farmers think of The Business Farmer, I am reproducing below two letters of recent date which are fairly representative of the mass:

"Just a few words of appreciation of your good work. We enjoy every issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER and consider your editorials worth much more than the price of subscription. You are assuredly doing God's work because it is honest work and "an honest man is the noblest work of God." It is a pity so few men appreciate the possibilities of journalism when the nation is so much in need of it. May the good work continue."—Mrs. John Devereaux, Howell, Mich.

"I have been a reader of your paper ever since it was started and enjoy reading it very much especially your editorials. I get pessimistic sometimes and think that the farmer never will get what is coming to him, but when I get your paper there is generally something in it that makes the situation a little brighter. Keep up the good work."—Wm. Edgecombe, R 5, Flint, Mich.

Do those letters sound as if we were driving the farmers of Michigan to Bolshevism?

* * *

Men who are inherently selfish and have not learned that "he profits most who serves best," are always looking for ulterior motives on the part of the man or the newspaper which seeks to right wrongs and find a better way of doing things. They cannot conceive that men will sacrifice careers, and newspapers business in order to serve the people's cause. And when newspapers champion a popular cause the enemies of reform invariably charge them with "capitalizing" upon the "discontent" or "prejudice" of the masses to sell papers. The charge won't hold water. In the first place, you cannot long deceive a people into thinking that certain wrongs exist when they do not. In the second place, for every dollar which any newspaper receives as subscription because of its staunch defense of its readers' rights, it loses ten in advertising patronage from men, who, like Carl Braun, are blinded by their own prejudices. In the last ninety days the Business Farmer has lost three advertising contracts involving thousands of dollars because those who placed the advertising did not agree with the editorial policies. Upon this subject we shall have much more to say in a later issue.

A Change of Scenery

DO YOU ever get tired of the surroundings you live in? Do you ever feel as if you'd like to turn the premises upside down and inside out so they'd not have that same drab, unchangeless, wearisome appearance that you've seen night and morning for the past thirty years? Does the eye ever tire of that landscape of fence posts, stubble, woodlot and farm buildings that melts away into the distance on either side? If so, you need a change of scenery. No matter how much we love our work and our environment, I guess we all get a bit weary of it at times, and would like to feast our eyes on something else for a change.

Congressman Lever, of South Carolina, speaking before an audience of farmers at East Lansing, upon the blessings of the automobile which made it possible for farm people to get a change of scenery whenever they desired to do so, voiced this sentiment as well as I have ever heard it done. He discussed it in the following quaint manner:

"When I was a boy on the farm I had to drive ten miles to see my girl, and that took a long time. And when I got back home I was so cold that it took me about four hours to get thawed out, so I did not get much sleep on the nights I went to see my girl. I married a red-headed girl. For the first four years we lived in domestic tranquility. Then the clouds began to gather. My wife became fretful and cross with the children. She complained that the hens weren't laying and that every time she milked the old cow kicked the pail over. And one day I discovered her kicking my old dog around. Well, I couldn't

Whet the Axe and Cut the Tax

(A poetical petition presented to Rep. Chase by G. E. Gerberich, a farmer of Marion, Osceola County.)

Our corncribs are heaped with golden ears—
We sure had a bumper crop;
'Twould have helped to pay our mortgages
If the price had not taken a drop.

Our wool has been shipped to a warehouse
And is stored away in bags,
While we must shiver in cold and storm
Dressed in the thinnest of rags.

Our cellars are filled with potatoes,
But the price has become so mean
We doubt if they will bring enough
To pay for the Paris green.

Beef hides are on the toboggan—
A good one might bring three dollars;
It will take at least two or three dozen
To buy a new harness and collars.

The price of sheep has become so cheap
That men who live in the towns
Go to butcher shops and buy mutton chops
To feed to their long-eared hounds.

And so it goes the whole list through,
We're surely up ag'in it;
We've raised so much we're likely
To go bankrupt any minute.

Therefore we do petition you
To sharpen up your axes,
Cut down expenses everywhere
And help reduce our taxes.

quite figure out what the trouble was, but after a while I made up my mind my wife needed a change of scenery. So I said to her, 'Pack your trunk and my grip, take the children over to the neighbors. We're going somewhere.' And she did. And we went—up into the mountains of North Carolina, three thousand feet above the sea. We forgot our worries and our cares and the chores back home, and just enjoyed the change of scenery. We both began to feel better, and life took on a rosy hue. One evening my wife called to me and said: 'Look at that gorgeous sunset. Isn't it wonderful?' I looked off across the mountains where the great red sun was sinking to rest, and it was truly magnificent. Yet that same sun had set in pretty much the same way back of my house for the last ten thousand years, and I had never before appreciated the beauty of it. A few days later when I saw my wife petting the meanest, mangiest looking cur in North Carolina, I knew she was cured, and we went back home."

And so, dear readers, when you've become so utterly weary doing the same old chores in the same old way that you feel like kicking over the traces and running away from them, why the best thing to do is to kick and run. Give yourself and the wife, who by the way, is even more of a slave to routine than yourself, a vacation. Get a change of scenery.

Another Successful Farmer's Week

FARMER'S WEEK at the M. A. C. has fully and definitely "arrived." The crowds of farmers who thronged the campus last week is proof conclusive that the College has succeeded in "selling" itself to the farmers. And how has it done this? By simply encouraging the organized farmers to hold their annual gatherings within its portals. In former days the Farmer's Week program was largely College made, and dry as straw. Speakers spoke at learned lengths upon the scientific aspects of production problems. A few farmers straggled in from adjoining counties, nodded through the programs and went back home. And the next year another group of farmers did the same thing. But when the College began to look with a little sympathy upon marketing problems and urged the business farmers to thresh them out upon the campus, Farmer's Week thereafter became galvanized into action. So it has been ever since, and so may it continue. The College is the logical place for the organized farmers to meet and discuss both production and business problems. Contact with College influences broadens their views, and contact with the farmer's views broadens the views of the College faculty. The benefit is mutual. It means better farmers and a better College.

Salt of the Earth

IN THE MAIN the delegates whom the farmers sent to the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau at Lansing last week were the "salt of the earth." I made the acquaintance of many of them, and was surprised and pleased to find so many were readers of the Business Farmer. All four delegates from Hillsdale county told me they found a good deal of enjoyment in reading the M. B. F. One of them was a minister. We opened the Farm Bureau convention with prayer. Another was a bright, clean-looking young fellow who might have stepped out of a bank instead of from off the farm. Still another was a well-educated man who took an intense interest in the proceedings and kept me informed of what he thought about the various matters that were brought up for discussion. It is occasionally hinted by those who don't know any better that farmers as a rule are rather slow-witted, crude in speech and embarrassed in public. But such critics never attended a farmers' convention. Personally I have been present at many different kinds of conventions but I have never seen stricter observance of parliamentary law, readier tongues, keener debate, or more dignified and business-like conduct than at farmers' meetings and particularly at the Farm Bureau annual. One speaker urged that in deciding the important issues at stake the delegates "do their own thinking," but a single glance over that body of men was enough to convince anyone that such advice

was needless. To me they represented the best type of business farmers in Michigan. I reflected that the interests of agriculture and the country at large, will be forever safe in the hands of such men as these.

Rural Credits

SENATOR KENYON of Iowa has introduced in Congress a bill to establish a rural credit system to standardize productive farm credit paper in the open market. This is an almost exact duplicate of the McFadden bill which has been discussed at length in these columns.

The bill creates two corporations by special charters, namely, a rural credit society and general insurance league. The credit society will consist of one central bank with 25 million capital to be furnished by the government without interest, which will be retired by a sinking fund created by the bill. The credit society will also consist of 48 branches, one for each state, with 50 thousand capital each to be furnished by the insurance company accepting the Federal charter created by the bill. This stock will be paid a 6 per cent cumulative dividend and become a guaranty against the loss of the Government's capital. Any number of community associations or "combines" may be organized by farmers with not less than seven members each. This community stock will be owned by farmer members and divided into shares of \$5 each.

Three commissioners are to be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to negotiate with one of the large life insurance companies for the purpose of inducing it to accept such Federal charter in lieu of its state charter and make an investment in the credit society aggregating \$7,200,000 and choose the credit society's auditor and deputy auditors. The fact that the capital of such an insurance company becomes a guarantor of every piece of that rural credit paper and the insurance company is placed in a position to acquire information as to the conduct of the credit society's business is bound to inspire the confidence of investors in such paper.

At present our deposit banks are so loaded down with frozen assets that they are powerless to finance the export of our surplus crops to countries whose people will strive without them. One cause for such condition is the effort of many banks to finance agricultural production, a class of business they found difficulty in handling, as the time required for such credit to reproduce itself is too long for a deposit bank to attempt to do. But the proposed credit society could safely do such business, as its borrowed capital would be raised in the open market and payable at fixed dates in the future. In this way the proposed credit system would benefit our whole credit system, and no class suffers more than the farmer under a weak commercial credit system.

Musings of a Plain Farmer

Up at dawn and working until the second star is out. Round and round I go at these chores, like an ox on a sweep. I am chained on this 80 acres. A slave to my investment. We have plenty to keep us busy, stock, children and everything, including a mortgage.

The hard times we farmers have been looking for are here. And they caught me unprepared as usual.

These cows are waiting for their dinner. I'll try them with a little oat straw. They scoff at it. Well, here is some \$12.00 hay. Eat that, you hungry hounds! Bang! Goes the stable door shut. I'm sore.

Feeling better after dinner.

I am back in the woods.

I have read that chopping wood is an ideal exercise. Something along the same lines as golf, I believe. Only a little more strenuous.

That was a close shave for my foot, when my axe slipped. I must be careful. Surgery comes high.

Will I ever get this wood together?

That's a beautiful sunset for January.

I must hurry home to the chores.

This is the 800th time I have climbed up in this silo by actual count.

Chores and supper over. I am dozing over the daily paper.

Good night.—A. P. B., Ubly, Mich.

Business Improvement

THERE ARE unmistakable signs that general business conditions are on the up-grade. The question is whether the improvement is permanent and will continue. Most enthusiastic reports have come out of the automobile show at Chicago alleging a marked increase in the demand for motor cars and other signs of returning prosperity. These reports should, however, be taken with a little common sense. It is probable that the worst is over in industrial circles,—for the time being. It is fully as probable that we may see a return of depression before the dawn of a New Year.

Look at it in this light: The farmer is the nation's biggest buyer. When his purchasing power is at its best, industry is at its best, and vice versa. In six months' time the farmer's purchasing power has been reduced one-third, which is more than his profit. He is obliged therefore to curtail expenditures, and that is what he has done. Industry has suffered, and a million or more men have been thrown out of work. Their income has been cut off. Their purchasing power has been destroyed. Now it is absurd to think that the farmers can be deprived of six billion dollars, and the laborer of a billion or so dollars without having more than a passing effect upon industry. Industry cannot recover wholly from this blow in two months, nor six months, nor twelve months. It may recover in part and limp around for a while on one foot, but it's going to take some time to get the other foot in working order. We hope the expectations of the auto show are justified, but the facts are opposed to permanent improvement at this time.

Lincoln

ONE HUNDRED and twelve years ago today a man was born in a little log cabin in Kentucky, whose name was Abraham Lincoln. God had marked the man to become a leader of men and to guide a great nation safely through one of its worst crises. Each year we do homage to this man, about the table, in the churches, legislative halls and all else where men revere the name of the Emancipator. In every period of distress which has visited the United States since the death of Lincoln, there have been those to cry, "Oh, for another Lincoln." Never in the history of the world has there been so great a need for "another Lincoln," as exists today. But he probably will not be found. There are probably many men in this country who have the inherent qualities of leadership which Lincoln possessed, but they will never submit to the 20th century political dictation which makes slaves of our public men. What the nation needs more than a second Lincoln is a better appreciation of the qualities which made Lincoln what he was. Simplicity, honesty of purpose, fearlessness, a passionate love for the right,—were qualities of character which carried Lincoln safely through the storms of life. Let there be a return to these cardinal principles, and the affairs of the world will gradually adjust themselves to their former order.

The Democrats have been doing everything in their power to defeat the emergency tariff bill, but thus far their efforts have been fruitless. In case the President vetoes the bill which he is expected to do, its opponents appear to have enough strength to uphold the veto. If the bill fails of passage, we might as well go to a free trade basis for there is no fairness in maintaining a high protective tariff on manufactured goods and letting foreign foodstuffs come in virtually scot-free.

Should the proposed legislation to compel all lobbyists to make a sworn statement setting forth the names of their employers and amount of salary received, it might disclose the source of inspiration and expense funds of former Senator Chas. B. Scully, who has been traveling all over the state of Michigan lobbying in behalf of the State Police, before Boards of Supervisors, farm organizations, and members of the legislature.

Our prediction on what would happen this month has already proven correct. The bears have driven the price of foodstuffs to new low levels, where they are likely to remain for some time.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



The following is an extract from a splendid article taken from *Plow and Tractor*; there is much truth in it but it only covers one side of the subject.

Many girls either from choice or necessity remain on the farm after the schooling is finished and their happiness as well as their usefulness must be considered. Many of you mothers have something to say on this subject and many others with young families growing up would be glad to hear it.

Will you give us the benefit of your opinions or observations?—Editor.

PARTNERS, THE FARMER AND HIS CHILDREN

By Geo. VonTungelen

NATIONS stake their highest hopes on their property holders.

It is ownership that stabilizes man and gives him a more rational determination. Men are not made all at once; they are developed and so are farmers. So if we have the best type of farmers we must begin early in the life of those who will probably always be our chief source of supply for farmers, our farm boys and girls, to develop in them a love for farming that surpasses all love for any other vocation. To accomplish this some way must be found and practiced that will prevent these boys and girls from becoming dissatisfied with farm life to the extent that they make themselves believe that they would like some other vocation better. The writer believes that a share in the ownership of the farm with its concurrent responsibilities and opportunities will accomplish this end as nothing else can. This of course does not mean that the writer thinks that all farm boys and girls should, or even could, be kept on the farm. He is interested only in keeping such boys and girls on the farm as have convinced themselves that they like farming above all other vocations, after the farm and farm life have had a fair chance to make good to them. Anything less than a share in the ownership with its concurrent responsibilities and opportunities would not give farming, as a vocation, a fair chance to make good with these boys and girls, if the acquiring characteristic in man is innate as the writer believes it to be.

Such ownership and partnership, accompanied as they are by the indelible lessons of experience, produce in the youth mature judgment and the true value of both time and money. The thoughtless and impatient youth of today is woefully lacking in both. Furthermore, the pride and satisfaction of ownership is a strong force in the building of a character and a sense of obligation. The father whose son has a financial interest in the stock on the farm is not likely to have the same difficulty in getting that son to help care for that stock as is the father whose son is not a part owner of the stock on the farm. The former is more likely to be at home at feeding time than the latter. Or, if he cannot be at home at feeding time, he will make sure that the stock will be looked after; the other son is not so likely to be concerned about the stock either before or after feeding time.

The writer is fully convinced that the returns on farms can be materially increased through added efficiency brought about by taking such junior members, the children, into partnership. A concrete example of many which might be cited will illustrate: A father, well known to the writer, once gave his small son a pig that was the runt of the litter and which, doubtless, would not have lived had it not received special care. The boy built a pen near the other pigs and put his pig in this pen. He gave it plenty of milk and other feed. Within less than ten months it had grown to be a three-hundred-pound hog. It was the boy's job to look

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

after the rest of the litter also. The father was once heard to say that he was certain that the farm was at least the boy's hog ahead financially, "for," said he, "the boy took enough better care of the rest of the hogs than he otherwise would have done, so that this easily paid for the feed his hog ate; thus we are just ahead his hog." This same father then

It supplies building material for the bones, teeth and muscles, it keeps the heart beating regularly, it strengthens the nerves and every other part of the body. It has a growing force which makes weak bodies grow into strong ones.

Would any other food do as well? No other food could be used in its place.

The Land of Beginning Again

I wish there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches
And all our poor, selfish griefs,
Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat at
the door,
And never put on again.

I wish we could come on it all unaware,
Like a hunter who finds a lost trail
And I wish that the one whom our blindness
had done
The greatest injustice of all
Could be at the gate like the old friend that
waits
For the comrade he's gladdest to hail.

We would find the things we intended to do,
But forgot and remembered too late—
Little praises unspoken, little promises broken,
And all of the thousand and one
Little duties neglected that might have per-
fected
The days of one less fortunate.

It wouldn't be possible not to be kind
In the Land of Beginning Again,
And the ones we misjudged and the ones
whom we grudged
Their moments of victory here
Would find the grasp of our loving handclasp
More than penitent lips could explain.

For what had been hardest we'd know had
been best,
And what had seemed loss would be gain,
For there isn't a sting that will not take wing
When we've faced it and laughed it away;
And I think that the laughter is most what
we're after,
In the Land of Beginning Again.

So I wish that there were some wonderful
place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches
And all our poor, selfish griefs
Could be dropped, like a ragged old coat, at
the door
And never put on again.

went on to explain how much the boy had "picked up" as he put it, "about hogs and their care thru this experience."

When it came time to sell the hogs the boy's hog was also sold. The father then sold the boy a very fine Shorthorn heifer and took the boy's note for the difference between the selling price of the hog and the heifer. The boy was soon able to pay off his note from the sale of the heifer's first calf and had some money left. The later calves he kept or sold as he saw fit. In this way he soon became one-half owner of the herd on the farm. He and his father are now partners and are recognized in their community as the community's best and happiest farmers. This father lost nothing and gained much by taking his boy into partnership early in the game.

MICHIGAN'S ORCHESTRA

THE DETROIT Symphony Orchestra composed of about ninety men and two women (harpists) is now in its seven season and has met with marked success since Ossip Gabrilowitch (who by the way married Mark Twain's daughter) has been its conductor, that is for the last four years. He is a Russian by birth and is an artist pianist of world wide reputation.

The orchestra has grown steadily in finish and execution under his direction and to-day is classed with the New York and Boston Symphonies and Fred Stock's Orchestra of Chicago.

In fact, Victor Herbert himself, when in Detroit recently said that Michigan organization stood second to none in the country. While we may not all be able to hear it we may take a just pride in its reputation. It has truly put Michigan on the musical map.

GIVE THE CHILDREN PLENTY OF MILK AND WATCH THEM GROW

WHAT EVERYDAY proof have we that milk has good growing material for boys and girls?

It is the only food the majority of children get for the first nine months of their lives, yet they live on it, they grow on it, they do their work of playing, kicking and crying on it.

What does milk supply?

No other one food supplies enough building material for bones and teeth. Good bones and teeth need time for building.

Children need a variety of growing materials and they must all be supplied if every child is to be a strong, healthy man or woman.

How much milk should children have? Every child must have at least one pint of milk a day to supply material for good bones and teeth.

Every child ought to have at least one quart of milk a day because it is so easily built up into body tissue.

What is its value for adults?

It is an excellent food for adults. It might take the place of some meat.

At least a cup of milk per adult per day should be used in the food or taken as a beverage.

The food value of the milk is the same whether the milk is taken in cooked foods or as a beverage.

What is the food value of coffee or tea?

Coffee and tea have no food value. Are they harmful?

They are harmful for growing children because they dull the appetite so that the children feel satisfied before all the necessary growing material has been supplied.

Courtesy of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York City.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE POTATO

THE PROSAIC-looking tuber, that lies so inertly in your bushel basket in the cellar, has been the

cause of as much lively discussion and as many sordid stories as any aspirant for political office.

History of the Potato

Sir Walter Raleigh, usually associated in our minds with tobacco, was much interested in the potato, and finally persuaded Queen Elizabeth to have some served upon the royal board. The Queen consented, and the guests dared not refuse the offering of royalty. However, they were suspicious of the dish and disliked it so evidently that the Queen henceforth omitted it from her repast. Malign stories were spread about as to its poisonous nature because of its family relation the deadly nightshade, and not until the Seventeenth century did potato culture become at all general

in England, the real introducer of it being Sir Walter Raleigh's successor, Sir Thomas Herriott, although some give the credit to Sir Admiral Drake, saying that he had Virginia planters sent overseas to bring back potatoes. At any rate, Virginia is where the first potatoes known in Great Britain came from, but nowhere were they very popular, until food destitution caused their value to become recognized. They were first planted in Ireland, near Cork, and Switzerland, France and Germany were the next countries after Great Britain to welcome them. Finally Scotland, near the middle of the eighteenth century, in dire straits from famine, popularized them and in 1747 we read of 700 bushels of potatoes being exported from Carolina.

Value of Potato as Food

Dr. Kellogg, one of the greatest food experts in the world, said that the potato is possessed of much higher nutritive value than is generally supposed and that one pound of baked potato is equivalent in total nutritive value to the quantities of various foods shown in the following list:

11-5 pounds of boiled potato; 5 7-8 ounces boiled beef; 1 pound of chicken; 1 1-2 pounds of codfish; 2 1-4 pints of oysters (solids); 4 pints of clams (in shell) 4 1-2 pints of beef juice; 10 pints bouillon or beef tea; 1 1-2 pints whole milk; 3 pints skimmed milk; 8 eggs; 9 ounces of baked beans; 7 ounces bread; 1 3-4 pints oatmeal or corn meal mush; 1 1-3 pints hominy (cooked); 1 pint boiled rice; 1 pound bananas; 2 pounds parsnips (cooked); 1 pound green peas (cooked); 3 pounds beets (cooked) 4 pounds boiled cabbage; 4 pounds radishes; 5 pounds tomatoes; 5 pounds turnips (cooked) 6 1-2 lbs. cucumbers.—*Michigan Food and Drug Monthly.*

"BE 'UMBLE"

"BE 'UMBLE," said Uriah Heep. Even if this precept came from the lips of the wily and unlovely Uriah of Dicken's fame, he of the cold, wet hands and the soul of an oyster, there may be something of truth in it after all.

After a very preoccupied evening meal, when more than once I had to be told what the subject of the conversation was, really being perfectly indifferent as to what it was anyway for I wanted to think out and clarify, an idea that had been lurking in the back of my head all day. I went into my living room and picked up "Prose Fancies" by Le Gallienne and turned at random to the page that bore this remark: (Speaking of people who think themselves geniuses.) "The literary variety probably has the characteristics of the type most fully developed.

"No one takes himself with more touching seriousness. Day by day he grows in conceit, neglects his temper especially at home, . . . and generally behaves as the phrase goes as if anything becomes him.

"If you visit him in his family you will find him especially characteristic at meals, during which he is want to sit absorbed, with an air of 'I cannot shake off the god' and when they are over he goes off, moodily chewing a toothpick, to his den, where, maybe the genius finds vent in a dissertation on 'Peg Tops' for the Boy's Own (magazine) on 'The Noses of Great Men' for The Camber's Journal."

Well, wouldn't you be superstitious?

RECIPES, TRIED AND TRUE

Brittle Cookies

TO SERVE for luncheon or with afternoon tea, or with chocolate for evening refreshments.

3 eggs, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup of but-

"The Louise" A New Embroidered SERGE DRESS

\$4.39 During This Sale

Think of it, only \$4.39 for this beautiful, rich looking Embroidered Serge Dress! The Louise is an exact copy of a very expensive model. It's tailored, smartness, excellent finish and it's charming style make it a favorite with women of all ages. It is the kind of a dress for which you might expect to pay almost double our special price. So certain are we that you will pronounce it the most amazing bargain you ever saw, we will send it to you without one penny in advance. You can try it on and see what a marvelous value it is. But don't take our word for it. Just send coupon or letter and the dress will be sent to you at once. Don't delay—this is a special advertising offer and may soon be withdrawn.

Send No Money

The very newest style—all the rage, made of excellent quality, finely woven, wear-resistant fabric. Front richly embroidered in two-tone silk braid—astounding effect. Two dainty pockets handsomely finished with silk braid, plain narrow waist belt of self material—very stylish. Skirt fastens at left side and has full sweep. Round Neck. Full length sleeves with cuffs, tastefully finished with narrow piping. Ladies sizes: 32 to 44 bust; length about 40 in. Misses sizes 16 to 18 years. Popular Navy Blue Color. State your size.

Send Now
Just mail coupon or write letter, quick—no money now. Deposit \$4.39 and postage with postman on arrival. Try on and examine. If not convinced it is greatest Serge Dress Bargain you ever saw, send it back and we will refund your money.

DAVID STRONG COMPANY
Dept. K-892 "Same Management Since 1885" CHICAGO

David Strong Company, Dept. K-892, Chicago
Send Embroidered Serge Dress at once. I will pay \$4.39 and postage on arrival and examine carefully. If not satisfied, will send it back and you will refund my money.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

\$24.95 ON TRIAL American FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM SEPARATOR

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AUTUMN GLORY. A new hardy plant. The most showy Autumn bloomer, surpassing all others. It is the latest to bloom, showing its full glory after frost has killed all tender flowers. Greatest novelty in twenty years. Succeeds everywhere, reaching perfection the first season from seed, and continues blooming for years. 20 cts. per pkt. With each order we send one trial packet each of **PINK WOOL FLOWERS**, new—nothing can surpass the mass of pink flowers which it shows all season.

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American Mutual Seed Co. Dept. 227 Chicago, Ill.

Read the Classified Ads
—IN—
M. B. F.'s Business Farmers' Exchange

ter, 1 quart of flour (bread flour) 1 1-2 teaspoon baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, lemon flavoring. Use more flour if needed to make a stiff as pastry, roll thin and bake in hot oven. They burn easily. Bake on grate.

Old Aesop of fable fame once gave a recipe for popularity. I know you want it. "If you want to please your friends sit still and let him talk." It seldom if ever fails.

Potato Omelet

1 cup cold mashed potato, whip light with 1-2 cup of hot milk. Beat 3 eggs separately. Add yolks to the milk and potato. Add 1 teaspoonful baking powder. Salt, pepper. Add whites beaten stiff. Cook on griddle until brown, put in the oven for five minutes to let it set then fold over on hot platter.

Cup Cakes

1 cup butter. 2 cups sugar. 3 cups of flour. 4 eggs. 3 teaspoons baking powder. 1 cup milk. 3-4 cup of currants. Fill patty tins not more than half full.

Household Helps

A Gargle Good for a Sore Throat

THIS PRESCRIPTION was given by a Chicago physician who charges \$25 for an examination alone of the throat and experience has shown it to be as good as his reputation:

2 drams of darpin; 2 ounces of listerine 8 ounces of water.

You may purchase the darpin and mix it yourself. Be sure you use drams of the darpin and ounces of the other liquids. The darpin should be dark in color.

When the winds of March begin to blow the winter's accumulations about we all are exposed to the germ-laden air and more care is necessary.

This is a splendid gargle and a mouth wash and will not be injurious if a little is swallowed. It acts as a disinfectant in the mouth and throat. The listerine may be purchased in bulk or in half pint bottles.

Good for Furniture

And also fine to dust with and cheap besides. Equal parts of gasoline and paraffin oil.

Convenient Infant's Toilet Basket

THIS ATTRACTIVE piece was made from an empty cheese box, and if you have a little time and patience to spare you can duplicate it at very small expense. There is an empty cheese box waiting for you at most any grocery store, to be had for the asking. These light wooden boxes come in different sizes. If it is greasy it may be washed in gasoline, and then dried in the sun.

A large cheese box about 15 inches in diameter and six inches deep, will be required together with three pieces of curtain pole each three feet long. The curtain poles may be purchased at any furniture store, and should be a little less than an inch in diameter. They come with a smooth surface or in fancy fluted designs, and are already painted with white enamel paint. To finish off the ends of the poles three brass or wooden curtain pole knobs will be necessary. Before the stand is put together, have a piece of glass cut to fit exactly the inside of the top of the cheese box. Nail the cheese box and top to the three curtain poles in the positions indicated in the illustration. The three poles are spaced even distances apart and the box and top, which have been separated, are placed to form two trays, one above the other. The box-

It cleans and polishes all varnished or waxed surfaces and can be used on a piano with success.

Bad for Moths

This preparation which you may have put up at a drug store will be found very successful in ridding the carpets, furniture or pantries of moths. Use it on a small brush for painting around edges: 4 ounces of cedar; 4 ounces turpentine.

You can buy a cheap grade of oil for 15 cents an ounce and it answers the purpose just as well as the 60 cent variety. The odor is not unpleasant.

On Sewing Seams

A very nice method for putting seams in fine materials is to put your edges together and then run through your small hemmer as if you were hemming one thickness. It makes a nicely finished seam with one stitching.

BOOK REVIEW

HERE FOLLOWS a list of modern novels by American authors. All of them are good, some of them very fine. If you are not near a library any book store will purchase them for you or I can procure them for you.

Bab, the Sub Deb. (Comic) by Mary Roberts Rinehart, of whom it is said, "She put Pittsburgh on the literary way."

The Age of Innocence. (a story of New York in the early 70's); The Custom of the Country; by Edith Wharton.

No Defence; The Right of Way; by Gilbert Parker.

A Kentucky Cardinal; The Choir Invisible by James Lane Allen.

Slippy McGee. by Mary Conway Oemler. **The Ne'er Do Well; The Barrier;** by Rex Beach.

Anne. by Constance Fenimore Woolson. **Dr. Luke of the Labrador,** by Norman Duncan.

The Iron Woman; Old Chester Tales; The Awakening of Helena Richie; by Margaret Deland.

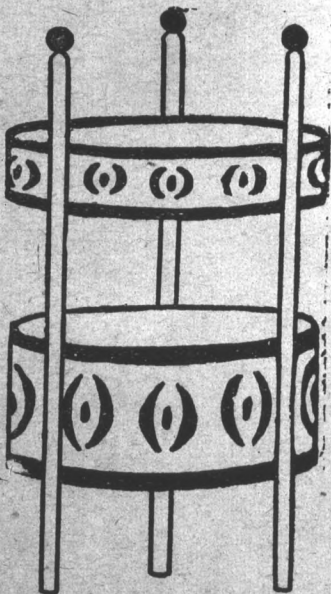
Many more could be mentioned and will be later, but this list includes romance, adventure, humor and fine literary style. Books that deserve a permanent place on your book-shelves and are not to be read and then forgotten. They really become a part of us. They will not only interest but will widen our knowledge.

The Voice With a Smile

"Pardon me," broke in Central, "but I happened to overhear and understand your girl turned you down."

"Yes," admitted the youth who had just invested a nickel to get the bad news.

"If you'll excuse me, I think I can give you a number where you'll have better luck."



es are nailed to the poles from the inside, and the nails must be short enough not to extend all the way through the poles.

The entire stand is now painted with white or ivory enamel paint.

The box and lid will need a coat of flat paint first, and then two or three coats of the enamel, but one coat of the enamel will be sufficient for the supporting poles. The boxes are painted inside and out. When the paint is thoroughly dry the knobs are adjusted to finish off the top of each pole. The sides of the box and lid may be decorated by painting a design in pink directly on the white enameled surface. If one is not artistic a stencil pattern may be used for this purpose. Tube oil paints are used for the design, and the paints will dry with a better finish if a little white enamel paint is mixed

in with them. Cut a round piece of cretonne to fit bottom of the small top tray, and place glass over this. The cretonne should harmonize with the design on outside. This toilet basket will be found most useful. The top tray, with its sanitary glass bottom holds the olive oil, soap and other bottles, and the large trap below is for the clothes. The three poles at the top are handy for hanging up various articles of clothing.



Sunday as a Day of Rest

Is it true that "there is no rest for farm women on Sunday," as Elizabeth Sears declares in her article "Who Feeds the Nation" in Harper's Monthly? Or has Miss Sears in mind conditions as they existed up to the last two or three years?

It is quite certain that the men rest on Sunday—and eat—and the women who cook the big Sunday dinners do not get much rest until they learn how to take the "short cuts" that save unnecessary work in hot kitchens. One of the most important of these "short cuts" is the new method of dessert making. In place of the heavy puddings and pies which have always accompanied the big Sunday dinners, fruity

JELL-O

desserts are served—desserts that are sparkling and beautiful and delicious beyond comparison.

These Jell-O desserts which just fit the Sunday appetite are made by dissolving Jell-O in boiling water. It is done in a minute, and adds a good many minutes to woman's share of Sunday rest.

There are six flavors of Jell-O: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Chocolate, 2 packages for 25 cents by all grocers.

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(2) THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 1127, CLEVELAND, O.

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

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: I have some good news for you and I want to tell you about it right at the beginning of this letter. I get so many letters that I have been unable to publish some of them until several weeks after receiving them but beginning with the February 26 issue we are going to print your letters in slightly smaller type and then I can print more of them each week on our page. Aren't you glad?

Of course you all know next Monday is St. Valentine's Day and I suppose many of you are going to have valentine boxes at your schools. We used to have great fun on Valentine Day at the school Uncle Ned went to.

We made most of our valentines as those sold at stores cost so much and we would be making them for three or four weeks before Valentine Day. Then in the morning of this day the teacher would set a large box by her desk and each scholar would put their valentines in this box. The box set there all day so anyone having more valentines could put them there and few of us had our lessons that day because we were thinking about that box setting up there and wondering how many valentines we were going to get and who they would be from. After school had been called to order after the last recess the teacher would tell us to put our book aside and the valentine box would be opened. Teacher would choose two or three boys and girls to pass out the valentines as the names were read off. After they were all given out teacher would close school telling us we could go home early that night. My, but the road home seemed long when we were anxious to show our mamas and papas what we had received.

More letters again this week about the things my nephews and nieces have resolved to do during 1921. Don't forget to send yours in until it is too late.—UNCLE NED.



WHO IS HE?

A fighting mayor who became President.

(Last Week: President Ulysses S. Grant.)

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl eleven years old. I am in the eighth grade. I live on an eighty acre farm. I have a dog and three kittens for pets. My birthday is in November. I am going to try to win the prize for the New Year resolutions. Mine are: I am going to help my mama and papa all I can; be good and kind to everyone and try to make everyone happy; clean my finger nails and teeth every day; do my best in my work and in my play; learn good at school; go to Sunday school every Sunday that I can and to church also; love God and my parents and Uncle Ned; be kind and true to everyone and not be selfish to anyone. I resolve to endeavor to love God with all my might and to obey Him. I wish some boy or girl would write to me.—Ethel Crane, Brown City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My brother takes the Michigan Business Farmer and I appreciate reading the Children's Hour and many other good things in the paper that I love to read. I am a girl five feet two inches tall and have light complexion. I would like to win a prize for New Year resolutions. Mine are: I hope to fill my place as I mean to be good to everybody, and do my part for God who did so much for us, by going to church, and try to have my lessons and get as much education as possible. To make people happy and do all I can for them if possible or help everybody in whatever way I can. Also obeying my father and mother and not to be mean to them or to anyone else. I wish Uncle Ned and the Michigan Business Farmer the best of luck.—Iva Johncheck, Boyne City, Michigan, R-2, Box 60.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl nine years old and am in the fifth grade at school. I am going to try to win the prize, but don't know what to write to please Uncle Ned, but I will tell you what I am planning on doing this year. I am going to go to school five days a

Caught in a Bear Trap

by Francis Rolt-Wheeler

THIS IS THE youngest Honor Guest we've had," said Director Pierre, presenting to the Campers a lad not more than seven years old. "Tell your story, Eric."

"Father's a trapper," began the little lad, in a high-pitched childish voice. "We live together, the two of us, in a cabin in the Rockies, in British Columbia. Father's trap line is long, but he always comes back home every night. One night he didn't come home. I thought something was wrong, but I wasn't sure. I waited all next day, too. When he didn't come back the second night, I knew something was wrong."

"So the day after, I started out to walk the trap line. Father had the pony, so it was a long walk. I was carrying grub, because I thought Father might be hungry. Those traps are about four miles apart, all rough country and heavy timber, too. I didn't find him that day, so I slept

out. Next day I went on and that morning I found him. His foot had slipped when he was setting a bear trap, and he was caught in it. He hadn't had anything to eat for four days. When I made a fire and gave him grub he felt better, but his foot was smashed."

"How did you get him out of the trap?" asked Pierre.

"I wouldn't have known how, but, Father told me. I cut down two small dead trees, which were tough, to use as levers. Then I rolled up a log and wedged it with stones. Then I took a rope Father always carried, tied it to one end of the lever, and pulled it down until the spring was loose. Then I tracked the pony and Father managed to get on and ride home. Good thing I brought plenty of grub. It took two days to get home."

"Right plucky for a little chap," cried the Campers, and awarded the medal.



week, and on Saturday help mamma in the house. Sunday I will go to Sunday school, and next summer I am going to try and raise lots of little chickens, and help mamma in the garden, and other things too numerous to mention. Next fall I will pick up potatoes for papa and then start to school again. I wish you could come up next summer and go fishing with us. I know of seven lakes not very far from here. Your loving niece—Mildred Sundquist, LeRoy, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I got home from school and decided to write and try to win that prize. I am in the third grade and am seven years old and haven't missed a day or been tardy in school this year and if I am not sick I think I will get a nine months certificate. I am a great girl for dolls; I have twelve of them. Maybe some of the little girls would like to come and play with me. I am sure I would like to have them. I would like to trade some of my dolls for some brothers and sisters. These are my resolutions for nineteen twenty-one: Clean my teeth every morning; clean my finger nails every morning; pass the third grade; always have my lessons; help my mother all I can; always be

good; never whine and scold; always chew my food well, and not hurry at the table. From your niece.—Ruth Matthews, St. Johns, Mich., R. F. D. 9.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl twelve years old and in the 7th grade. My birthday is the 29th of Oct. There are 26 children in our school. We take the M. B. F. and like it very well. I can hardly wait until Saturday comes when I can read it. I read that the one who made the best New Year resolutions would get a prize so I thought I would write. Mine are: To be good to others as you want others to be to you; to clean my teeth; to clean my finger nails; to help make dumb beasts comfortable; to make less trouble; be an excellent scholar at school; go to church every Sunday, and to help others in need. I wish others would write to me. I would write back.—Pauline Wright, R. F. D. 4, Leslie, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farm girl. I live on a 40-acre farm. I help my father in the summer and my mother in the winter. Well, I guess I help them both all I can. I bake bread and cookies. Say, they would make you smack your lips if you just had a half dozen.

I will write and tell you about my New Year's resolutions. First thing I will try to do is to go to Sunday school as much as I can and help my daddy and my mother; not to quarrel with my schoolmates; obey my parents; say my prayers every night, and do my best to help Uncle Ned and the M. B. F. Wishing some of you girls would write me a letter. I wish all of you good luck.—Mary Middleton, Yale, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I was just reading in the M. B. F. that you were giving a prize for the best New Year resolutions. Mine are: I am going to Sunday school every Sunday I can; I am going to try and be kind to everyone, and I am going to help my mother. I have two brothers and three sisters. Wish the girls would write to me, and I will surely answer their letters. Your friend.—Lena Turner, Marlette, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 13 years old and am in the 7th grade. Our school is 1 1/4 mile from our house. I live on a farm of 30 acres. We have 2 big horses that are my father's pets. Their names are Jim and Barney. I have no brothers nor sisters and no mother but I have a lady who is good to me. For pets I have 2 cats, whose names are Tiggle Tiger and Tom. One is gray and one is black. We have 6 cows and lots of chickens, also some pigs. I have medium brown hair and blue eyes. I have lots of playmates. Santa Claus was good to me at Christmas time. We take the M. B. F. and I enjoy The Children's Hour very much. I will close for this time hoping some of the boys and girls will write to me and I will answer their letters.—Mary Rehbein, Freeland, Mich., R-1, Box 33.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father and mother take the M. B. F. They like it just fine. I am a girl, 11 years of age. I am 4 feet, 6 inches tall, have blond colored hair and wear size 2 1/2 shoes. I am going to try to win the prize for the New Year resolutions. Mine are: I am going to brush my teeth each morning and night; help my father and mother all I can; obey my parents and teacher; go to school every day that I can. I would go to Sunday school every Sunday, but we live right between two churches, 1-2 mile apart, but they do not have church or Sunday school, and so I cannot go. But I will try to be gentle and happy in my play and try and make everybody happy; pray to the Lord to help me each night and everybody else. I take music lessons and I will try and do my best in my music this year. I wish the M. B. F. a happy New Year and also Uncle Ned, who is so kind as to let us have a club in the M. B. F. Will close with some riddles: Round as an apple, thin as a knife. If you guess this riddle I will be your wife. Answer: Dime. Why do you go to bed? Answer: Because the bed won't come to you.—Ruth Hall, Elberta, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—After seeing so many letters printed in the M. B. F. I decided I would write one, too. I am ten years old and in the eighth grade. As I passed the eighth grade examination last May I could have been in the ninth grade this year but my mother and father said I was too young. My tenth birthday came a short time before that. In my music lessons I am in the preparatory book for the third grade. Accept my best wishes for the success of the Children's page. I hope some one will write to me. As ever your niece.—Carol M. Hart, Armada, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As you are offering a prize for the best New Year's resolutions, I thought I would send you mine which are as follows: Resolved to play fair, to speak the truth, to hold sacred my pledge, my friendships and my obligations, not to ask another to do aught I dare not or would not do myself, and last of all to ever do right.—Esther Suter, Rosebush, Michigan.

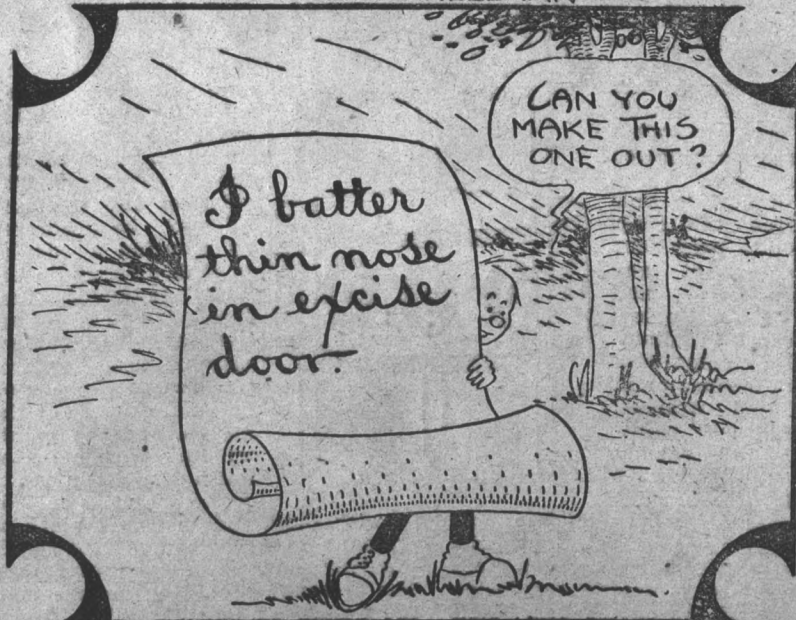
Dear Uncle Ned:—Won't you let me join your merry circle? I am 13 years old, and am in the 7th grade. My teacher's name is Miss E. L. Wetmore and I like her fine. I write to five of my little nieces and I would like to hear from some more.—Merlen Wiley, Adrian Mich., Route 6, Box 18.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl ten years old and in the fifth grade at school. I have four sisters and three brothers. My teacher's name is Miss McGregor. I like her very well. My mother lives in Deer Park, Wisconsin. My father is dead. I am the oldest girl in the family. My oldest brother and I stay with our grandparents. We have 11 cows, 13 young cattle, 7 pigs, 60 chickens and 14 turkeys. For pets we have two kittens and a dog. My grandfather takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine.—Aletta Hayward, Mikado, Michigan, Box 13.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl fifteen years old and in the 6th grade. I go to school every day, but I have to stay out once in a while to help mother. My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it real well. I read The Children's Hour and like it fine. We have a good teacher and I like her fine. She has taught our school two terms and I wish she would teach our school two years more. Her name is Miss Viola Bingham. I have several rabbits, a dog and a cat. I have lots of pets.—Violet McGlacby, Caseville, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

A PROVERB

BY WALTER WELLMAN



By changing one letter in each word on the sheet of paper, and then rearranging the words, you should have a well known proverb. What is it?

Answer to last week's puzzle: Pigeon, heron, candor, falcon, loon, spink, hern, dove, raven, lory, swallow, crane, crow, owl, canary.

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Complete information will be furnished how to make your bees increase instead of decrease for the small sum of \$1.00.

More bees means more money and more money means more money. Your money back if not satisfied after you have tested it. It will take about 5 months of your time to put them in shape for the test. For your One Dollar you will get full particulars how to handle them. Address: **WARREN WING Winn, Mich., Isabella Co.**

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IN M. B. F.
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to make sure of getting your supply from the Michigan State Prison this year. Warden Hulbert is anxious to supply all the farmers first—but every pound of twine they do not need can be sold outside of the state at a substantial profit.

The Clearers have saved farmers thousands of dollars every year by distributing millions of pounds of Prison Twine on a co-operative basis and this year we want them to know of the necessity of ordering NOW so that none will be disappointed in not being able to get the twine they need.

WRITE TODAY for an order blank—and our proposition to agents for collective orders.

Gleaner Clearing House Association

310 Commercial Bank Building, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Send for our prices on fertilizer, seeds, etc.

Crop Reports

AVERAGE MICHIGAN PRICES

Special crop correspondents report prices paid farmers during the week ending February 5, as follows:

WHEAT: Average, \$1.57; highest Battle Creek, \$1.75; lowest, Midland, \$1.42. **CORN:** Average, 70c; highest, Kalamazoo, 80c; lowest, Midland, 60c. **OATS:** Average, 43c; highest, Tru-fant and Kalamazoo, 50c; lowest, Midland, 34c. **BEANS:** Average, per cwt., \$3.20; highest, Midland and Flint, \$3.50; lowest, Williamsburg, Tru-fant and Battle Creek, \$3.00. **POTATOES:** Average, per cwt., 53c; highest, Flint and Battle Creek, 75c; lowest, Williamsburg, 40c. **BUTTER:** Average, 42 2-5c; highest, Flint, 52c; lowest, Lakeview, Midland and Williamsburg 40c. **EGGS:** Average, 49 2-5c; highest, Flint, 65c; lowest, Lakeview, 40c.

KALAMAZOO—Many of the farmers are cutting wood and sitting by the fire soaking up heat. The weather is just fine as it is warm and the sun shines most every day. Many of the farmers are selling some of their grain.—H. H. F., Climax, January 31.

CALHOUN—Farmers are getting ready for the spring work, cutting wood, drawing manure and building fences. Some are drawing wood to town. Some hay going in and lots of oats and straw. Potatoes dug on the market. Stock of all kinds is very cheap and no sale.—C. E. B., Battle Creek, February 4th.

MONTCAIM—Farmers are doing chores, hauling manure and cutting wood. Weather is warm, snow thawing. Farmers are not doing much building on account of high priced material. One barn after being damaged by wind is being moved and attached on a larger barn.—M. L. P., Tru-fant, February 5.

SHAWASSEE—Not much activity in farming interests at present on account of the open winter. All stock seems to be in thriving condition. Dirt roads are in very fair condition for travel. The decline in milk prices has also caused a decided decline in the prices of milk cows. Price of past week owing to the uncertain financial condition of farm produce has not varied much during the time.—D. H. M.

CRAWFORD—Weather is warm; not much snow only in the timber and gulleys. Farmers are busy getting wood and preparing for spring work but nearly all of February and March are still in the market for 1921 which means more winter. Horses and cattle are looking good everywhere owing to the pleasant winter. Hay still has a high hold on those who have to buy. There seems to be no call here at present for potatoes.—A. H., Frederic, February 2.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Getting up wood and hauling logs is about all the farmers are doing except the chores. Have been having very nice weather; are having a very light fall of snow now. Nothing much being sold as prices have dropped. Co-operative Ass'n at Barker Creek is loading a load of beans at the present time. Several farmers that went to camp to work came home this week on account of lack of snow.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, February 3.

ALCONA—Weather warm and dry; no snow of any account. Doing chores and cutting a little wood and putting up ice is about all that is going on around here. Nothing doing in the marketing line; no demand for any farm produce but most of us have got our taxes paid and have lots to eat and are quite happy. Farmers are just trying what they can't do without. No building being done and very little repairing of any kind going to be done next summer.—D. C., Lincoln, February 3.

MIDLAND—Wood is still being hauled to town, in anticipation of a cold spell. Not much farm produce is going to market. Some farmers are holding beans for higher prices. The weather is still unlike any other January weather I have ever witnessed. At present it is cloudy—we may have rain. Farmers are not building anything now—business is on a slump. No work to be had anywhere. Men who have employment are considered fortunate. Not many auction sales. It seems that the farm is a pretty good place on which to remain these days.—C. L. F., Midland, January 29th.

MONTCAIM—The farmers are not doing much but chores and getting wood, attending meetings and going visiting. No sales yet. Everything is very quiet around here. The weather is nice. Not very cold with a thin covering of snow, but not enough for sleighing. Gravel roads goods but other roads very rough. The ground is frozen hard but not very deep. The taxes here are about as they are in other places. Most of them are paid now. An old pioneer, Mrs. Leonard Rossman, that had lived here nearly 60 years, died at the home of her son in Grand Rapids and was brought here for burial. Her husband died at their home here one year ago.—G. B. W., Lakeview, February 5.

GENESEE—Farmers are cutting wood, hauling manure, filling ice houses, and working on the roads, besides doing various chores about the farm. Weather is warmer and it does not look as if we will have much cold weather this winter. Ground is not frozen very deep and it will not take much of this warm weather before the fields and roads will be soft and muddy. Farmers are selling some apples, potatoes, hay and livestock. They are not satisfied with present prices but are selling because they must have the money or else figure that prices will not improve enough to warrant holding. Auction sales are on the increase with prices still low in most instances. Lots of farms for sale.—C. W. S., Fenton, February 5.

Take Your Choice

Each is a
World's Standard

THERE is one established and best known silo—the KALAMAZOO. You make no mistake in buying, whether it be of Tile or Wood. Both have the special Kalamazoo Angle-Steel Door Frames, galvanized after assembling, and Continuous Doors.

Each detail of construction represents years of careful thought and extensive experience. Every device known to science for building lasting silos that will keep silage perfectly is incorporated in a

Kalamazoo

TILE SILOS Indestructible, built of moisture-proof, glazed tile. Walls with three "dead air" spaces and keyed joints prevent heat or cold from entering and save silage from freezing, mould or decay. Will not burn. Attractive—a credit to your business judgment. Will last for generations.

WOOD SILOS The KALAMAZOO type, built 30 years ago and still in service. Made of straight grained, well-seasoned wood, air-tight joints, deeply grooved, tongued and spliced—exceptionally resistant to heat, cold and moisture. Shipped complete—ready to set up—no nails, no screws needed and will give years of satisfactory service at minimum expense—both in first cost and upkeep. Anyone can do the work.

1921 Farm Profits will depend on your Silo. Let the Kalamazoo pay for itself.

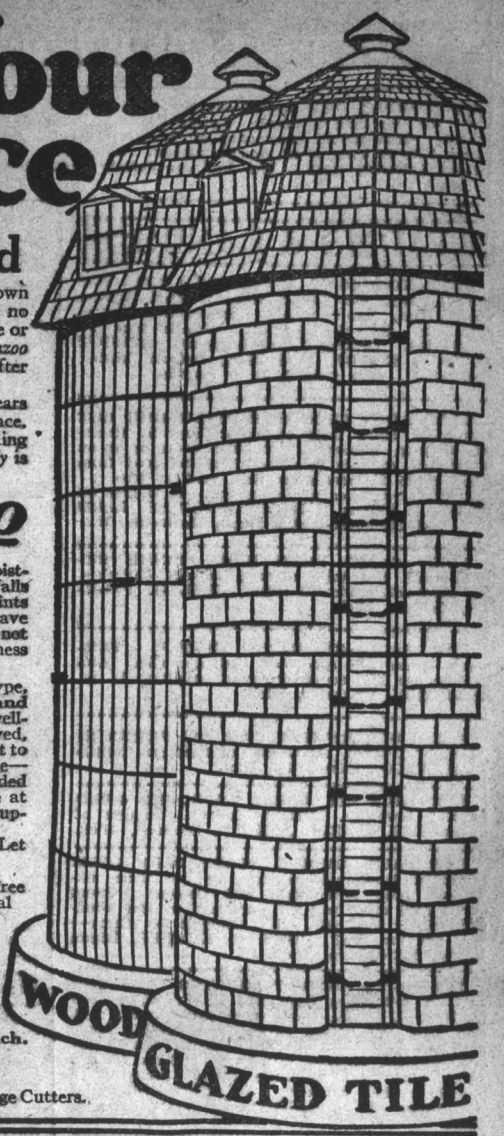


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Kalamazoo, Mich.
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Ask us about Kalamazoo Binsilage Cutters.



Automobile Insurance

The Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company settled 2,232 claims in the year 1920, paying out a total of \$280,901.29.

The fact that many claims were settled without litigation with the policy holders indicates the co-operation of the policy-holders and the company in settling claims on a just basis. Many encouraging letters were received during the year on account of the fair and prompt settlements.

The leading men of your county and state have a policy in the above company.

Insure in the large company, able to stand the shock of serious losses.

Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.,

W. E. ROBB, Sec'y

HOWELL,

MICHIGAN

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Poultry Advertising

IS HERE

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Putting your offering before the prospective buyers of the entire state means better prices and a better market.

By placing your ad. in M. B. F.'s poultry directory you cover the entire state.

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

Business Farmers' Exchange

50 A WORD PER ISSUE—3 insertions for 100c 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

\$800 SECURES 75 ACRES WITH COW, MACHINERY, hay, etc.; near village; good, tillage, wood, fruit, sugar maples; comfortable house, barn, etc.; \$1,100 takes all. Details page 10 FREE Ills. Catalog 1,200 Bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich. reasonable. Agree from 2 to 5 months.

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

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

FOR SALE—STANDING TIMBER. TAMARACK, 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.

FOR SALE—CHOICE HEAVY CLAY LOAM hardwood land, old cuttings, in live farm settlement near Millersburg and Onaway. Sweet clover seed crops pay for your land in this wonderful clover seed belt. It is doing it for others—why not for you? JOHN G. KRAUTH, Direct Dealer, Millersburg, Mich.

118 ACRES IDEALLY LOCATED ON STONE road, 4 1-2 miles from live R. town, good markets, R. F. D., two houses, three barns, dark clay loam soil, eleven acres heavy bearing apple orchard, eight acres wild with spring water, balance cleared, orchard will pay for farm in few years, must sell to settle estate, priced very cheaply at \$75 per acre. No agents, deal direct with heirs. A. M. KNIGHT, R. F. D., Sterling, Mich.

FOR SALE—118 ACRES OF LAND, 65A. cleared, one big bank barn 40x78, one small barn 30x50 and big house, 2 1-2 miles west of Brimley, Chippewa County. MIKE O'HARA, Brimley, Mich.

GOOD 80 A. FARM FOR SALE 70 A. WELL improved, 10A. wood and pasture, 7 room house, 2 barns one 24x34; one 40x50. Granary, hen house, about 700 rods worm wire fence, other fences. Small orchard, good water, 2 1-2 miles to market. Good roads, well located. Price \$5,000.00. Reason for selling wife's poor health. P. R. SPRAGUE, Sears, Mich.

FOR RENT—174 ACRES, CLAY AND SAND, gravel soil in good fertile condition. Two good houses, bank barn 36x60; hog house 16x52; granary 24x32; silo 12x40. Good fences. About 70 acres in clover and alfalfa. HENRY AREAUX, Cassopolis, Mich.

Going to hold an AUCTION SALE?

Don't depend on just the "home-folks", they are not the best buyers; place your advertisement in The Business Farmer, which reaches all worth-while farmers within a hundred miles of your sale.

SEND US COMPLETE DESCRIPTION

and remember your copy must reach us one week in advance of the date of issue. Address, Advertising Department, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

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

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 (25c) enclosed in coin or stamps you are to send our weekly every week for six months.

To

Address

Introduced by your reader:

M

Address

USE CAREFUL METHODS IN SHIPPING LIVESTOCK TO MARKET

(Continued from page 4)

tile that we only fair feeder quality. Car after car arrived out of which came animals of all grades, from skinny little calves to old rimmer cows; little stock bulls and awkward, ungainly Holstein sires with very little meat on their bones, but weighing more pounds than an export steer; little Jersey bulls and hundreds of little northern "knot-heads" which resembled a hairy bag of bones and with a head as big as the rest of the body. Bob veal calves, big coarse buck lambs with long tails and old cull sheep, that should have been killed and buried on the farm where they were raised instead of being sent to market.

It is not in connection with live stock shipments alone that many farmers make mistakes; dealers in all farm products make the same criticism concerning the lack of grading which is in evidence in connection with nearly all consignments sent in by farmers. Hay dealers complain that every car that they receive from a farmer shipper nearly always contains Timothy No. 1, 2 or 3, Light Mixed, Clover Mixed, Clover, Red Top and June Grass. All dealers in farm products agree that if farmers wish to specialize in the shipments of their products, direct to market, they must learn to grade their crops and to confine their shipments to stock that will pass inspection grade and is merchantable.

STRAIGHT FROM ORCHARDS TO APPLE SAUCE

(Continued from page 5)

most no bruising. The movement has spread from one club to another, and now various municipalities, factories, and other organizations are carrying out the idea. The Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, for instance, has handled nearly 1,000 bushels. Of course there have been some difficulties in the way where municipalities have handled a good deal, and there have been some instances of heavy shortage reported. There have been some attempts by hucksters and store keepers to cut under prices established by the local organization and so discredit the plan.

"After getting rid of most of the summer and fall varieties this trade has shown a desire for the winter keeping varieties and wants them in bushel baskets. We know of orders for single car lots, and some orders for two, three or four car lots are now being made up by these various groups of consumers."

Apple growers and apple eaters know each other's problems a great deal better as a result of this marketing venture. The chief of the State Bureau of Markets rises to remark that the consumer who wants direct marketing must be willing to perform some of the service which the middleman and retailers ordinarily perform, such as accepting broken packages, carrying home from a central distributing point, and paying cash. As for the producers they must deliver only first class products and the products must be handled in large quantities, packed in uniform packages in accordance with an established system.

SELLING PICTURES BY LOTTERY

(Continued from page 10)

to approach the farmer or some member of the family with a lottery proposition. The customer or victim as you may choose to call him is told that he has been selected to participate in a "drawing," the lucky numbers in which are entitled to receive a painting for from one-third to one-half the actual value of the picture. This old gag of getting something for nothing still has its appeal in both town and country and thousands are caught. By hook or crook the agent gets his hands on a valued photograph and is prepared to sting his victim as hard as he likes. Usually the price finally charged for the painting is considerably in excess of what the victim agreed to pay and not infrequently a cheap frame is included at four to five times its actual cost.

Another concern employing the

lottery game is the Leach Art Co., of Chicago. This Company secured an order from Mrs. W. G. I., of Owosso on the grounds that they were giving her something for nothing. Mrs. I. was not satisfied with her "bargain" and we so advised the company. They turned our letter over to an attorney, John T. Evans, who attempts to defend the lottery scheme as follows:

"The selling plan under which the coupon or trade check, as it is termed, is used was carefully considered before being adopted by us as to practicability and advisability of such method and its legality. The Leach Art Company was advised and has been repeatedly advised that its selling plan under which the trade check or coupon is given is legal and is not subject to the attack as indicated in your letter.

"About two years ago the question of the legality of this selling plan was raised in one of the counties in central Michigan and I personally made a trip there and took the matter up with the State's Attorney. After a conference and explanation of the details of the method, the State's Attorney agreed with us that our method was not illegal and withdrew any further objection to our proceeding to use such method.

"We have had occasion to test the legality of this selling plan or method in courts in this country and Canada and in each instance, decision has been in our favor. I give you this information in order that you may understand we feel sure of our position and desire you to be fully informed before taking any other action.

"We cannot, under the circumstances, countermand the order of Mrs. I. or return her photograph."

It seems from the above facts that others have brought into question the morality and legality of the lottery thus employed. It would spare the people of the state from being hoodwinked out of many thousands of dollars if the incoming legislature would pass a law absolutely prohibiting this or any other kind of a lottery.—Editor.

THE OLD SCORE AGAIN

(Continued from page 11)

get excited when the politicians offer you this choice of two equal evils, which are but reflections of the one great basic evil—that of control of the industries by a few.—S. H. S., Wexford, Michigan.

Were all the workers of the world upon an equal basis what you say about the tariff would probably be true. But with the workers of the United States receiving higher wages, those who employ them must be given some protection against the low producing cost in foreign lands. And similarly, with the American farmer who cannot begin to compete with the peasant farmers of the old world.—Editor.

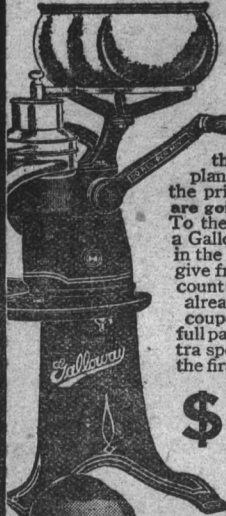
CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

IN REGARDS to this donation for Europe's starving children, now I have got as much heart and feeling and principle as you have, and there are lots of others like myself. I have always given liberally. We feel sorry for those orphan children, but there are thousands of starving American children right in our own cities and you don't need to go outside of Detroit to find them. It makes my heart ache to see children hungry or cold, but I say start at home. The American children are just as good as the European. I would like to be able to help all.—T. S., Midland county.

You do not understand the situation in Europe. There people are perishing not only because they are too poor to buy food but because there is no food to be had. There are many hungry children in America, as you say, but did you ever hear of one of them starving to death? You may have no money with which to buy food in this country, and yet you will be fed. The poor authorities of the city look after that and just a few blocks away there are always stores where any amount of food can be bought. But in Europe it is a case of neither food nor money. Children drop in their tracks and die for want of food and all the sympathy and good intentions in the world will not serve them. That is why a special appeal has been made for money with which to buy food to ship across to these unfortunates. Should ever a famine strike any part of this great country, I am sure that we would all be among the first to rush forward with our contributions.—Editor.

Special 60-Day Sale on Separators!

10,000 Galloway Cream Separators Must Be Sold!



It's gotta be done. We must sell 10,000 famous Galloway Cream Separators at once, before the spring rush begins, in order to fill the schedule we have planned. We have made the price especially low, but are going one step farther: To the first 10,000 who buy a Galloway Separator within the next 60 days we will give free an extra cash discount of \$7.50 even on our already low prices. Send coupon below for credit and full particulars. Also an extra special little surprise for the first who answer this ad.

\$7.50
COUPON
FREE!



LISTEN! You can remember times in your life when, by a little thought and turn of the hand at the right time, you have made money. Answering this ad is one of these opportunities because it will bring you our new and different proposition and is strictly in harmony with our move to get prices back to normal—QUICK! But remember, it depends upon your prompt action. Clip the coupon below and mail at once for details of our sensational Separator offer.

Note the Superior Features

The new Galloway sanitary Cream Separator is the last word in down-to-the-minute Separator construction. Made in our own factories, in enormous quantities, on automatic machinery. All parts standardized, interchangeable and made from the very finest materials. Sold direct from factory to you on a 60-day FREE TRIAL—180 milkings. Guaranteed to please you or no sale. Either cash or time.

Send Coupon, worth \$7.50

Clip the coupon below. Send it to us and we will send you our new Separator Catalog and low prices and credit you with \$7.50 on any size separator you buy. But remember, this offer is limited. So write at once! Your answering this ad today may mean \$500.00 to \$1000.00 more in your pocket a year from now that you would otherwise not have.

Write at Once! Act quick! Be one of the first to get in on this offer. This ad may not appear again. And, for all who respond promptly, there is an extra special surprise.

William Galloway, President
WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO.
363 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Also Special offers now on Galloway Engines, Manure Spreaders, Tractors, etc.

This Coupon Worth \$7.50

This coupon, if sent at once to William Galloway Co., Waterloo, Iowa, will entitle the sender to a cash discount of \$7.50 on any size Galloway Cream Separator bought within 60 days. Catalog sent FREE. Dept. 363

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R.F.D.....P.O.....
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Write today for this free book—a wonderful guide to better gardens. 300,000 Isbell customers buy from this book. It will pay you, too. A postcard will do. S. M. Isbell & Co. 348 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

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History and illustrated book gives all details about most vigorous true to nature productive stock now grown. Book Free.

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Grow own fruit, reduce living cost. Improve value, appearance and production of farm, garden or orchard. Fruit wanted everywhere. Free catalog.

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LITTLE LIVESTOCK ADS.

IN M. B. F.
DO THE TRICK

FIVE THOUSAND FARMERS AND WIVES AT M. A. C.

(Continued from page 4)

time come," he said when every farmer would be obliged to pay a certain amount every year upon the principal of his mortgage. As it is now most farmers simply pay the interest and never think of retiring the principal. Another point upon which Mr. Locke seemed to be especially well versed was the subject of production. He urged that it was economically unsound for farmers to cut down production even in the face of diminishing returns.

Some of these remarks stirred up a hornet's nest. It is not true that prices of farm products advanced more than prices of other commodities or even nearly as much. It is not true that farmers made enormous profits during the war. Neither is it true that the average farmer fails to pay upon the principal of his mortgage when he can spare the money. Again, it is not true that farmers are speculating upon their crops. The farmers in the audience, realizing the unfairness of many of the speaker's remarks, naturally resented them, and there were many to act as voluntary spokesmen to refute the arguments. Jas. McBride, former market director, was the first upon his feet to challenge the statements. He asked the speaker if he were not proceeding from the wrong end. He said, "Your factories have closed down throwing men out of work, and depriving us farmers of a large market. Now the reason farmers are not selling their crops faster is because there is not a market for the crops. You start up the factories and get us a market for the crops and we'll sell them."

A. M. Smith, president of the Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n, said to the speaker: "You advocate increased production when there is already an over-production. Is that sound business? Do the manufacturers proceed on that theory? Why is it, that the factories are closed down if it isn't because there is no market for their goods. Aren't they curtailing production? Aren't they doing the very thing you state we farmers should not do?"

It was clear that the speaker did not have a very clear grasp of his subject for he was unable to answer the questions fired at him. His mental attitude showed a woeful lack of information of the agricultural situation. No doubt he actually believed all he said about the farmers making "enormous profits," etc. If this is a sample of the general ignorance of city folks upon such matters it is high time to clear away the misunderstanding.

Lever Makes Hit

Former Congressman A. F. Lever was one speaker who knew the farming game from start to finish. He was able to tell what its advantages are, and he is familiar with its problem, and he wasn't afraid to speak right out in meeting what he thought about those problems and how they might be solved. The burden of his remarks were "make farming as profitable as other lines of industry." He did not blame the boys for going to the cities from the farms. He wondered why more of them did not go. Because the city afforded more pleasures, money and allurements for young people. A portion of his remarks will be published in next week's issue.

BEET GROWERS REJECT SUGAR COMPANY CONTRACT

(Continued from page 4)

If the average price of sugar is	The total compensation for beets will be
\$6.50 per 100 pounds	\$6.75 per ton
7.00 per 100 pounds	7.50 per ton
7.50 per 100 pounds	8.25 per ton
8.00 per 100 pounds	9.00 per ton
9.00 per 100 pounds	10.00 per ton
10.00 per 100 pounds	11.00 per ton
11.00 per 100 pounds	12.00 per ton

The terms under which the growers agreed they would raise beets the coming season were originally suggested by the growers of Colorado. This contract was also approved by representatives of the National Beet Growers' Association at its recent meeting in Chicago. The contract is as follows:

"The price per net ton of beets shall be based on the average seaboard net price of beet sugar during the year beginning March 1st, 1921, said average price being arrived at by adding together the prices of beet sugar as quoted and reported

by Willett & Gray, New York, for each working day of said year, and dividing such total by the number of said working days.

"Initial payments will be made on the 15th day of each month for beets delivered during the previous month and will be as high as sugar prices warrant; further payments will be made from time to time as the net selling price of sugar may justify the final payment to be made on March 15th, 1922.

Average quotation for best sugar at seaboard	Beet prices per ton
5c per pound	\$6.45
6c per pound	7.74
7c per pound	9.03
8c per pound	10.32
9c per pound	11.61
10c per pound	12.90
11c per pound	14.19
12c per pound	15.48
13c per pound	16.77
14c per pound	18.06
15c per pound	19.35

One of the important suggestions made at the meeting came from Jas. N. McBride who wanted the convention to recommend that the public utilities commission be made a court of business relations to investigate costs of producing beets and of manufacturing them into sugar. Were it not for the fact that the personnel of this commission is composed of men who might not be able to render an unbiased judgment upon such an important matter, we feel that the suggestion was well timed, and we know of no reason why the growers should not embrace some such an idea. From present indications the growers will have to accept from \$6 to \$8 for their beets this year, and it could be easily shown that the cost will far exceed that figure. The decline in sugar prices is almost wholly a growers' loss, and this fact should be explained to the public at large. Perhaps in no better way could the manufacturers be induced to give the farmers a fair contract than by the threat of official investigation of their costs and profits.

To Appoint National Organizer

It appeared at the Chicago meeting of the national beet growers that Michigan was the only state in the union with a strong enough organization to take the lead in cementing the beet growers of the entire United States into a great national association. The Michigan organization will, therefore, take up this task, and it has been decided to engage a practical beet grower who has had some experience to assist the growers in other large beet growing states to organize. It is stated that Mr. T. C. Price of Saginaw county will be selected for this job. Mr. Price is an actual beet farmer, a good talker and was active in organizing the Michigan Beet Growers' Association.

Officers Re-elected

After voting to support the American Farm Bureau Federation program, the beet growers re-elected the following officers: President, John C. Ketcham, Hastings; secretary-treasurer, R. P. Reavey, Caro; general manager, C. E. Ackerman, Durand; directors, Fred Holland, Linden; Tom C. Price, Saginaw; John Purtell, Kawkawlin; Bert Mellinger, Ithaca; D. S. Herriott, St. Johns; Godfrey Gettle, Sebawaing; John L. Shepherd, Allenton.

AND STILL THEY COME

LAST WEEK when we turned over \$850.05 to the Hoover Relief committee, we supposed that the crest of the contributions had been reached and were hardly prepared for the donations which came later. During the last week an additional \$105.75 was received, which is hereby gratefully acknowledged. Looks like we were going to hit that thousand dollar mark after all. Only \$44.20 needed to do it. Let's try to reach it, shall we?

The Honor Roll

(Received up to Tuesday noon, Feb. 8th.)

\$40—Proceeds Community Supper, Mrs. G. S. Parker, treasurer, Crosswell.
\$10.50—Palmer School District, Deckerville.
\$5.00 each—Neils Hansen, Ludington; E. Norton and F. Wagner, Deckerville; A. C. Prudden and wife, and Guy Prudden and wife, Vicksburg; Eva M. Kent, Bellevue; Neighborhood Club, Carsonville; C. E. Landow, Marlette.
\$2.25—Mrs. D. McCarty, Breedsville.
\$2.00 each—Mrs. Annie Hills, Elwell; Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Weaver, Rochester; George E. Hines, Alpena; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yex, Kinde; B. F. Clothier, North Branch; Mary Hall, Hemlock.

\$1.50—Mrs. J. L. Little, Greenville.
\$1.00 each—Helen and Edna Vohz, Sebawaing; Wilbur Guest, Sandusky; D. E. Montague, Ohio; Ray Lyons, Middleville; M. J. Dingman, Alma; W. A. Doney, Williamsburg; Ires G. Siekles, Gaines; Mrs. Lillie Wheeler, Jackson; Gen. Hosler, Eaton Rapids.
Less than \$1—Mrs. J. Beemer, Flushing.

I think more of my Business Farmer than any other paper I take. Just couldn't do without it.—W. J. G., Sunfield, Mich.



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Big Alfalfa Crops Year After Year!

Do you want to increase your alfalfa tonnage? Agricultural Gypsum not only produces bumper yields of alfalfa; it maintains heavy stands year after year because it supplies available sulphate sulphur and is the cheapest form of nitrogen producer.

Send today for our free illustrated book which tells how and why. It will be mailed promptly, postpaid.

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Your Building Supply Dealer Has
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MANY TAKE

cold easily and develop troublesome coughs that often hang on.

Scott's Emulsion

is a food replete with tonic-qualities that improves the appetite and builds up resistance to overcome the cause of the weakness.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 20-54

Take KI-MOID for Indigestion

Get Low Prices on Berry Boxes and Baskets

Write for our Free Catalog! Shows you how you can save money by buying direct from the largest Berry Box and Basket Factory in the Country.
New Albany Box & Basket Co., Box 137 New Albany, Ind.

CLOVER

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

Every Breeder

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

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?



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, Michigan 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. L. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aagie Korndyke-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 15 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.

COMBINATION DISPERSION SALE

40—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—40

at Perry, Michigan

Wednesday, March 2, 1921

C. M. Spaulding will disperse his entire herd, which has passed a clean test under state and federal supervision.

B. E. Smith and H. O. Loomis will each consign five head. Tuberculin tested and sold with 60-90 day retest privilege.

Sale Managed by

MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

Old State Block, Lansing, Michigan

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.

\$100.00 WILL BUY HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull calves, nearly ready for service, from sire whose six nearest dams average 33.34 lbs. butter in 7 days.

OSCAR WALLIN, Wiscogin Farm
Unionville, Mich.

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN. Herd sire Paul Pieterie Wane Prince. Two nearest dams average 21.9 lbs. butter, 672 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam milked 117 lbs. in one day; 3,213 lbs. in 30 days; 122.37 lbs. butter in 30 days. His bull calves for sale. One from a 22 lb. two-year-old. Good individuals. Prices reasonable. Age from 2 to 5 months.
E. E. BUTTERS, Coldwater, Mich.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

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

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—132652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.

Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 55,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.

He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.

Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.

Pedigrees and prices on application.

R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

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

C. C. 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, 6, and 4 months old. One bull 10 months old, dam has 7 day A. R. O. butter 18.77; 427.8 milk. Next dam 15.11; 387.7 milk. Sire's dam 22.43 butter 503.2 milk. Pedigree and prices sent promptly on request. This stock is all nicely grown.

H. E. BROWN

Breedsville, Mich.

Breeder of Registered Stock Only

BRANDONHILL FARM

(FORMERLY HILLCREST)

Orionville, 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—LARGE TYPE HOLSTEIN BULL

calves. 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 HOL-

stein and Durham about 3 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW.

Three heifer calves. 1 bull calf.

R. J. BANFIELD, Wixom, Mich.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS AND

bull calves. Send for price and pedigree.

C. S. DEARBORN, Belfaire, Mich.

SHORTHORN

CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREED-

ers' Association offer for sale 75 head; all ages, both milk and beef breeding. Send for new list.

M. E. MILLER, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL, I MAY

have just what you want. I handle from one animal up to the largest consignment sale in the country.

O. A. Rossmussen Sale Co., Greenville, 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.

U. S. LIVE STOCK REPORTS

Nearly ten million less head of live stock were on farms in the United States on January 1, 1921, than a year preceding, according to estimates based upon reports of agents and correspondents of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. Horses decreased about 602,000 head, or 2.9 per cent; mules decreased slightly, 42,000, or 0.8 per cent; milk cows decreased 298,000, or 1.3 per cent; other cattle decreased 1,880,000, or 4.2 per cent; swine decreased 5,078,000 or 7.1 per cent, and sheep decreased 2,047,000, or 4.3 per cent.

The total numbers on farms and ranges January 1, are estimated as follows: Horses, 20,183,000; mules, 4,999,000; milk cows, 23,321,000; other cattle, 42,870,000; swine, 66,649,000; sheep, 45,067,000.

The results of the 1920 census of live stock have been issued for a few states only; the two sets of figures (Census and Crop Estimates) are not made from the same basis and therefore are not comparable, in that the Bureau of Crop Estimates figures are the result of applying yearly estimated changes to the census figures of 1910, which were taken on April 15, instead of on January 1, as was done in 1920. No attempt has been made to readjust the Bureau's 1920 figures to the new census basis in the few states for which census figures have been published. Readjustments will be deferred until the census will be complete for all states.

The total value of live stock has declined \$2,271,576,000, or 26.7 per cent during the year; that is, from a total of \$8,507,145,000 on January 1, 1920, to \$6,235,569,000 on January 1, 1921. This decline is due partly to the reduction in numbers but more to the lower value per head.

Horses, with a value of \$82.45 per head as compared with \$94.42 a year ago, are lower than they have been since 1906. The total value of horses is estimated at \$1,664,166,000, which is \$298,337,000, or 15.3 per cent less than a year ago.

Mules have declined in price relatively more than have horses; due, probably, to the depression in the Cotton states where mules are largely used. The Jan. 1 price, \$115.72, is the lowest value since 1916, whereas the value a year ago, \$147.07, was the highest on record. The total value of mules is \$578,473,000, a reduction of \$162,927,000, or 22 per cent as compared with a year ago.

Milk cows have declined 24.8 per cent in value per head, from \$85.11 to \$63.97, and in total value have declined \$518,228,000, or 25.8 per cent from \$2,010,128,000 to \$1,491,900,000. Other cattle have declined 27.3 per cent in value per head, from \$43.22 to \$31.41; and in total value have declined \$587,520,000, or 30.4 per cent, from \$1,934,185,000 to \$1,346,665,000. All cattle have thus declined \$1,105,748,000, or 28 per cent, from \$3,944,313,000 to \$1,934,185,000.

Swine have declined in value per head 31.7 per cent, from \$19.01 to \$12.99; and in total value have declined \$497,636,000, or 36.6 per cent, from \$1,363,269,000 to \$865,633,000.

Sheep have declined in value per head 39.1 per cent, from \$10.52 to \$6.41, and in total value have declined \$206,928,000, or 41.8 per cent, from \$495,660,000 to \$288,732,000.

CENT. MICH. SHORTHORN BREEDERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

A very enthusiastic meeting was held at Greenville on Tuesday afternoon, January 25th where about fifty members were present and plans were discussed regarding a better way of marketing their surplus cattle.

A sale committee was appointed and arrangements were made with O. A. Rossmussen of Greenville to act as sales manager, and take charge of putting a guaranteed quality consignment sale to be held some time in June, which will possibly consist of about thirty head of choice female and ten of the best males that the association has to offer.

The members were all willing to volunteer some of their very best breeding for the first sale, as it is predicted to be one of the most successful sales of its kind held in this part of the state.

Later they will call a meeting when the date will be set for the sale and announcement will be made later.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

WATER FARCY

I have a horse that was touched with water farcy and her leg keeps swelling when she is in the barn standing. She isn't lame but I would like to keep the swelling down if I could. What would you advise me to do for her?—Reader, East Jordan, Michigan.

This is one of the oldest diseases known to the veterinary profession and is known by a great variety of names, as "water farcy," "weed," "big leg," Monday morning disease, "shot of grease," and many other quack names. This disease in the horse is usually confined to the extremities, and more frequently affects the hind legs than the fore legs. The disease is seldom seen affecting more than one limb at a time. The heaviest breeds are more often affected, which is due to a more sluggish circulation, and are, as a rule greater feeders, but the disease may occur in the very best bred horses. A common cause is, after an animal has been used to hard work, allowing him to stand idle in the stable for a few days, and giving the same amount of food as he had when working, thus the lymphatic glands and vessels become overloaded and irritated, inflammation follows, and lymphangitis becomes established. When a horse rests, the quantity of food should be decreased. If the first attack is not properly treated, and the leg left enlarged, repeated attacks are more apt to occur, each time leaving the leg larger. The treatment in this case would be to apply hot water at least once or twice a day, and after drying thoroughly, apply a tight bandage and the swelling can be reduced to quite an extent. The hot water should be applied morning and night. The bandage should be removed at noon and the leg bathed with the following liniment. Tincture of Arnica, two ounces and witch hazel, six ounces. This should be rubbed well in for five or ten minutes, after which apply bandage; the leg should be kept bandaged all the time the horse is standing in the stable. The internal treatment consists of giving one tablespoonful of granulated saltpetre three times a day. This should be kept up for one week during each month. It may be mixed with the feed or better given on the tongue with a spoon.

GROWTH IN TEAT

I have a cow that hurt the end of her teat and I have to use a milking tube to extract the milk. The end of the teat has become hard and the hardness extends up the opening about a quarter of an inch. It is difficult to insert the milking tube. It doesn't appear to be sore, but I cannot squeeze any milk out. What can I do to remove the callous, or make the teat so I can milk without a tube?—G. W., Charlevoix County, Mich.

Dilating the opening might help some, but in my opinion surgical removal of the growth, with an instrument made for that purpose is the only method to pursue.

OVER-FEEDING AND NO EXERCISE

I had a horse that got sick in the woods when I was going for wood. He started to paw and kick and roll and in six hours he died. I wish to know what to do for a horse like that. One of my horses, a mare, laid down and did not get up so I killed her. I wish to know what was the matter and what to do in case another horse should be taken this way. Like your paper O. K. and will take it as long as it is printed.—T. P., Rathbury, Michigan.

The mare that you say laid down and never was able to get on her feet again, no doubt has a disease known as Azoturia; this is caused by good feeding and not enough exercise. This disease can be prevented a great deal easier than it can be cured. Any horse that is fed well should have daily exercise; if he gets proper exercise daily he will never be affected with Azoturia. I presume your other horse had indigestion to begin with, and undoubtedly died with inflammation of the bowels. I do not think your horses were getting enough exercise. During the winter months it is a good plan to feed a warm bran mash once or twice a week.



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.

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.

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' ASSN.

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, Glts, Sows and Boars.

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

La FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind.

J. Crouch & Son, Prop.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

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

O. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa

LAKESIDE HEREFORDS GOOD TYPE,

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

E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

JERSEYS

MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM, REG. JERSEY

cattle for sale.

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

DO YOU WANT PRODUCTION?

The grandson of Pogie 99th of Hood Farm and Sophie 19th of 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-

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.

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!

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 Prince and L's Long Prospect.

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

FARWELL LAKE FARM

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

W. B. RAMSDALL

Hanover, Mich.

THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS SIRE

d by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.

DeWITT C. PIER, Evart, Mich.

LSPC FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL

boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.

H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLANDS. HERD HEADED BY

W's Sailor Bob. Spring pigs, both sex for sale.

W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BRED SOWS ALL SOLD.

Closing out a few choice boars at a bargain also some extra good fall pigs, either sex. From grower stock.

L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.

J. E. MYGRANTS, St. Johns, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Three August boars for sale. Good backs and good heavy bone. Write for prices.

HIMM BROS., Chesaning, 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 Prince, a good son of Black Prince, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers.

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LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING

boars, bred sows and the best litter of fall pigs in the state. Come and see or write

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I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows,

bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.

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

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

HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS, 2 SPRING

gilts, one open and one bred, also fall pigs of both sex. These are good ones and priced to sell. Write for breeding and price.

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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.

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By
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At
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25th.

Show 10 A. M. Sale 1 P. M.
37 Females. 46 Head 9 Bulls.
About 1-2 Scotch. About 1-2 Scotch Topped.

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Every Animal Guaranteed, Tested and Sold subject to 60 days retest.

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Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919

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Spring and fall pigs. Have several extra good
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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.
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**AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS
SPRING DUROC BOARS**
at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for Sep-
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4th Prize Jr. Yearling

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gilts bred to Rambler of Sangamo 1st. The
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WINNING STOCK
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DUROC-JERSEY SERVICE BOARS, \$50.00
First early fall pigs, 1,000 lb. herd
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On the Chaslen Farms three miles southwest of Northville and three miles east of Salem on the Salem Road, on Tuesday, February 22nd, at 1:00 o'clock sharp, consisting of 60 Registered Duroc-Jersey sows, all cholera immune by the double treatment and all guaranteed to be with pigs. They consist of 8 head of 3 and 4-yr.-old sows and the balance spring gilts and yearlings. They are mostly of Colonel Breeding crossed with such breeding as Defenders, Gold Medal, Sensation, Giant Invincible, Brookwater, Panama Special and bred to Long Wonder. His sire is Colonel High Model; his dam is Red Sensation and he was junior champion at the Minnesota State Fair in 1917. We believe one of these good 500-lb. yearling sows bred to him are good enough to go into anybody's herd and help build them up, or one of his daughters bred to one of our other herd boars which is Chaslen's Giant, High Model, Colonel Long Wonder, Michigan Special 8th, and Brookwater Panama Special 4th.

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Wed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and
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DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE FEB.
21st. Also sows for sale at private treaty. Sat-
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choice boar of Prince Big Bone breeding. A
big type fellow, priced to sell. Some fall pigs
left. Bred sows and gilts.
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gilts. 16 head of fall pigs. Papers furnished, free.
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blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish
you stock at "live and let live" prices.
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O. I. C.

GILTS BRED FOR SPRING FARROW
and one Shorthorn bull calf eight months old.
Milking strain, fall fed.
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sows to fall pigs. 85 spring gilts, wt.
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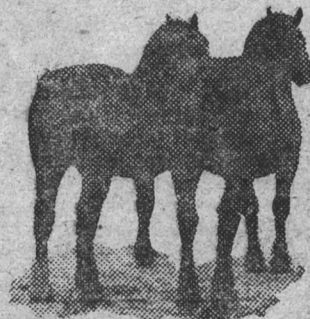
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Belgian and Percheron Horses and Short Horn
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Thursday, February 24, 1921

1:00 P. M.

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3 Stallions
A Few Good Grade Work Horses

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Shorthorn Sale February 25, 1921, same place

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Weaned pigs of the very
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REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE SWINE,
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REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE GILTS ARE NOW
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BOAR PIGS \$15.00

At 8 Weeks Old
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We are offering some good sows and gilts, bred
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See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan
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A few good yearling rams and some ram
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FOR SHROPSHIRE EWES BRED TO LAMB
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Port Huron 22 inch Thresher, Hay Press, Buckeye Tractor Tiller,
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500 items of Farm Tools, Implements and Machinery, B. L. K. Milker,
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Pure Bred Practical Poultry
We will send you our new
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High Class Egg Leghorns
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Both Chicks and Hatching Eggs from all
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Flock average 267
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Eggs and Baby Chicks.
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MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM
offers young stock and a few mature breeders in
White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and
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Write today for prices on what you need.
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WHITE CHINESE GEESSE, WHITE PEKIN
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One hatch every Wednesday, starting March
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Write for free poultry book.
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100,000 best blooded chicks ever produced,
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White Orpingtons R. C. R. I. Reds
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FREE

Trial P'kge



CORONA WOOL FAT

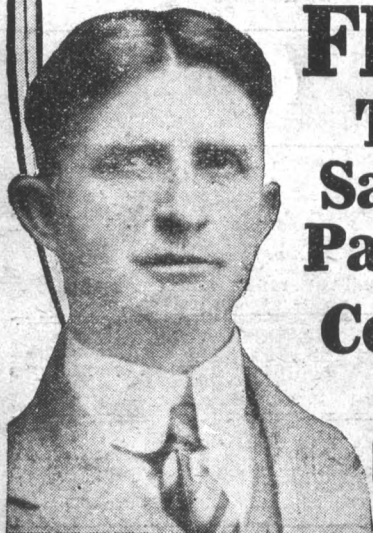
The Famous Healing Ointment for Cuts, Wounds, Burns, Sores, Bruises, on Man and Beast

I want every reader of this paper to know from experience what a splendid, dependable preparation Corona Wool Fat is, for the household or barn use. I want to send every one of you a FREE Trial Package. I don't ask for a cent of money—now or later—not even for postage. I just want you to have this Trial Package on hand when something happens, so that you can test it and see for yourself what a remarkable healing and soothing salve it is for caked udders, sore teats, barb wire cuts, rope burns, wounds, sores of any kind, hoof troubles, boils, scratches, sore shoulders, etc., on live stock.

I want you to also see how quickly it heals cuts, sores, burns, chapped hands and wounds of any kind on human beings, for I know if you once try it, you will never be without Corona in the house and barn.

The Healing Ointment—For the Home and Barn

Hardly a day goes by in which you will not find some use for Corona. It is a household word in over a million homes. After you use this trial package you too will say, "That's great stuff." Corona Wool Fat is not a grease, but the fatty secretions extracted from the wool and skin of sheep. It's different from any salve or ointment you ever tried. It heals and soothes, but will not smart or blister the most sensitive wound. It has healed thousand of wounds without leaving a scar where other healing lotions have failed.



FREE Trial Sample Package Coupon



Mail It Today

Read These Letters—Over 1,000,000 Farmers Use Corona

"Just recently I had a cow get one of her hind legs almost burnt off with a rope. In fact it was one of the worst wounds I have ever seen. Greatly to my surprise just three applications of your Corona Wool Fat healed the place entirely. Wish to say that there is nothing that will compare with your Corona for wounds of this nature."
E. T. Gamble,
Dunnegan, Mo.

"I have used Corona Wool Fat Compound on horse's feet that were so bad they could hardly travel. Since using it they travel like colts. I have never seen anything to equal it."
Harry Barr, Smyrna, Pa.

"Please send me another can of your Corona Wool Fat. This is the best thing for teats and caked udders ever known, I am sure."
W. F. Churchill, Uniondale, Pa.

Fill out and mail coupon today. Get my FREE Trial Package, test it and see for yourself that Corona Wool fat is the greatest healing ointment. I know that after a trial you will never want to be without Corona again. A can in the house or barn is a sure and safe first aid for any injury of man or beast. Corona Wool Fat is sold by leading Drug Stores, Hardware Dealers, and Blacksmiths.
C. G. Phillips, Pres.

The Corona Mfg. Company

Dept. 16, Kenton, Ohio

The Corona Mfg. Co., 16 Corona Blk., Kenton, O.

Dear Sir:—Without obligation, send postpaid Free Sample Package of Corona Wool Fat. I have never used Corona.

Name.....

Town..... State.....

R. F. D.....

NOTE—If desired we will send you, in addition to the free sample a regular 8-ounce or 20-ounce package of Corona and you can pay the postmaster when received. Mark X below, opposite size package wanted.

.....8-oz. can by mail, postpaid, 65c. At dealer's, 60c.

.....20-oz. can by mail, postpaid, \$1.25. At dealer's, \$1.20.



Quickly Heals Galled Shoulder



Cracked Hoofs Before and After Using Corona Wool Fat



Corona Heals Barb Wire Cuts Smoothly



Splendid for A Bad Case of Scratches



Grass Heal Before and After Using Corona Wool Fat



Heals Inflamed Cows Udders