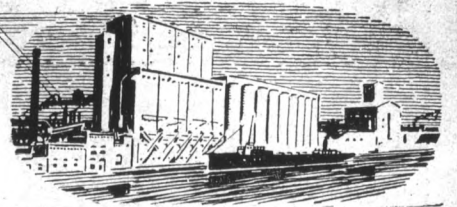


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



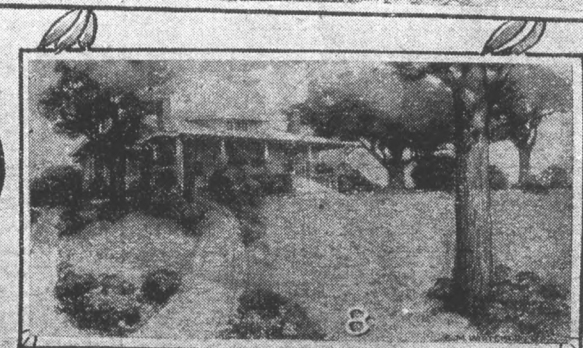
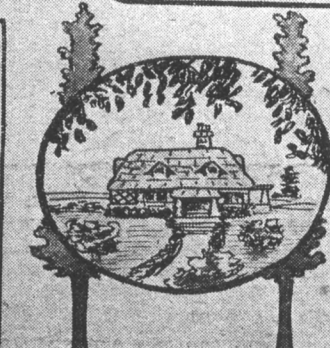
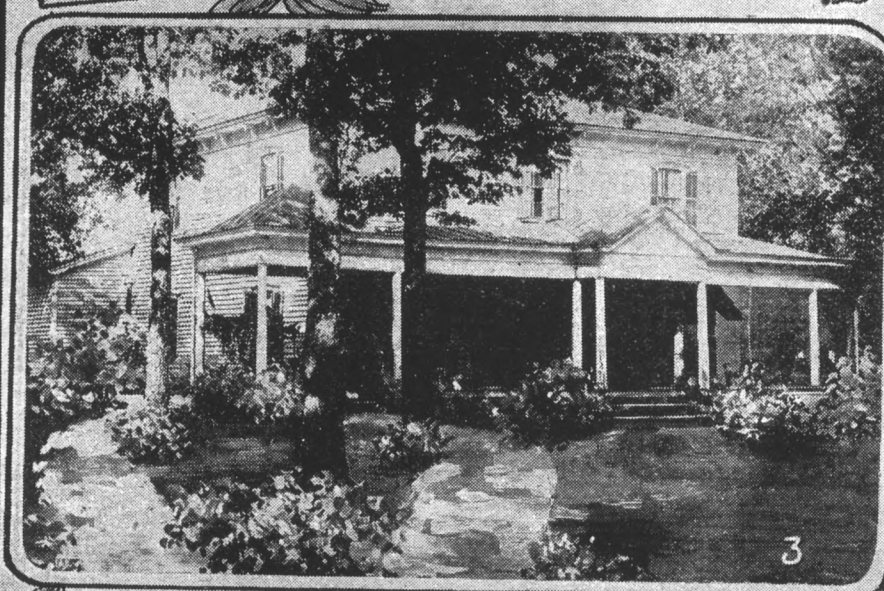
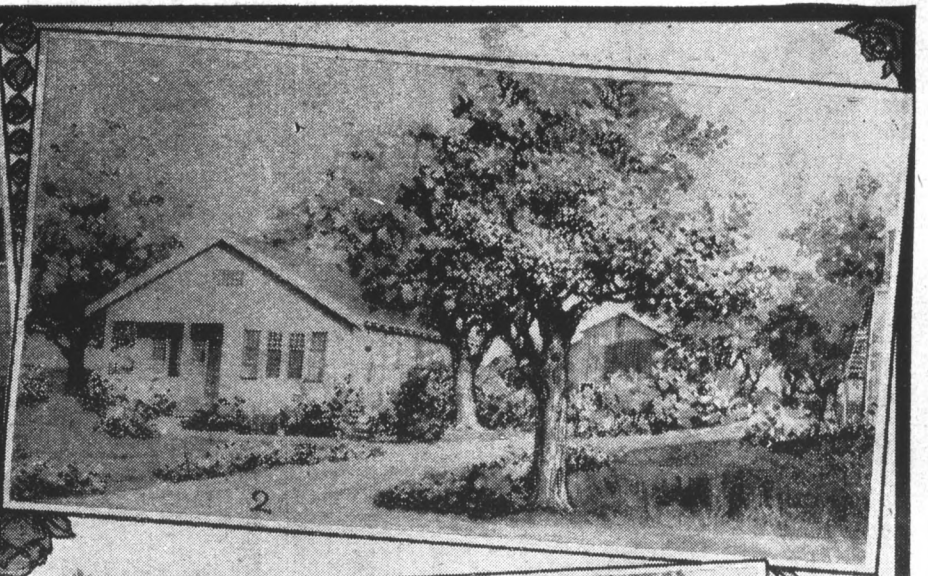
An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 25.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1921.

\$1 PER YEAR



PUTTING ON THE "HOMEY" TOUCHES: Don't spoil a fine farmstead by constructing it in a barren spot, or if you do, for goodness sake, plant some trees and shrubbery quick as you can. The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin showing how farm home surroundings can be quickly and cheaply transformed into a place of beauty and contentment. Note the transformation that has been made above. In No. 1, a hideous barn killed the simple attractiveness of the home, No. 2

shows how a few shrubs would hide the barn and show up the little house. No. 3 looked like No. 3 after the artist had painted in a few shrubs and a driveway, and you'd never dream that a brush could transform No. 5 into the scene presented by No. 4. Nor yet again that No. 7 had such possibilities as shown in No. 8. Of course, Dame Nature doesn't work quite so fast as the artist, but you'd be surprised what wonders two or three seasons can work when given a chance. Any further suggestions on farm home improvement will be gladly given upon request.

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Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr \$1.00
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Total value\$4.50 **\$2.95**

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr \$1.00
McCall's Magazine, one year . 1.50
Today's Housewife, one year . 1.00 All for
People's Home Journal, 1 yr . 1.25
Total value\$4.75 **\$3.00**

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr \$1.00
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People's Home Journal, 1 yr. 1.25
Total value\$4.75 **\$3.25**

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Youth's Companion, one year. 2.50 All for
McCall's Magazine, one year . 1.50
Total value\$5.00 **\$3.90**

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr \$1.00
Woman's Home Companion 1 yr 2.00 All for
American Magazine, one year 2.50
Total value\$5.50 **\$4.00**

Michigan Business Farmer 1 yr \$1.00
Pictorial Review, one year .. 2.50 All for
Modern Priscilla, one year .. 2.00
Total value\$5.50 **\$4.15**

Bingham Out as Secretary State Farm Bureau

C. A. Bingham Executive Committee Makes Many Changes in Personnel of Department Heads he first began his work with

no longer secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. At a meeting of the new executive committee held at Lansing on Tuesday of last week his services were dispensed with. This action came as a result of the friction which had existed for some time between Bingham and members of the executive committee, and which was culminated at the annual meeting when Bingham was decisively beaten for the presidency by Jas. Nicol of South Haven.

It is understood that Pres. Nicol will devote a good deal of his time to the executive work of the Bureau and will personally supervise many of the activities formerly under the direct charge of the Secretary.

Bingham's successor has not yet been appointed. A. J. Rogers, who has been a member of the executive committee since the organization of the Bureau, has been authorized to act as Secretary pro tem. Mr. Rogers is a young man of keen business ability, who has made a fine success of his own farming business.

There is some speculation as to who will become Bingham's successor. Whoever it may be, it is held unlikely that he will be given any such powers as were held by Bingham. From now on the policies of the organization are expected to be formulated entirely by the executive committee instead of by a single individual.

Mr. Fred Van Norsdall of Three Rivers, was reappointed treasurer.

The offices of assistant secretary and cam-

The New Farm Bureau Line-Up

PRESIDENT Nicol has appointed the following members of the executive committee to act as chairmen of the respective departments of the Bureau:

Upper Peninsula and Forestry—A. T. Depue, Faithorn, Menominee County.

Legislative and Field Work—Fred Smith, Elk Rapids.

Dairy—Vice-President M. L. Noon, Jackson, Michigan.

Seed—W. E. Phillips, Decatur, Mich.

Publicity and Home Economics—Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, Carleton, Monroe County.

The elevator exchange, livestock and beet chairmanships are pending.

paign manager have been abolished and their duties will be passed to other hands. This automatically relieves both R. V. Tanner and B. A. Holden, who had charge of those respective offices. Rumor has it that Tanner may be returned to the seed department where

Live Stock Men Favor Co-Op. Commission House

THE MICHIGAN Live Stock Exchange, in session at East Lansing last week, declared in favor of co-operative live stock commission houses on the principal markets of the state, but were agreed that the time was not ripe for taking such (Continued on page 9)

the Farm Bureau. The new board has also cut down on the personnel of the publicity and legislative departments, which entailed the dropping of J. P. Powers, formerly in charge of publicity but more recently engaged in legislative work, and his assistant Stanley Powell. Powers has been retained in important positions with the Bureau, much against the wishes of many friends of the Bureau who held that his previous training had not been such as to make him in thorough sympathy with the aims of the farmers. Nevertheless, it can be truthfully stated that Powers had acquitted himself much better than anticipated, and would doubtlessly have been retained had it not been for a shift in policies and the need for greater economy. His successor in the publicity department, Curtis S. Bill, has shown himself to be the right man for the job, and it is understood that he will continue in that important field.

According to members of the executive committee these changes are largely in the interests of economy and a more compact and harmonious organization.

Before adjourning to meet again at the farm bureau office in Lansing, Friday morning, February 18, the executive committee voted to advance \$500 from an appropriation voted previously by the delegates at an annual meeting, to the Sugar Beet Growers' Association for organization purposes. This sum will be added to the funds of the Growers' Ass'n to hire an organizer to work among the beet growers of other states.

Weed Out the Herd Now While Pure-Breds Can be Bought for a Song

By H. H. MACK

THE TRUTH of the age-old axiom "The right time to buy anything one needs is when nobody else wants it," is being frequently demonstrated these days and with no greater force than in connection with improved live stock. It is universally conceded that no modern farm is complete unless there is, included in its equipment, as large a number of productive domestic animals as the land will support. If animals are to be kept at all no one will dare deny that pure bred stock will yield much larger returns on the investment than mongrels. Granting that every farmer who aims at making an outstanding success of his venture, will as soon as practicable become the owner of a registered herd, certainly no better time to begin could be desired. If, eventually, why not now? Certainly many rare opportunities to secure some royal blood for a small outlay are just now being offered to the ambitious young farmer whose available funds are limited.

Contrary to the predictions of Henry Ford there is no immediate danger of farm animals being replaced by a synthetic substitute developed in the laboratory of the chemist. If the chemist of the future finally discovers the origin of the elusive vitamins and by ingen-

iously compounding various natural substances and chemical ingredients develops a food the equal of meat and milk he will still be confronted with the plant food problem. The weak link in the Ford theory is the fact that he suggests nothing to take the place of barnyard manure as a soil builder and renewer.

Influence of Hard Times

Nothing is more self-evident than that the influence of a period of depression upon the financial affairs of the American farmer, is just the opposite of what it should be; the era of low live stock values is not a year old and yet we hear of many thrifty farmers who are preparing to get out of the breeding business. Struggling to get out at a time when they should be laying plans to get deeper in. There are many men living among us who can remember periods, in the past history of this country, similar to the one we are passing through at present. History repeats itself, for they tell us that back in those evil days of financial depression and low prices for live stock, there were many farmers who neglected their herds and, later on, paid a heavy penalty for this neglect.

There were others, more foresighted and courageous than those referred to above, who kept up their registry records, continued to exhibit their stock at fairs, renewed their advertising contracts in farm papers and continued to order their business just as they had done during more prosperous times. When the time came that they needed a sire to inject new blood into their herd, they did not purchase a runt because he could be had for a small amount of money but they bought the best that the market afforded because these choice animals were to be had for a price no higher than was asked for culls when conditions were normal.

No further comment upon this subject should be required to make the young stock breeder see the point of the argument. Many of the breeders, who stuck to the game, in season and out of season, are still with us; many others, who have passed on, have been replaced and are being ably represented by gifted sons who are following closely in their fathers' footsteps. The herds and flocks, which were carefully kept up during the years of depression and discouragement, are winning the prizes in the big fair circuits and at the International.

MACK SAYS:

Markets do not go all the time the same way; present conditions are discouraging, it is true, but a change is sure to come. No saying was ever truer than that one extreme follows another in live stock markets. Before a year has gone by, good cattle will sell for twice as much per cwt. as they are bringing at the present writing. The percentage of those who will get out of business because of the discouragements or readjustment, will be so large that the comparatively few who remain in will reap a harvest. The combination of circumstances and conditions, which are just now crippling the live stock business, will not occur again for 50 years. The low value of wool, hides and slaughterhouse offal, in addition to the current stagnation in export demand and the low purchasing power of our

own people, makes a combination that no market can withstand. A way will be found to adjust these conditions. Unemployment will vanish and a busy people will not only absorb our surplus meats and milk but their physical needs, coupled with the fact that they have the money to do business with, will cause them to absorb the commodities which are made from our wool, hides and other agricultural products.

The far-seeing farmer and live stock grower will utilize the present opportunity to strengthen his herd, simply because his money will go farther than at any preceding date in the last 20 years. He will keep up his registry records, continue to advertise and exhibit his stock as heretofore and when the demand again materializes, he will be ready to produce the right kind of stock and gather in the harvest.



Officers and Executive Committee of the Michigan State Farm Bureau

Rear Row—Left to right: A. J. Rogers, Beulah, Benzie County; Fred Smith, Elk Rapids, Antrim County; W. E. Phillips, Decatur, Van Buren County; A. T. Depue, Falthorn, Menominee County. Front Row—Left to right: Fred Van Nordsall, Treasurer, Three Rivers, St. Joseph Co.; A. E. Illenden, Adrian, Lenawee County; Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, Carleton, Monroe County; James Nicol, President, South Haven, Berrien County; M. L. Noon, Vice-President, Jackson, Jackson County.

Howard Answers "Pessimistic Farmer" Charge

WIDE publication has **Takes Issue With Babson's Statement That Farmers Have No Cause to Complain** "It would be even more un-

been given to a statement by Roger W. Babson to his business clients in which he comments on the farmer's "pessimistic state of mind." When interviewed regarding Mr. Babson's statement, President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation said:

"Mr. Babson says that the farmer is much better off than before the war. The evidence does not show that the farmer's position relative to the laborer, the capitalist, or the salaried worker is better than before. The price indices prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the farmers' product reached at their highest point 246 per cent of the 1913 level, while the weighted total for all commodities reached 272 per cent of the 1913 average. Up to November, farm product prices had declined 32 per cent, whereas, the decrease over the highest point on all commodities was only 24 per cent. These facts do not show that the farmer is better off relative to other members of society than before the war.

"Mr. Babson blames the Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges, the farm press, the granges and politicians for upholding the farmer in wrong ideas on the cost of production. Undoubtedly the farmers' idea upon the cost of production has been wrong in the past. He has overlooked the depreciation and other factors of cost and has arrived at cost of production estimates considerably lower than they should have been. As a result he has been willing to pay a higher price for land than its actual productive capacity justified. It is well known that the average return on farm lands before the war was not over 3 or 4 per cent. Agricultural colleges are pointing out the proper basis for calculating production costs and in few instances do they endeavor to justify land values based upon the temporarily high earning power of the last 3 or 4 years. The sound thinking farmers deprecate the inflation of farm land values. Farmers were no more responsible for the recent land boom than were the local bankers and the real estate promoters. Statistics show that 70 per cent of the increase in value of farms bought and resold during the boom went to residents of towns and cities.

"It has not been shown that the business man figures his capital in a manner entirely different from that of the farmer. The large number of stock dividends issued by industri-

al and mercantile concerns during the last year or two have represented an effort to crystalize temporarily high earning power. Railway executives in endeavoring to fix valuation for rate making purposes under the Government's guarantee return were unwilling to base valuation on original cost, but were determined to have replacement value considered.

"The implication in Mr. Babson's statement is that if the interest on alleged inflated values in farm land were ignored that the farmers' position would be satisfactory. The average increase in farm land values during the last 2 or 3 years is probably not over 25 to 35 per cent. In Iowa, where the land boom was most pronounced, the increase amounted to 30 to 35 per cent, or about \$65 per acre. Present prices of crops in many cases are sufficient to pay for the other items of production entirely. According to the Department of Agriculture, the price of corn Dec. 1 was 47 cents. On Dec. 1, 1913, before the war broke out, the price of corn was 60 cents. On Dec. 1, 1913, before the war broke out, the price of corn was 60 cents.



C. A. BINGHAM
Dropped as Secretary
State Farm Bureau

Helps for Farmer in Making Income Tax Return

TO THE THOUSANDS of farmers who this year are required to file an income tax return and pay a tax on their net income for the year 1920, the problem of correctly making out the forms is less intricate than in former years. The income tax law with respect to the filing of returns is unchanged. Every single person—the term including widows, widowers and persons not living with wife or husband—whose net income was \$2,000 or more must file a return with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they live. If the aggregate net income of husband and wife equalled or exceeded \$2,000 and was less than \$5,000 each may make a separate return or the income of each may be included in a single joint return. In the case of husband and wife whose combined net income exceeded \$5,000 separate returns should be made showing the respective amount of income. This is for the purpose of computing correctly the surtax which applies only to incomes in excess of \$5,000. The period for filing is from January 1 to March 15, 1921.

In the return of married persons must be included the income of dependent minor children. If, for example, the husband's net income was \$1,800 that of his wife \$500 and that of two minor sons, whose earnings are appropriated by the (Continued on page 17)

fair to argue that land values should be based on present depreciated prices for farm products than to argue that they should be based on inflated prices.

"Part of the increase in land values represents additional investment in the form of clearing, draining, fencing, etc.

"Mr. Babson says that the wise farmer should sell his crops more rapidly and liquidate his loans. Board of Trade operators who are endeavoring to justify their positions, state that consumptive demand is insufficient to absorb the grain now coming to market; that if it were not for the speculators there would be an insufficient number of buyers and prices would go much lower. Mr. Babson, who by the way received most of his income from so-called investment speculators, would have the farmer sell his crops to the speculators, who are only willing to buy at a price that gives them a strong chance to resell at a higher price later on. Federal Reserve Bank reports show that farmers are gradually paying their loans. The amount of interbank borrowing by Federal Reserve banks in Agricultural sections has decreased decidedly during the past few weeks. Speculators operate even more exclusively than farmers do upon borrowed money. The amount of borrowing necessary to carry grain on farms is less than to carry it in the hands of speculators so that the total demand for credit would not be reduced by following Mr. Babson's suggestion.

"Mr. Babson states that the wealth of the country depends upon the number of bushels raised and not upon the price. This is true of the other classes of society, but it is not true of the farmer, as it has been repeatedly shown that the small crop brings a greater monetary return to the farmer than the large crop. The truism that the history of agricultural depression is the history of agricultural abundance is well established. Mr. Babson suggests that the farmer return to feeding cattle. Cattle feeders who are now disposing of their holdings at losses of \$40 to \$75 per head, will not take kindly to this suggestion.

"The farmers will be glad to keep out of speculation except such as that which the elements force upon them. Hence their interest in a greater degree of stability in prices for farm products."



A corner in the "pedigreed seed" department of the Farm Bureau's warehouse at Lansing.



One section of the Farm Bureau's offices where the farmers' business is carried on.

Using Consolidated School as a Social Center

Many Rural Districts Find if Centralized School Did Nothing More Than Supply Community

Gathering Place it Would be Worth Cost

THERE has been much writing and more thought for the past half dozen years expended on the subject of rural communities. The country, it is claimed, is becoming decadent through loss of able and enterprising people to keep it alive. It has been pointed out that the economic and educational advantages, and especially those for amusement, which are so abundantly provided in the city, are gradually draining the countryside of its most promising members. The universal query, then, is how to provide sufficient attraction in these three fields, the economic, educational and recreational, to bring to the farmer and his family opportunities for such a well-rounded existence that the city will cease to be a gem of enticement dangled before the eyes of unsatisfied youth.

To a most encouraging extent, the answer has been found in many rural districts and villages in the use of the schoolhouse as a community center. Wherever active participation in recreation in their schoolhouse has been shared by the community, a resultant co-operation in community affairs (sometimes even to the extent of the building of better roads), a growing personal interest in the members of the region, a lessened feeling of isolation and a united community have been achieved.

With the aid of leadership and a broad program, the school-community center runs small chance of failure. It is usually the one available place for meetings and is usually free from sectarian and political controversy. The young people meet here for parties and dances; the older people attend lectures, concerts and entertainments in the auditorium, and make profitable use of those facilities for scientific study of agriculture and home economics which many schools in agricultural regions provide.

Although the little one-room schoolhouse has served as a meeting place, these small buildings which dot the countryside are not to be compared for effectiveness, with the consolidated school of the country which is attended by pupils within a radius of ten or twelve miles. Many of these consolidated schools are imposing buildings as well equipped for scientific study and for recreation as city high schools. The playground or athletic field which is part of the school recreational equipment is a rival attraction to city amusements and boys and girls find an added incentive to attend the athletic meets, in the joy of being participants instead of spectators. There is no doubt that the country school can and should play the great part in every-day

life of purveying amusement and entertainment to the populace. Advocacy is based upon very practical illustration of its suitability, for the community school is an accomplished fact and is becoming a rural fixture.

A centralized or consolidated school in Indiana may suggest possibilities to other regions. It was built in a section that formerly

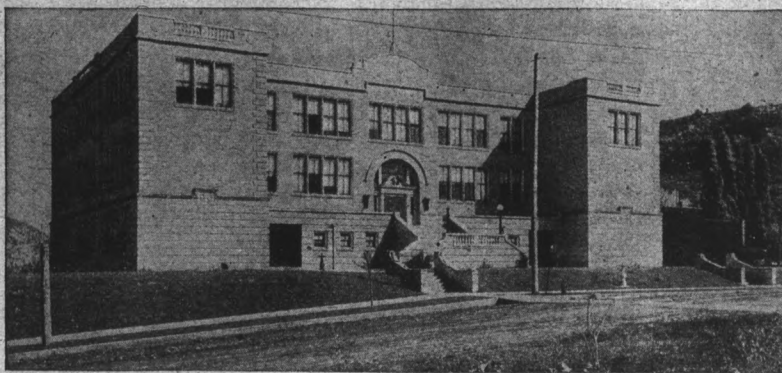
joyed the dinner provided by the women in the school vicinity. Pleasant and profitable evenings were spent at the school during the year. Four hundred persons were present at the first entertainment given by the pupils in the large auditorium. The domestic science room made an excellently well-equipped kitchen, in which the cooking class prepared and served the refreshments. Programs of entertainment were given from time to time, and lecturers from the state agricultural college proved themselves benefactors to the large community in giving lectures and demonstrations in agriculture and on other subjects of rural interest. Musicians and prominent speakers provided further attraction in this community school. It was said of the school: "This consolidated school, had it done nothing more than supply a social center for its community, has well been worth all it cost."

Another most interesting example of how a school building may preserve intact the united loyalty of the inhabitants of the district and may serve the country so well that the young people are not tempted elsewhere by other attractions, is found in Putnam County, Illinois. This John Swaney Consolidated School may also serve as an example of how school social and recreational features retained families of the community who would otherwise have sought residence in the town for the sake of the advantage of social intercourse.

The building is provided with laboratories, a library, manual training shops, a domestic science room, a basement playroom and a large assembly room. With such social facilities it is not surprising to learn that this school functioned so successfully as a social center. Club and literary societies flourished here, and the plays, concerts, athletics and sports, agricultural conferences, stock and grain-judging contests, lectures on agricultural subjects were features the year round of entertainment and instruction.

The rural high school constitutes a greater factor in the possible success of a community than any other one institution. For it must not only serve the community directly as a training school for the occupations of the farm and the home, but exists as the one source of leadership for recreation, the most vital need of the country to-day. For these two reasons there is a greater urgency for complete equipment of the schoolbuilding in the country than there is in the city. The rural community's schoolhouse must be essentially the rural community's playhouse.

There is still another example in Wheaton, Minnesota. The (Cont. on page 15)

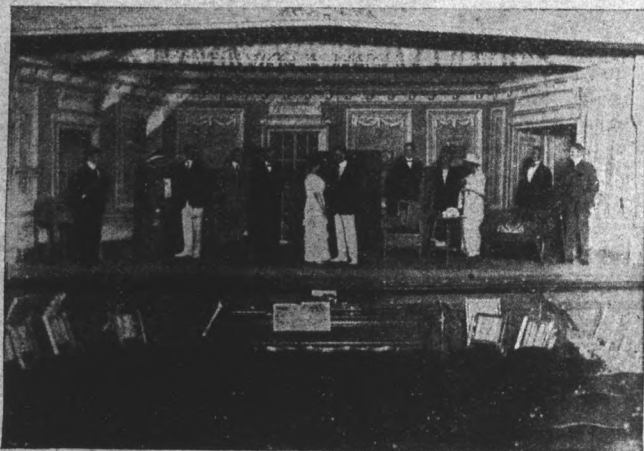


High School, Durango, Colo. Schools as fine as this can be found right here in Michigan.

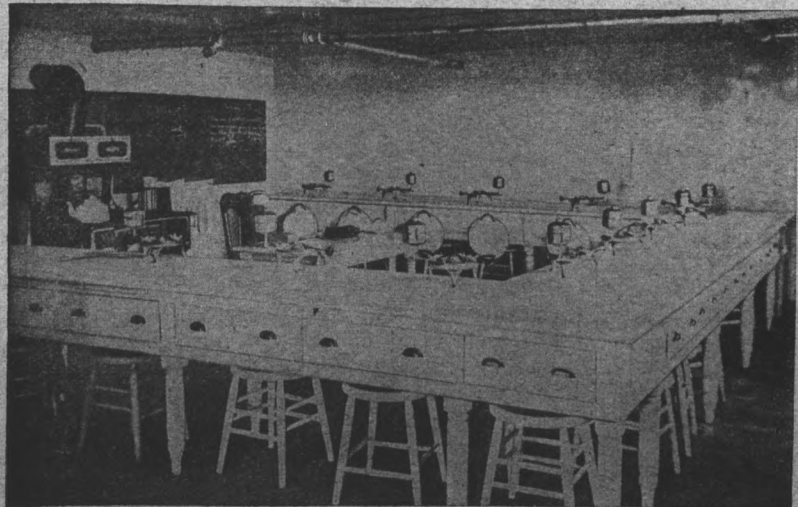


An evening scene in the kindergarten room of a school building.

comprised four districts having numerous one-room schoolhouses. The constructing of the building itself proved the first element of interest to unite the community, and on the day of its dedication three hundred people attended the exercises and, incidentally, en-



Plays put on in this way interest the community more than a city production because the characters are of their own kind and neighborhood. Who does not enjoy a "home talent" play or a recitation or talk by a pioneer settler telling what they used to do in the old "destric" school. We're doing it a better way now and the result is going to be a higher plane of education in the country and more social enjoyment for the rural folks. The consolidated school makes this possible.



Both the school and the community made use of the domestic science room, either for class instruction in cooking or for the preparation of public dinners.



Apparatus out of the way on pulleys and folding platform and chairs utilized for this neighborhood gathering, the gymnasium is transformed into an auditorium on short notice.

California Growers Sell Alfalfa Co-operatively

TWO years ago *Eight Associations Federate to Market Crop at Highest Prices to Producers* next spring that at least seventy-five

there were a number of alfalfa growers' associations operating as independent, separate organizations in different parts of California. While there was a certain bond of sympathy between them in that an older association was always glad to extend advice and information to a group of growers in some section who were trying to organize, yet there was no systematic working agreement between them as a whole.

Since that time however, this condition has been changed and eight associations, representing as many different districts throughout the state of California, are now federated under the maternal wing of one central organization, known as the "Alfalfa Growers of California Inc.," whose present headquarters are located at 408-10 Pacific Electric building in Los Angeles.

Prevents Economic Waste

Here is a sample of the economic waste that it prevents. At Fresno, two hundred and fifty miles north of Los Angeles, it was found that formerly during the height of the alfalfa producing season, there had been instances where some of the growers in order to get ready money had sold to Los Angeles dealers at a time when the price was at its lowest ebb in summer. This hay was taken to Los Angeles, then later when a shortage developed at Fresno, was reshipped from Los Angeles back to that point, sold to and consumed by dairymen within a short distance of where it was originally grown.

You can be sure there was a wide difference between the low summer time price received for his hay by the hard-up farmer and the fancy figure the dairyman was finally compelled to pay the following winter. Who made the difference?

In this case the railroads were paid for hauling the alfalfa five hundred needless miles and there was an expense of loading and unloading twice on board cars, besides the profit tacked on by the Los Angeles dealer to cover his enterprise.

By H. G. ADAMS

The central Growers' Association, being a state-wide organization, prevents this economic inefficiency by informing themselves of the probable total production and consumption of alfalfa within the state for a year in advance. If they learn that the production in one certain locality is likely to be greater than the year's consumption within that section, then they arrange to ship enough hay out of the district to ease the situation and place it in some section of the state where the estimates furnished by the field men of the staff shows that local production is going to be insufficient. If necessary the central association takes care of the temporary financial needs of the grower and holds his hay for a time when it is more than probable that the demand right at home will consume the temporary surplus.

In this manner the central organization with its wider scope of action, performs a service of crop distribution for the collective associations, that no one of them individually and alone would be able to accomplish for itself.

During the comparatively short time that the central association of Alfalfa Growers has been handling the marketing affairs of the scattered federated district associations it has succeeded in stabilizing the market so that the growers have not had to part with their hay at less than the cost of production as have some of the farmers raising other products. During the past season of 1920 it distributed 100,000 tons of alfalfa for its members at an average price of \$25 per ton.

There are approximately fifteen hundred growers within the California association at the present time, representing a little less than fifty per cent of those engaged in the alfalfa industry within the state. The great good accomplished by the federated associations is now being realized by the farmers and it is expected that when the season opens

per cent of the growers throughout the state will be members of the organization.

A new member pays two dollars per acre as an entrance fee, the amount to be deducted from his first alfalfa sale. A general fund is provided by each farmer signing a note for a certain agreed amount, say five dollars per acre. These notes for the general fund are made to run for five years and although, of course, each farmer stands behind his individual note, it is understood that it shall run a sufficient length of time to permit the note being paid off by a sinking fund that is created by a tax of fifty cents on each ton of alfalfa sold. The notes are used as collateral and local banks will usually advance nearly one hundred per cent on them. In this manner the association finances itself with the least possible inconvenience to its members.

Advance Money to Members

With the aid of this general fund it is possible for the organization to advance money to some of its members at a period of the year when perhaps a few hundred dollars would enable a grower to tide himself over without sacrificing his crop at a time when the supply is possibly greater than the immediate demand. This is the season of the year when the speculator usually gets in his work and reaps a middleman's profit that should belong both to the producer and the actual consumer. Nor does the said speculator confine his activities to alfalfa alone as all of us who have ever engaged in the farming business, can truthfully testify.

There is a marketing charge of two dollars a ton if the central association has to ship the alfalfa out of a district. If a market is found locally, a charge of one dollar per ton is made to cover the expense of general activities.

These amounts are saved to the farmer many times over by the advantage gained through having a state-wide guiding intelligence controlled by himself that is always alert to protect his interests.

Should Tax on Motor Vehicles Be Raised to Pay for Wear on Highways?

THE present *Subscriber Raises Question on Subject Now Occupying Close Attention of the Legislature* does not construct

Motor Vehicle Law was amended at the last session of the legislature so as to increase materially the specific tax collected on automobiles and trucks. Said tax is based on horse power and weight, it doubtless being the thought of the legislature that the speed developed would ordinarily be in proportion to the horse power as rated by the manufacturer. At the time of this amendment the general sentiment seemed to be that the burden so placed on automobiles and trucks was sufficiently heavy. As is usually the case with such legislation there was more or less protesting against the taxes actually fixed. The legislature through its committees went into the subject quite fully and with much care. It was recognized on the one hand that motor vehicles increased greatly the burden of road construction and maintenance and that it was desirable to secure as large a revenue as possible from this source, for highway purposes. On the other hand the necessity of avoiding placing an unduly heavy burden on the owners of motor vehicles was also recognized. The present law is the result of the legislative investigation and judgment. As to whether such tax should at the present time be increased as to a very large extent a matter of policy, with which the present and succeeding legislatures must deal. It is the view of the writer, however, that in so far as ordinary automobiles and trucks are concerned the specific tax should not be materially increased above the amount fixed by the present law. This law during the year 1920 yielded to the state and to the counties the sum of \$5,482,853.45.

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

In so far as commercial trucks are concerned different considerations enter. Many of such trucks are equipped with hard rubber tires which do serious damage to the highways, particularly when such trucks are heavily loaded or are rapidly driven. The regulation of the commercial truck, with respect to both loading and equipment is one of the most important problems to be considered in connection with highway legislation. That such trucks should pay a higher tax than does the ordinary motor vehicle or truck used but casually on the public roads is patent. There appears to be considerable sentiment in favor of giving to the Utilities Commission of the state control over carriers of freight by trucks and also increasing the tax, or imposing a special license tax that shall be proportionate to the use made of the highways. The argument is made that the state

use of carriers transporting freight or passengers for hire by rail, and that it should not be required to provide roads for the use of commercial carriers by truck without proper recompense. Undoubtedly a license tax of this nature would produce considerable revenue.

The proper regulation of the commercial truck with respect to loading, etc., will have a very material bearing on the matter of the upkeep of roads. When the road bed is not in perfect condition, because of rain, snow, or the thawing of frost, a heavily-loaded truck with its hard rubber tires and driven at a speed of fifteen or twenty miles an hour will do far more damage than a score of ordinary automobiles or light pneumatic-tired trucks.

The taxation of any particular class of property, and the imposition of license taxes are matters that require detailed and accurate investigation. Questions of public policy are also involved to a very great extent. The fact that changes in the law have been made by the legislature at nearly every session during the past twelve years indicates the attention that has been, and is being paid to the matter, and also indicates the difficulty of reaching at one step a complete and satisfactory solution. The present legislature, like its predecessors, will, without doubt, give the matter the attention that it deserves, and will make such changes in the existing laws and such additions thereto as may be considered proper at this time.—Leland W. Carr, Deputy State Highway Commissioner.

The Day John Barton Sold His Pedigreed Bull

He Discovered that the Pedigree was No Good After the Animal was Dead

WHAT WOULD you do if after selling a pedigreed bull to your local butcher for \$65, someone would come along and offer you a thousand dollars for him? You'd probably faint dead away. At least that's what John Barton did, and after you read this story you won't blame him. The author of the story tells us that the incident which forms the basis of his story actually happened. He holds it up as a moral to all stock breeders to keep constant and accurate records of the daughters of their pure-bred sires. It's the record that counts and may find a market for your bull some day when you have no longer any use for him.—Editor.

JOHN BARTON sat at the kitchen table gloomily regarding the papers before him whose figures seemed to portend financial disaster. Three weeks from that day on December first the mortgage which had burdened the farm for ten years, would be due and Barton's figures told him he would be \$900 short.

The only way he could think of to meet the payment was to sell part of the splendid herd of cattle he had built up, which would mean a new start from the bottom, for he had sold all his surplus stock early in the fall. The herd he now had was just the right size for the farm, and the future had looked bright until an unforeseen calamity had come with the failure of the bank where part of his savings were, and the drop in market values which had cut in halves the expected income from the farm crops.

It was Mrs. Barton who finally suggested that he make a list of the items he might sell and perhaps raise the money without parting with the pure bred cattle, which if sold would have to go for much less than their worth.

"Well, all right," said John, "here goes." And he proceeded to list the things it occurred to him he could do without.

"We can let almost anything go rather than lose the farm or cattle," he remarked. "I wish I could sell some more heifers like that lot I sold two years ago. They went East to some place in Massachusetts," he continued, "the buyer was manager for some rich man's estate, but I don't remember where it was for he attended to the shipping himself."

"Perhaps it isn't so bad after all, for I don't need the bay horses this winter, and there is that patch of woodland up the river that Joe Parks offered me two hundred dollars for, there is the new harvester and I could let the black colt go. Then, too, I shan't need the old bull any more and can sell him to the butcher, though the beast is worth for breeding purposes ten times what he will bring to kill. The trouble is I haven't kept any records of his daughters, and so can't give any figures that would demonstrate his value and bring a good price for him."

"Well," said Mrs. Barton, "why don't you hustle around and see what you can get for those things and perhaps there will be nearly enough. You could sell the sheep, you know."

Unknown to the Bartons, at the time they were engaged in their financial conference, another conference intimately concerned with their affairs was taking place down in Massachusetts where Edgar Warrington was talking over business matters with Harold Norcross, the manager of his splendid stock farm.

"Well, Norcross, I have been looking over the cattle records and it seems to me that those five heifers you bought out West two years ago are a really remarkable bunch of animals."

"Yes," returned the manager, "I was going to call your attention to them. I believe if no accidents happen they will make records to be proud of. Not only are they extra good producers, but three of them took ribbons at the Exposition this fall, you remember."

"Didn't pay a great price for them, did you?"

"No, I bought them for one hundred fifty dollars apiece which was cheap considering what they have turned out to be. Picked them up in Wisconsin from a man named Barton."

"Well, now," said Mr. Warrington, "according to the pedigree their

sire is Spotted Sylvia's Lad, and not only do these heifers show him to be a valuable animal, but his own ancestry is remarkably strong. It is possible, I want to own that bull and you had better start out for him tomorrow."

"All right," replied Norcross, "what price shall I pay?"

"Well, don't pay any more than you have to but, if necessary, I'll exchange a thousand dollars for him

By E. L. BIGELOW



This is not the bull John Barton sold. It is the picture of some Michigan breeder's herd sire which was sent to us unaccompanied by name or address. Who can identify him?

for I believe he is worth it, but of course you can tell better when you see him. Use your judgment but bring that animal home if you can."

At supper time in the evening of that same day, John Barton came in from the barn and said to his wife:

"Well, Henderson the butcher

has just been here and will give me sixty-five dollars for the bull. I hate to let him go for I know, as a herd side, he is worth more than that, but I can't use him much here and I don't know of anyone who will buy him for breeding. I must have the money for that mortgage anyhow. What do you think?"

"Why I don't know but what it is all right," answered Mrs. Barton, "you know I haven't so much faith

in this pedigreed stock business as some anyway. When will he take him?"

"Unless I let him know to the contrary he is coming for him Saturday morning. The price is all right for meat but I know he is worth more for breeding."

Late Saturday afternoon Mr. Norcross arrived in the little Wisconsin town from which he had shipped the cattle two years before. Stepping over to the garage near the station he hired an auto to take him out to the Barton farm, where he found the owner just commencing the evening chores.

"Good evening, Mr. Barton," was his greeting. "My name is Norcross. Perhaps you remember I bought five heifers from you two years ago."

"Glad to see you, Mr. Norcross," said Barton shaking hands, "I was thinking about those heifers only a few days ago. How did they turn out?"

"Fine," returned Norcross. "They are first class animals and I have come to see if I can purchase their

(Continued on page 21)

TITAN 10-20

With a Year to Pay—At Next Spring's Lowest Price

IN ORDER to place International Harvester tractors within the reach of every farmer, arrangements have been made whereby the Titan 10-20 may be purchased on time-payment terms.

The plan enables you to get immediate delivery on a Titan 10-20, break it in thoroughly on belt work during the winter, get some good tractor experience in the meantime, and be ready to jump into the rush of spring work without a moment's delay.

The Titan 10-20 has led the three-plow tractor field for the last five years. Farmers have bought over \$70,000,000 worth of Titans. See the International dealer and join those who are making the most of this opportunity and buying Titans now.

And you may have a year in which to complete payments for the machine.

You can buy the Titan 10-20 tractor today at absolutely the lowest price that will be quoted before May 1, 1921, because a guarantee goes with every Titan 10-20 purchased at the present price between now and May 1, by which, if the International Harvester Company of America reduces its price on or before May 1, 1921, you will be refunded the amount of such reduction.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO OF AMERICA U S A



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MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

VERY LITTLE change in the trade and market situation has been noted during the past week; the feeling of discouragement and depression which followed the temporary tightening up of money, early last week, is gradually disappearing and expert judges of business conditions are inclined to be increasingly optimistic. The purchasing public is still inclined toward a non-committal conservatism; they are not talking neither are they buying. The date is still too early to expect a general revival in business, especially along retail lines.

The volume of the industrial output is still small, compared with former production records and it will continue to be so for some weeks; even in normal years, the Lenten season is never noted for its activity along industrial lines. The commodity markets are dull but decidedly firm with little prospect of a change before April 1. The United States Steel Corporation's monthly report shows a shrinkage of more than a half-million tons in the amount of unfilled orders on hand; this is the sixth successive monthly decrease in this branch of the business. The unfilled orders now on hand, in the trust's order book, amount to 7,573,164 tons. The peak of the bookings of the United States Steel Corporation was in April, 1917, when the orders on hand amounted to 12,183,088 tons. President Gary is responsible for the announcement that the trust has no intention of cutting the wages which are being paid to its 265,000 employees; he also predicts a continuance of the present price schedule for structural steel.

The Association of American Railway Executives, which represents 90 per cent of the trackage of the country, disclaims any intention of cutting the present wages of railway employees, but the public at large, being familiar with the methods and past practices of these gentlemen, will take this statement with a liberal grain of allowance.

Julius H. Barnes, formerly director of the U. S. Grain Corporation explains some of the peculiarities of the export grain trade of the current season by noting the fact that the grain buying for foreign countries is being done by government agencies and that an understanding has been reached, between these various agencies, by which they make their purchases on different market days, thus avoiding the advance in selling prices which often results from competitive buying. Close students of market developments have noted the fact that during the last three months, the name of not more than one foreign buyer at a time has appeared in daily reports of export business. Mr. Barnes' statement apparently full explains the "how" of this choice bit of market phenomena.

The employment situation, in the Detroit industrial district has been improved greatly during the past week, by the calling back to work of more than 7,000 men. Of the 240,000 men, who were idle at the close of September, about 80,000 are now being furnished with employment for all or part of their time; two-thirds of those employed are, however, only working 36 hours per week.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 15, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.89	2.00	1.96
No. 2 White	1.87		
No. 2 Mixed	1.87		1.87
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
	No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed
Detroit	2.57	2.55	2.55

From Tuesday to Friday night of last week, when markets closed owing to Saturday being a holiday, wheat prices advanced, with the bull side of the market gaining more supporters each hour. Foreign news was bearish but many dealers continue to believe we have over-sold our wheat and that we will be busy

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT:—Wheat, corn and oats firm owing to export trading. Beans inactive. Hay easy with liberal receipts.

CHICAGO:—Demand for corn puts strength in all grains. Cattle steady. Hogs and sheep lower.

(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.)

trying to supply domestic needs instead of calling for bids from overseas. Another bullish factor at work in the market was reported damage from the green bug.

Markets opened lower this week but the strength in corn soon turned prices upward. Grain market experts are of the opinion that we are close to a sustained advance in wheat prices and the next long turn swing will be upward.

CORN

CORN PER BU., FEB. 15, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.67	.67	.58 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	.70		
No. 4 Yellow	.67		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
	No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.
Detroit	1.50		1.46

Corn was in demand by exporters last week and prices steadily advanced; export trading took 500,000 bushels out of the Chicago market last week. Smaller receipts at leading terminals also assisted this coarse grain to seek higher levels. Monday of the current week opened with corn still in favor with foreigners. Regarding the future of this market we quote the following from the *Rosenbaum Review*:

"Market will hardly advance very materially until after March 1st, unless wheat gets stronger. Immense reduction in acreage this year probable, if scattered reports now coming in are indicative of what actually happens. Corn will register relatively high prices before another crop is harvested."

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., FEB. 15, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.48	.44 1/2	.54
No. 3 White	.46 1/2	.43 1/2	
No. 4 White	.43 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
	No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White
Detroit	.90	.89	.88

Higher prices are noted in the oat market but there is very little activity and advances were due to the working higher of other grains. Receipts are light on all markets. There is also a feeling that this grain is too low in price and higher prices should be seen shortly.

RYE

Rye sympathized with other grains advancing 5c at Detroit and is now quoted at \$1.57 for Cash No. 2. We

look for substantial advances in the prices of this grain within the next 30 days.

BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., FEB. 15, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	3.90	4.75	4.75
Red Kidneys		9.25	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
	C. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys
Detroit	7.00		

There has been a temporary decline of 10c in the Detroit bean market since our last writing, and the market is quiet. The *Rosenbaum Review* remarks that the long pull outlook is good but no immediate prospect for sustained price advances. The editor of this paper is a market expert and if what he says is true it is a case of sitting tight for a time.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., FEB. 15, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	2.00	
Chicago	1.15	1.30
New York		
Pittsburgh		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	4.50	4.25

Potato markets are weak and have been for the past week, buying being of only the hand to mouth kind; all markets are receiving larger supplies than they can dispose of. Advances are due within the next sixty days and large buyers are advising their friends to purchase at present levels.

HAY

Farmers with considerable hay in their barns which they intend to market should take advantage of present prices because no advances are in sight. From now on prices will tend to lower levels instead of higher. Detroit prices are off a dollar but other markets are at last week's level.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Receipts of cattle showed a big falling off, last week, in all markets and it is little to be wondered at for the average price paid in Chicago for good beef steers for the week before was \$7.70; this was the lowest average for this grade of cattle since 1915. The average for the corresponding week, one year ago, was \$13.35 and for two years ago, \$15.85. The ten-year average, for the same

week, was \$9.60 per cwt. Last week's average price for good steers was \$8 per cwt. The highest price paid in the cattle department of the Chicago market, last week, was \$10.25 for a load of fancy bullocks, averaging 1,333 pounds and as fine as grain and care could make them. It will readily be seen, then, that cattle are selling, just now, much below pre-war levels.

An average on all grades of fat steers, sold in Chicago market last week, showed a gain of 25 to 50 cents per cwt.; as noted above, the top for aged steers was \$10.25 and for yearlings, \$10. The latter were scarce, all the week, but, at that, very few were sold above \$9.50. Some inferior grades of canner steers and heifers made a new low price record, last week. Choice butchers cattle were steady to 25 cents higher, last week, than the week before but all other grades of killing cattle were from 25 to 50 cents lower. Stockers and feeders average 25 to 50 cents higher for the week.

Chicago got 80,000 sheep and lambs, last week and receipts were liberal at nearly all of the leading markets of the country. The burden of arrivals was too much for the market and the closing trade, last Saturday, showed a loss, from that of the preceding week of \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. on lambs and about 25 cents per cwt. on mature sheep. Yearlings were 50 cents per cwt. lower for the week. Very little demand for feeding sheep and lambs developed in the Chicago market, last week and the few that changed hands showed a price decline of from 50 to 75 cents per cwt.

The top in Chicago last week for lamb-weight yearling wethers was \$7.75 and the range on heavy yearlings was from \$5.25 to 6.25; these prices are fully \$1.75 per cwt. lower than at the beginning of the current year. Choice fat ewes went for \$4.75 and choice western, aged wethers for \$5.25. The average, in Chicago, last week, for all aged sheep was \$4.25 per cwt. A few choice fat lambs sold in Chicago, early last week, for \$10 per cwt. but at the close, last Saturday, the best could be bought for \$9.25. Heavy lambs were hard sellers all the week and at the close about \$6.75 per cwt. was the best that could be done. The range on western feeding lambs was from \$6 to \$7.75 per cwt. Breeding ewes are seldom quoted in live stock market reports, these days, but at auction sales in Lower Michigan they are bringing from \$4 to \$5 each.

Chicago received 206,000 hogs last week, a showing which was 34,000 below the total arrivals of the week before, in that market; the average price paid was \$9.05, the lowest average for five years. The quality of the hogs that came to hand was fairly good, the average weight being 231 pounds. On Saturday, all grades of hogs, except heavy butchers, were active and 10 to 20 cents higher than on the preceding day; the week closed with top hogs selling at \$10.10, the spread between this price and the week's average, being 95 cents.

Cattle were very dull and slow on the Detroit market, all the fore part of last week, but firmed up somewhat on Thursday, the last market day. Less than 500 cattle came to hand on Monday and the better grades of killing cattle showed an advance of about 25 cents per cwt. Calves sold fairly well, early last week, at the local stock yards, but heavy local arrivals of dressed calves had a weakening effect on the market and Monday's quotations showed a decline of 50c per cwt.

Lambs were dull and slow all last week, in the Detroit market and were still lower on Monday, when the best sold for \$8.50 per cwt. Hogs sold right around the low point for the season, on the close in. Detroit last week and, with the exception of pigs; prices were badly out of line with other markets. Detroit hog buyers are bearing down heavily on all hogs that weigh above 230 pounds.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1921.—During the early part of the week centering on March 4th a warm wave will cover all the Rockies country and Pacific slope in western Canada. As these weather features move eastward around the north magnetic pole this warm wave will move southeastward into the Mississippi valleys, then turn eastward, following its circle, and finally pass down the St. Lawrence valley and out into the European Atlantic steam-

ship route during last part of that week. The storm wave will follow one or two days and the cool wave two or four days behind the warm wave. Temperatures will average about normal during passage of these weather features, storm forces will be greater than the average and precipitation will be above the average of the first three months of 1921. A cold wave is expected to fill out the last third of this storm period. The phrase "cold wave" has a definite and technical meaning. To constitute a cold wave the temperature must fall twenty degrees or more to freezing, within twenty-four hours. This fall may occur in a few hours or may take up nearly all of the twenty-four hours. Best weather on the continent is expected at Washington on March 4, Inauguration Day.

W. T. Foster

Lifting the Lid at Lansing

WHICH OF YOU CARES?

AT EACH succeeding inauguration and opening of the legislature, Lansing is the Mecca sought by large groups of political pilgrims from every section of the state. All of these pilgrims have political axes to grind and many of them are accompanied by other pilgrims with axes to grind, not necessarily political but all of which are susceptible of being ground on the political grindstone. While the objective of these pilgrims may be as diversified as the rainbow tints, the force of economic determinism makes the whole bunch akin. The Downey House is headquarters of the tribe and here gather those with ambitions, laudable or otherwise. Here come the representatives of great interests with privileges to safeguard or other coveted privileges yet to be lassoed. At this rested hostelry also foregather the Highrollers of the legislature; those members to whom the little \$800 salary of a legislator is a negligible consideration, those whose economic position and viewpoint are somewhat removed from that of the great mass of the people who pay little attention to their law makers; going along about their business in an abstracted sort of manner until the tax collector comes along with the bill and then going up in the air like a sky-rocket in a flare of impotent rage only to settle back into the same old rut to permit the same experience to be brought to them repeatedly. At the Downey those seeking privilege; those seeking extravagant appropriations; those seeking increased salaries; and those promoting fantastic and costly experiments in government soon recognize their community of interest and at and from this point go gunning for the legislators to put their several propositions across. NOT BY BRIBING but by cajolery and the creation of a false sentiment restricted in territory and numbers supporting but persistent and vociferous in its manifestations. On the other hand the ordinary citizen who goes in the air when he pays his taxes promptly loses interest in the matter and takes up the old problem of making two blades of grass grow where one has grown before or spends his spare time at pedro, or at the movies or at the revival where forgetting the obligations of today placed upon him by Divine Providence, he becomes, perhaps, not unduly excited over the prospects of sulphur fumes and gets intensely interested in securing a pair of wings and a robe and crown wherewith to adorn himself in the far away "Kingdom Come," while the "brother" with the axe to grind is steadily on the job of "AXE GRINDING."

How many of the M. B. F. readers hang up a "danger" sign before their senator or representative by writing him a letter concerning extravagant appropriations, increased salaries, etc., etc., in these days when the farmers and workingmen's incomes have been "deflated" from fifty to seventy-five per cent in the farmers' case to one hundred per cent in the case of a great proportion of the workingmen. Don't be afraid to write a letter! Don't "let George do it," go at it yourself! Your letters are very much needed here to affect those daily being piled on the members' desks by members of the Legislative Axe Grinders' Union. Come on now. Put up or shut up—Next week we shall have something to say of the excellent team work being done by those favoring the State Police and the indifference being exhibited by those who regard them as a nuisance and a menace entailing tremendous expenditures of public funds that could be better used in financing schools and roads.

BY SENATOR HERBERT F. BAKER

BUDGET EXPERT

WITH a \$73,000,000 budget confronting us in a situation where those who ask know whereof they speak and seem to be inspired with a disposition to get all they can while the getting is good, while those who finally pass upon the needs of the various agencies of government and the amount of money necessary to supply them are generally disqualified by want of experience and lack of information properly to deal with the matter of appropriation. The Budget Commission was instituted to furnish expert, detailed information upon which intelligent action upon all appropriation bills might be had, but as our "hit and run" friend has so appropriately remarked: "the Budget Commission never budged" and we are apparently again to go it blind except for the fragmentary information picked up in a haphazard way by the indiscriminate junketeers whose past performances seem to be responsible for the discredited position of that ancient if not altogether honorable institution. Of course we make a distinction between a junket and a trip of investigation by the finance committee which passes on appropriations. There are, probably, honest differences of opinion about junketing. Certain it is that there are those here who openly defend it in its most advanced stage of development. But then, that is neither here nor there.

The dear people are not to be left facing the bleak winds of adversity just because the budget commission did not budge nor because the junket produced nothing but junk. No, sir-ee. We are not to be led forth to execution without benefit of clergy. We are to have "expert" counsel and advice in trimming our budget to a point where we may hope to escape revolution when the time comes for its collection. The governor has arranged with David Friday, professor of "economics" at the University, scientifically to determine for the legislature what is the "irreducible minimum" of appropriations needed for the next two years. He has a most important duty to perform. Let us hope that like David of old, he will attack the problem with the simple weapons of Truth and Honesty of purpose and that he will succeed in landing the rock of true economy square in the forehead of the Goliath of Mounting Taxes. Few of these so-called "economists" have sufficient breadth of vision to get within his perspective with the tax-eater who always is calling for more money, the man on the farm and the man in the shop, who in the end have to dig up the money to take care of all the budgets. Let us hope the professor has no glass eyes.

LIVE STOCK MEN FAVOR CO-OP. COMMISSION HOUSE

(Continued from page 3)

a step. Delegates at the meeting expressed themselves as satisfied with the service of the commission houses at the Detroit yards, but asserted their belief that the co-operative commission house was bound to come just as co-operative shipping associations have come.

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange is the parent organization for over 100 local co-operative shipping associations in the state, nearly all of which were represented at the meeting. Addresses were given by Hale Tennant, M. A. C. marketing expert, and Pres. Nicol of the Farm Bureau. The election resulted in the selection of the following board: Geo. Boutell, E. A. Beamer, C. J. Miller, E. E. Compson, M. W. Stewart, E. K. Munson, P. M. Granger.

No Cart Along

The girl walked briskly into the store: "Give me a chicken," she said. "Do you want a pullet?" the storekeeper asked. "No," she replied. "I want a carry it."



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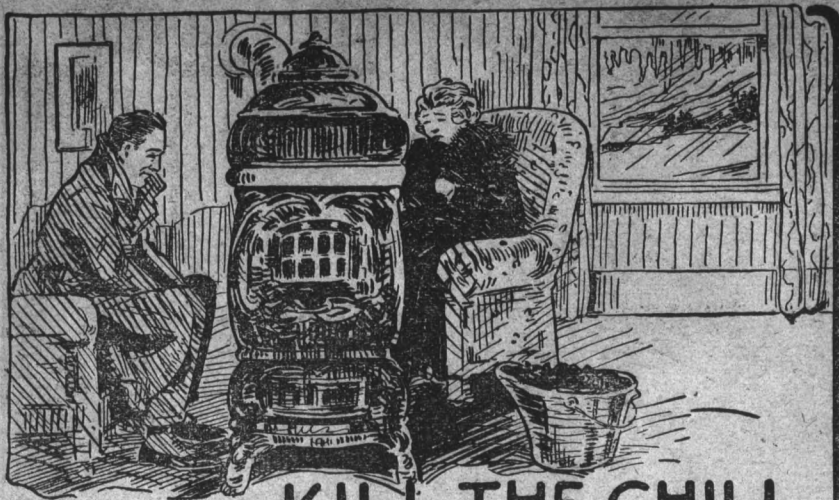
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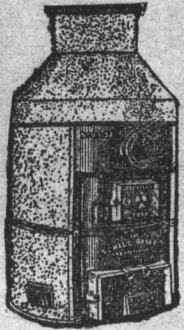
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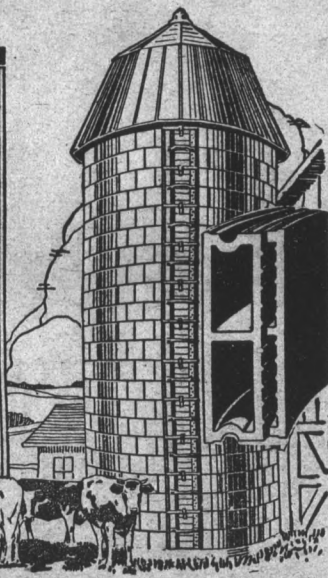
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WOLVERINE INSURANCE CO.

Will you please give me information regarding the Wolverine Insurance Company of Lansing? Would you consider it a good and safe investment in the buying of some of the stock they are now offering for sale?—S. D., Hartford, Michigan.

Information supplied by the Department of Insurance shows that this concern was licensed to do business last June. It has a paid in capital stock of \$100,000. The officers of the company are: Robert K. Orr, Pres.; Clarence E. Holmes, vice pres.; Bernard V. Smith, Secretary; Robert Y. Spier, treasurer. As to whether or not an investment in this concern would be safe and profitable that is a matter which you must decide for yourself. You should consider that this is an entirely new company and that it must compete with other companies of long standing. Should it fall your money would be lost. On the other hand, successful insurance concerns usually make fair profits. I think our readers should proceed very carefully just now in investing money in anything as the next year or two are going to be hard ones and a large number of stock companies are very likely to go to the wall. Generally speaking the stocks of old established concerns which can now be bought for much below par, preferred stocks of going concerns, and Liberty bonds are rated among the safest and most attractive investments.—Editor.

MOTHER'S PENSION

I have one child and up until my husband's death he contributed ten dollars each month to help support our child. We were divorced by the order of the Common Pleas Court. I resided in Ohio previous to my removal to Michigan. Am I entitled to a mother's pension? Would I be obliged to file claims in Ohio?—P. M. S., Coleman, Mich.

Under the statement given you would be entitled to a mother's pension if you can show that you are a citizen of Michigan, a proper person to have the care of the child, and that you can not properly care for the child without aid. You would have to make this showing to the judge of probate in the county where you and the child reside. Application should be made to him.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CLOSED SCHOOL

We have a school house about one-half mile from us. The school board has closed this school. For two years they forced us to send 3 miles south to school and this year they force us to send 2 miles north. Our school house is going to pieces and we are paying school tax. Last fall we petitioned to open this school. Could you tell me if we have to send so far or do they have to open this school? There are 11 of school age now and more small ones. There are six families with children.—M. T. S.

Your district must maintain school for the time required by law to be held under penalty of loss of the primary school money. You will not be able to force the keeping of a school if your district does not vote to keep one. Your remedy would be the election of a school board that would keep a school in your district.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

HOG MAN FALLS DOWN ON GUARANTEE

Some time the first part of April last I bought a pure bred O. I. C. sow of Crandell of Cass City, for \$90, which they did not ship, but substituted a sow with a large tumor. I returned her and they shipped another sow. This sow did not farrow nor has she up to this date. About August 15th I was convinced the sow would not farrow, so I called in the supervisor of this township to see this sow. He wrote to Mr. Crandell for me, notifying him that the sow showed no signs of being likely to farrow, asking them to take the matter up with him or myself for adjustment, to which communication Crandell did not reply. The sow would have been satisfactory if she had been due to and had farrowed a litter of pigs, but I could not ascertain that until near the time to farrow. I offered to adjust the matter by shipping the sow back and they refund my money or pay them pork prices for her. Will you kindly endeavor to adjust this matter for me?—Mrs. J. R. Leonard, Mich.

We have tried. We have failed. Crandell insists that our subscriber

should have notified him within sixty days after receipt of the sow if it was not satisfactory. We disagree with Crandell. We think that inasmuch as he accepted Mrs. R.'s money for a sow with pigs he is under a moral and legal obligation to provide her with one. In the first place Crandell did not ship the sow which Mrs. R. bought. Instead he shipped her one with a tumor. She returned it. He then shipped her a sow which he told her was due to farrow within thirty days after May 6th. The sow arrived. Mrs. R. accepted it, fed it and took care of it, until the middle of August expecting that it would farrow as Crandell had guaranteed. It showed no sign of farrowing and an examination by an experienced hog man showed that it would not farrow. Mrs. R. asked for a refund of her money which was refused, Crandell offering to ship her a fourth sow which under the circumstances she does not want. Mrs. R. is out the cost of taking care of the sow, the pigs which she expected from the sow, and has \$90 invested in live pork which is worth about \$25. We leave it to our readers. Should this woman be obliged to stand the loss, or should Crandell return her money?—Editor.

NO JOINT DEED

In case husband died could wife sell farm if there was no joint deed? Could she sell personal property? If deed is just in his name what could be done in said case, with or without a child?—A Reader.

A man's real property goes one half to his widow and the other half to other relatives if he leaves no children; and if there are no children all his personal property goes to his widow if it does not exceed \$3,000, after the payment of debts. If there is one child then one-third of the real estate goes to the widow and one-half of the personal after paying the debts. The widow can sell her interest in both the real and personal property, but the estate would have to be probated to give a good title, as no one would know what title she gets from the husband until it has been determined what debts are to be paid and how much property it will take to pay the debts.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

SPEARING PIKE

Will you tell me during what month wall-eyed pike may be speared through the ice, and also caught on hook and line in an inland lake?—G. N., Grand Traverse County.

Wall-eyed pike may be speared through the ice during the month of January, and these fish may be taken with hook and line in the inland waters of the state at any time excepting from Feb. 1 to May 1st. Section four of Act 236 of the Public Acts of 1915 makes a closed season on wall-eyed pike from the first day of February to the first day of May.—John Baird, Commissioner Game, Fish and Fire Department, Public Domain Commission, Lansing, Mich.

OWNERSHIP OF BEES

What is the law in regard to bee trees or the honey if found on premises? Who does the honey or bees belong to, the one who finds them or to the party that owns the timber and land? Also, are the owners of enclosed premises required to post their premises in order to prevent hunting on them?—G. E. J., Reed City, Michigan.

The bees and honey belong to the owner of the tree. One who cuts a tree without permission of the owner is guilty of trespass and liable for the damage which would not only include the damage to the tree but the honey. It would be a trespass to go upon the enclosed land of another without permission for which he would be liable for any damage done in a civil action; but to incur the criminal penalty provided by the game law it is necessary that the premises be posted as provided in the law.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

Silos, Silo Construction and Silage

READERS may think the subject of silos

By DANIEL PROWANT
Business Farmer

have had about all the attention they deserve through the pages of the farm papers, but I still think that many farmers are not aware of what they are overlooking or there would be more silos than there are today. We have been using one of these "Scientific Kraut Barrels" as some skeptical folks still call them, for a little over five years, and there are many things that I feel we could get along without better than we could the silo. We have found it a safe, convenient and economical method of feeding not only dairy cattle but almost all farm livestock as well.

It is not my intention to go deeply into the matter of silo construction, for I do not wish to advertise anyone's particular make. It is sufficient to say that most any of them are satisfactory if they are properly put up. I have saw concrete and cement block silos cracked from top to bottom and utterly useless, but this was the fault of the man who erected them, and not of the material used. In every case no effort should be spared to secure good workmanship in building. This is very important in the matter of the foundation. No effort should be spared to have this built strong and level so that it will support the weight of the silo without settling. After the foundation is made the owner should be in no great hurry to put up the silo, for the concrete work must have time to harden thoroughly.

Our silo is a full length stave, 10 by 34 feet in size, and is built entirely above ground, but if we were to build again I think we would likely consider the pit proposition. In order to get a good foundation it is necessary to go to a considerable depth into the ground, and why not throw out the rest of the soil after the foundation has hardened and secure a little more room at less expense than building the silo higher. One of our neighbors used this plan with good results.

As to the advantages of feeding silage: To quote from our own experience it takes about six acres of good heavy corn to fill the silo, and from this we feed annually seven or more dairy cows and from ten to twenty head of breeding ewes. We also feed some to the hogs, for which purpose it makes a good feed if fed with other foods to form a balanced ration, and occasionally feed a little to horses. I do not advocate feeding much to horses, as it makes them too soft. So far as the expense of harvesting the corn is concerned there is but little difference between putting it in the silo or in harvesting it in the usual way by the time the owner has all his help paid up. The economic advantage of feeding silage lies in the fact that every bit of the crop is eaten up, there being no waste whatever. There is no disagreeable handling of bundled corn fodder in the barn, as the small amount of roughages needed can be fed out of doors.

Then, too, silage is a succulent

feed, something that is very difficult to get during

the winter season by any other method. It is a great milk producer and the same acreage of feed will get much larger returns if fed as silage than if fed in the regular way. It is not necessary to purchase nearly so much high priced mill feed or dairy rations where silage is fed to dairy cattle, and but little if any other grain feed is needed. I have found corn silage to be of great benefit as feed for breeding ewes as well as cattle. The lambs are usually dropped in mid-winter, and before we had the silo I had the greatest difficulty in getting winter lambs to thrive, but when silage forms a part of the rations I have no trouble along this line at all. It is not to be depended on exclusively for sheep feed, it being necessary to feed rough feed and a very little grain in the form of oats also.

There are occasionally complaints regarding silage becoming badly moulded after it is put up. There are a number of causes for this, the principal one being that the air is not properly excluded. This may be caused by cracks or other air leaks in the silo, the corn being too dry and ripe when the silo is filled or the lack of sufficient tramping when the silo is filled. I have known writers to say that they would not pay hands to tramp silage, but I do not agree with this, provided the hands keep marking time instead of loafing on the job. Corn is in best condition for silage purposes a few days prior to the time when it would be safe to put it into the shock. The grains should be all past the milk stage and the fodder still green if no water is to be used. If for any reason the corn gets too ripe to pack well before filling enough water should be used so that it will tramp down solid and exclude all air pockets. In stave silos the felt packing around the doors ought to be renewed each year, or air will get in at these places. In order to save a little corn it is well to jerk the ears from the last load that goes in, as about that amount on top will be moulded anyhow and the ears might as well be saved and fed.

I have several times heard that the continued use of silage would rot the teeth of animals to which it was fed and that it would ruin the stomach and digestive organs in the course of a few years time, but these statements always come from persons who never owned a silo nor fed silage. Silage is no more a dangerous feed than any other feed that is commonly used if the owner will use the same amount of good sense in feeding that he would expect to use with other feeds. Because an animal occasionally gets into the oat bin and eats enough oats to cause serious results and sometimes death would be a poor argument to use to show that oats were not a safe feed for animals. Neither is it to be expected that animals are to be allowed all the silage they can eat, at least not until they are well accustomed to it.



A Business Farmer's home in Genesee County, modern in every detail, even to lightning rods and porch lamp. Note the tasteful arrangement of shrubbery and flower boxes. Even the Collie dog seems to be satisfied in these surroundings. It is the home of John H. Rowe, near Flushing.

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
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Edited in Michigan

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What's Wrong With the Primary?

EVERYONE insists that there's "some-thing wrong with the primary," and that it ought to be changed, and so forth and so on. The only thing that's wrong with the primary is that it hasn't been given a thorough trial. The primary laws were enacted upon the theory that the mass of the people ought to have a greater voice in the selection of candidates for political offices than they had under the convention system which encouraged people to stay at home and left the selection of candidates to a few political bosses. The theory still holds good. The primary still gives to millions of people a chance to name candidates for office which otherwise they would not enjoy. The success of the primary depends upon the manner in which people turn out and vote and the intelligence they use in marking the ballot. A good many voters still stay at home. A good many still vote for candidates of whom they know little or nothing. Nevertheless we assert that a much larger percentage of our people are taking an interest in elections and government under the primary system than they ever took when the convention was in vogue. It takes time to get an innovation of this kind in perfect working order. Let's be patient.

Commodity Marketing

THE EDITOR of a Chicago paper recently confessed that the joke was on him when after writing a laudatory editorial about a man who paid one thousand dollars for fifty dollar Liberty bond, he learned that the man was later adjudged insane and committed to an asylum.

In a recent issue of this publication an editorial was published which created a lot of misunderstanding, and came mighty near getting the merry "ha-ha" for the editor. The editorial discussed the alleged attempt of the Coalition Committee to split up the Farm Bureau by secretly striving to bring about its reorganization along commodity lines. It was not the intention of the editorial to discuss the respective merits of the two plans of organization but to frown upon the alleged activities of the Coalition Committee no matter in which direction they were aimed. But after some investigation in which it was disclosed that both factions in the Farm Bureau were trying to pass the buck to the Coalition Committee, the conclusion is that this committee was nothing more than an interested bystander so far as that particular fracas was concerned.

The arguments presented in behalf of the commodity plan of organization are convincing. That the evolution of the organized farmer movement will be along that line cannot be questioned. The charge that that plan will tend to divide the farmers up-

on political or legislative matters remains to be proven. The first essential in welding farmers together is economic success. The "one big farmers' organization" idea is all right so long as it succeeds. But failure would destroy all unity and discourage further efforts at organization. 'Tis better to adopt the plan most likely to succeed. Let it be shown that farmers can co-operate successfully in the marketing of their crops and it ought not to be difficult to weld them together for united political action whenever that appears to be desirable.

How Much Shall I Plant?

AGAIN THE question, "How many acres shall I plant next year?" Shall I follow the advice of the bankers and speculators and plant every available acre? The answer is no. Shall I follow my inclinations and cut my acreage below last year's? Again, the answer is no. Shall I plant a normal acreage? This time the answer is yes. There will be neither feast nor famine in this country of ours if farmers will consistently follow diversified farming wherever they can, plant crops in rotation, and not be lead astray by high prices on one crop and low prices on another. If you have fallen into the one-crop habit, get out of it as quick as you can. Potatoes and beans ought to be good crops this year. Sugar beets won't pay so well. Rye is one of Michigan's old stand-bys and ought to be good for a normal acreage this year. Generally speaking there is neither rule nor rote to follow this year except ordinary horse sense. Everything is topsy-turvy. Today's apparent surplus and low prices may mean nothing whatever by the time the new crops are garnered in. The thing to do is to go about our farming this year in pretty much our accustomed way, and leave the rest to good Dame Nature.

Poor Bossy!

HENRY FORD is, still kicking over the traces of custom, convention, science, and what not, and declaring that certain things which we have all been taught can't be done, can be done. "Uncle Henry" has just decided that the cow is a wasteful animal. While she may some times hit on all four, she lacks speed and efficiency. It takes her a discouragingly long time to transform grass into milk, and the daily quantity she gives considering her size and the time she has been doing business, is nothing to brag about. Then, too, she occasionally gets with calf which interferes with the smooth operation of her milk producing machinery. How much more in keeping with 20th century progress it would be to invent a machine which could run day and night and transform straw and weeds and sawdust, and other things of small value into a steady flow of luscious milk. Mr. Ford says it should be done, and do away with that old relic of primeval days, the cow. Poor Bossy!

Where Money is Plentiful

RECENTLY THE papers have been full of "tight credits" and "money shortage." Farmers have had a time to borrow what they have needed to hold their crops and finance their business at the same time. Banks have been calling in loans. There is one place in the United States, however, where there seems to be plenty of money for every purpose, and that is Wall Street. When a few weeks ago W. C. Durant, former president of the General Motors, announced that he would organize a new company with a five million dollar capital, Wall Street financiers over-subscribed the issue within fifteen minutes after the announcement was made. A few days later Belgium asked Wall Street for a loan of thirty million dollars, and got it within twenty-four hours. Still a few days later it was rumored that Henry Ford was seeking a loan of seventy-five million dollars from Wall Street, and that he would have no difficulty in getting it. Instances of this kind can be multiplied over and over

again showing that all anyone needs to do to get money out of Wall Street is to put up the security and pay a good rate of interest. The average citizen will never be able to understand why small business men and farmers have such a hard time to get money when Wall Street is rolling in gold.

Big-Hearted Americans

AS WE READ in the daily papers of the ceaseless clash between classes our faith in humanity becomes badly shaken. We are prone to wonder of love and charity have entirely forsaken God's people. But not infrequently, like the rainbow which heralds a lull in the storm, a common cause injects itself into the strife. For an instant the turmoil quiets down whilst all people turn their hearts and their hands to a greater object. We speak now of the needs of starving Europe which have cried out to us in a loud voice causing us to turn and render compassionate aid to those whose kin but yesterday faced us upon the battlefield. We might have plead "hard times" and gone on about our business leaving Europe's dying to their fate. But we didn't. We set about to raise thirty-five million dollars, and we have nearly succeeded in our purpose. The readers of the Business Farmer alone have contributed a thousand dollars which they could ill afford to spare. The corn belt farmers came forward with their surplus corn. No sooner was the announcement published than the Railway Brotherhood offered to provide train crews free of charge to transport this corn in trainloads to sea-board, providing the railroads would furnish the cars without charge. Here we have three distinct groups of people all co-operating harmoniously to further a common cause. And that's the way it has always been with the United States of America. She has never yet failed in a crisis to do her part in any undertaking for the weal of mankind.

The Farm Bureau Shake-Up

THE SHAKE-UP in the Farm Bureau organization which resulted in the dismissal of C. A. Bingham as secretary and the abolishment of the offices of assistant secretary and campaign manager need cause the members of the organization no alarm. Too sudden success is intoxicating and often turns men's heads. The Farm Bureau has "arrived" so fast that it has thrown some folks out of balance and caused them to have an exaggerated and extravagant view of things. Also, the promotion, or prospect of promotion, from a poorly paying farm job to a high salaried office position, sometimes has a strange effect upon men's minds and morals, and cause them to sacrifice the common good to their own selfish ambitions. Likewise, while nobody will admit responsibility for failure, all are ready to take credit for success, which in the nature of things results in petty jealousies and playing to the galleries. Summed up, these are the causes for the split in the executive personnel of the State Farm Bureau. It had to come, and the sooner the better. No machine or organization can work well when its parts are out of harmony. With its differences ironed out the State Farm Bureau should be able to settle down to real, old-fashioned hard work and common sense, and put its affairs upon a substantial business basis.

Chas. Evans, farmer representative in the legislature, will introduce a bill to abolish the primary law. In this undertaking he has the backing of the reactionary element of Lenawee county. If Mr. Evans persists in this ambition his farmer constituents should show him in the next election how effective the primary really is.

Gov. Groesbeck's bill to create a State Department of Agriculture calls for the appointment of a Commissioner of Agriculture. Nominations are in order.

Lansing has made a bid for the State Fair, but she hasn't yet secured Detroit's consent to move the institution.

Ho-ho! Ha-ha! Cheer up, folks. The funny Doo-Dads are back with us again.



What the Neighbors Say



THE AWFUL FATE OF THE MAN WHO ALWAYS BORROWS HIS NEIGHBOR'S PAPER

HERE IS THE latest story of a man who is too stingy to take his own paper. A man who was too economical to take this magazine sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbors. In his haste the boy ran over a four stand of bees and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and falling to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into it, breaking it down, and cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy, ruining a four dollar pair of pants.

The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence, and got into the corn field and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket the wife ran, upset a four gallon churnful of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In the hurry she dropped a seven dollar set of false teeth.

The baby, left alone, crawled thru the spilled milk and into the parlor ruining a new twenty dollar carpet. During the excitement the elder daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up eleven setting hens and the goat got out and chewed the tails off five fine shirts.

So he signed up for the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER.—Contributed by O. E. Ambie, Genesee County, Michigan.

We always knew that an awful fate was in store for the man who always borrows his neighbor's paper, but didn't suppose it would be as bad as that. But take warning, all ye borrowers, "Forewarned is forearmed," they say. Our circulation department will accept your dollar at any time in order to spare you from such a punishment.—Editor.

THREE BUNG-HOLES THAT CAN BE STOPPED UP

AS ONE of the neighbors interested in keeping taxation within bounds, it seems to me that we must spend less money.

First, in township administration. The reduction of fees for collection of taxes will help here.

Second, save money in county administration. The proposed amendment to the constitution allowing commission government for counties will help here and also help the townships save money. The saving to the taxpayers by these two propositions by getting rid of a heard of petty politicians and their fees and salaries and wastefulness would be almost beyond belief. The rub comes in being able to get rid of this heard of petty politicians. We can do it if we work with patience, intelligence and diligence.

Third, there is the horde of state politicians and their hangers-on at Lansing that must be left jobless by consolidation and classification. There is another job for the patriotic citizen where he can use his patience, perseverance, intelligence and non-partisanship without limit and without price. Especially without price because I think the people are weary of that class who seem to be working for the public good but soon land in a position where their salary and expenses are added to the taxpayer's burden.

These three ways then seem necessary to save money in administration. 1st, abolish the numerous boards and commissions at Lansing by consolidation and elimination. 2d, a commission government of counties which should abolish numerous tax eaters and fee gatherers in both counties and townships. These reforms are practical, are being agitated at the present time and therefore good neighbors let's push and push hard for their accomplishment. If we accomplish anything, however, it will be necessary to keep a long ways away from candidates for town treasurer and county office and politicians generally. So much for reduction of expenses of administration of town, county and state affairs.

But before I quit let me say a word for the proposed state income tax as an added source of revenue. The word I wish to say is "let's hustle

for it" not because the large majority of us would not have to pay any income tax but because it is an eminently just tax requiring the person who succeeds in gathering to himself the benefits of government, to bear a just share in the expenses of government.

There is another abundant source of revenue which I am not optimistic enough to hope will get much attention at present owing to the propaganda and prejudice that is continually cultivated against it by city holders of land. I refer to taxing site values in holdings larger than is necessary for a good home.—F. J. Stafford, VanBuren County.

A good program. One difficult of accomplishment, however. Commission form of county government will never be attained except by a bitter fight. Some will oppose it for no better reason than that the present plan is entitled to respect because of its great age. Already the counties are organizing against its adoption. An income tax we should have, but Gov. Grosbeck is lukewarm about the proposition. The farmers' federated legislative committee should make the income tax an issue and go to the mat with the legislature upon it.—Editor.

EXPECTS HIGHER POTATO PRICE

I TAKE notice you have succeeded in stampeding the farmers into getting out from under their spud crop so fast they have utterly killed the market. Spuds are quoted in Greenville at 30 to 60c per cwt.

In regard to our bumper spud crop it never existed only in the minds of those who get out our government reports. Our crop was just a little heavier than normal and were it fed to the market no faster than wanted should bring \$1 per bushel to the farmer. Jobless men have also hurt the market something fierce but I see that is being remedied very rapidly. In 30 days most men will all be back to work. For the past 20 years our government has been in sympathy with or for the farmers. They think the farmers will worry along some way and don't have much to do with the prosperity of this nation, but I think they will find out differently inside of 2 years. According to Howard, more than one in four of the U. S. farmers are bankrupt and I say 1-2 the remainder are right on the ragged edge. The purchasing power has been entirely taken away from the farmers except for the barest necessities. Result, the merchants in all cities and towns outside of Detroit and Grand Rapids are simply marking time and of course this has a killing effect on business all the way up the line to the manufacturer.

Manufacturing in all lines is going to start up. There is no doubt about that but how long can they run when the farmers are not buying? My guess is they will be closing down again in 60 to 90 days.

Before this business depression is over with I think our government is going to learn "once for all" that this nation, or any other nation, can-

not be prosperous unless its farmers have an equal share in prosperity.

As things are now farms are going to be deserted faster than ever before this coming spring. As yet, factory wages are cut only 10 to 25 per cent and wages on the R. R. not at all which leaves them away up in the air compared to what a farmer earns. Year in and year out, averaging the fat and lean years the farmer never has had cost of production, say nothing about a profit, and has had to work his family without any wages at all, so if food has ever cost the townspeople too much they will have to look for the colored gentleman somewhere else than on the farm. The biggest factor in H. C. of L. can be found in the unreasonable wages and salaries paid men and officials who conduct our railroads.—A. A. Lambertson, Kent Co.

Friend Lambertson gives us credit for a good deal of influence we do not have when he lays responsibility for falling potato markets at our door. Michigan does not make the potato price any more than Kansas makes the wheat price. The Business Farmer has not even suggested to its readers that it sell a single bushel of potatoes upon the shaky market that has existed for the last two months. And it is a fact that very few potatoes have left the farmers' hands in that time. It is not necessary for us to say that we hope Mr. Lambertson is correct in his predictions but we do not think he is. Potato prices are not likely to go lower for the simple reason that farmers won't sell at prevailing prices. For the same reason they ought to advance slightly, regardless the size of the left-over crop in the hands of the farmers.—Editor.

CO-OPERATIVE STORE FAILURES

I KNOW you are in favor of co-operative associations and so am I but we have been robbed of about ten thousand dollars in a co-operative store organized by T. W. Michael of Clare, Mich., under the name of National Consumers' Co-operative Ass'n. He is going all over Michigan organizing these stores. He charges members \$10 for a life membership. I wish you would tell the people of Michigan through your paper that before they invest any more in Mr. Michael's stores they would better come down to Ithaca and look up Mr. Michael's ability of running co-operative stores. Please do not think that I am against the movement for I am not. But this man has hurt the Farm Bureau and all other organizations by organizing these stores and letting them fail. We put in \$10,000 here and it is all gone.—C. F. Gratiot County, Michigan.

Don't know where you got the idea, friend F., that the Business Farmer was in favor of co-operative stores, owned by farmers. We are not. Why? Simply because for every one that succeeds, a score or more fail. We are in favor of farmers engaging in co-operative production, manufacturing and selling of farm products and purchasing of the raw material which enters into their production. It is logical for them to deal in these products. But when organized farmers seek to deal in calicoes, hardware, clothing, shoes, etc., we think it time to draw the line. We'll say the same thing to merchants and professional men if they sought to produce their own sugar, beef, wheat and potatoes. The thing can't be successfully done. Farming and its branches constitute a big enough business to keep all the farmers' brains and capital busy. Why weaken our co-operative efforts along natural lines by dabbling in side issues which don't amount to anything? But that's beside the point. Beware of Michael!—Editor.

UNITE ALL FARM ORGANIZATIONS

I HAVE READ with some interest your editorial "Divorce 'Em" in the January 29th issue of M. B. F. If I am to understand your article it is a plea for the Farm Bureau Federation as the one and only farmers' organization.

Who the Coalition Committee was or whom or what it represented I have no means of knowing.

If, as I suspect, it was a committee either direct or indirect from the National Board of Farm Organizations than I could not by any manner of means indorse your sentiments as expressed.

How the Farm Bureau, organized and financed by public funds and in most places controlled by Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade, can become the official outlet of actual farm feeling and sentiment I cannot comprehend. I think that perhaps in your state and Iowa and probably others the organization is well in the hands of men whose devotion to and appreciation of agricultural problems from the standpoint of the dirt farmer is unquestioned, but the fact remains that drawing its inspiration from the Department of Agriculture and thence through our state colleges will be an enormous handicap to getting expression of real farm sentiment from the farm bureau organization.

If the organization were merged with other farm organizations, financed wholly by farmers, I can see where the combined effort might bring results. But I can see where the commercial interests would balk at such a coalition.—F. S. Brong, Saylorville, Pa.

The editorial in question did not intend to convey the impression gained by our Pennsylvania subscriber. Some of those who were mostly in favor of the commodity plan of organization were led to believe by those who opposed it that the Coalition Committee, representing industrial heads, were trying to break up the Farm Bureau and other farm organizations should as a matter of fact prove a more powerful force than any single organization operating alone. A more lengthy explanation of this editorial is published elsewhere in this issue.—Editor.

TERMINAL PLANTS FOR THE FARMERS

I WANT to see as many farmers reading your paper as possible. It has stood and fought for a square deal for the farmers in the past and I hope it will continue to use its heavy artillery in their behalf. I note with interest and pleasure in the January 15th issue of M. B. F. the articles exposing the packers' methods in juggling live stock prices and their control of the Chicago Board of Trade. Their methods leave the farmers absolutely at their mercy. He must take whatever prices they indicate. Only a few days ago I sold six nice hogs, and lost \$51.40 to say nothing about trouble of caring for them. Last year farmers were robbed just as bad, or worse. It is always so. There is only one of two ways for the farmers; to thoroughly organize and put in their own packing plants, or continue to take these enormous losses annually. The farmers should own their plants; Standard Oil and the packers and all big businesses own their own plants. They do not ask or want the state to erect "terminal" plants for them, and if the farmers ever come into their own, they will have to do the same. This will stabilize prices. Each farmer holding, say not more than \$100 stock; the loss to them this year alone on live stock would amply meet the cost of the plants. Last year, the same. The greatest good you can do them, I believe, is to hammer with your biggest guns along this line until it is accomplished.—D. C. Empe, Kent County, Michigan.

Yes, the farmers' big need is better storage and "finishing" plants for his products. Such things as packing plants, which involve intricate manufacturing problems could not be successfully owned by the state, but simple storage place could be, and should be if the farmers cannot supply the capital.—Editor.

Musings of a Plain Farmer

LOW CLOUDS and a winter fog this morning. I have not that alacrity nor cheer of mind that I once had.

Here I go to the stables lame and careworn. There comes the milk man around the corner whistling. The wretch. He never sleeps. Breakfast. Now go to the stables, you human gear.

The spreader is loaded and I am off to the field.

Experts of the soil say this is necessary to keep up fertility. Well, I am going according to the blue print.

I neglected closing that door and that young calf is out. I'll drive him in. He must be blind. He can't see the door. Wait until I get a club. I swear he'll drop if he runs past me again. Curse him! He has fooled me again and gone around the barn at top speed.

I am distressed for breath.

Mrs. B. is coming with a pail and

the calf is following her into the stable. I'll go in and beat him with this club. No I won't, she has ordered me and the club outside.

Perhaps I can get permission to walk down the lane and smoke.

Cool off a little. That fall plowing looks nice. How many revolutions will I have to make with the harrows around that field before its ready for seed. Quite a number. Yes, quite a number.

That field should yield 60 bushels of oats to the acre. Let's see, at 30c per bu. that would be \$18 per acre. Ye Gods! I am going back to the stable and start a fight with the bull.

Farmers should never carry a pencil. It makes them uneasy. Dinner time again. Storming this p. m. I guess I'll ease my shanks and peruse some good book.

To bed early after assisting the children with their lessons.—P. B. Uby, Mich.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

THINK TWICE IF ASKED TO SIGN

JUST THIS week I read of a petition that was being circulated among the women of this state asking for the removal of Warden Hurlbut of Jackson and other prison officials on account of recent newspaper articles concerning flogging at our state reformatories.

We should guard ourselves against being carried away by foolish or thoughtless sentiment in regard to the criminals of our prisons. Flogging is not pleasant even to read about. It is a pity that it must even be done but if and when it is done at Jackson prison I for one believe it to be necessary. I met Warden Hurlbut a short time ago and know him to be a big, kind-hearted man whom many of his prisoners have grown to love.

He came into Detroit last winter with two lifers, unhandcuffed, and no other escort and he left them sitting in Grand Circus park while he attended to some business! He said, "The boys will enjoy watching the traffic," which no doubt they did. They were there waiting for him when he was ready to return.

This little incident shows two outstanding qualities. A readiness to give pleasure to those whom he thought deserved it and an unerring judgment in human nature. He knew his men.

WOMEN MESSENGERS WORK FOR BABY BILL

POLITICAL and social Washington, probably for the first time in history, has taken a keen interest in the arrival of the presidential votes from the state electoral colleges during the past week. And, as usual, a woman, or women, is the reason.

Six states designated women to deliver in person the presidential votes. The most conspicuous of the messengers were probably Mrs. H. H. Wheeler, Lincoln, Nebr., and Mrs. Draper Smith, Omaha, Nebraska, two courageous gray-haired ladies who started out to make the trip to Washington by airplane. Climatic conditions forced them to complete the journey from Des Moines by train but when they arrived they were heralded as the "Flying Grandmothers."

Mrs. H. H. McCluer, Kansas City, Mo., the first to arrive, has the distinction of being the first woman ever to deliver electoral votes.

After performing their official duties, the messengers have been in conference with their representatives in Congress and with officers of the National League of Women Voters in regard to the passage of the Sheppard-Towner Bill. Several of the women, besides being prominent members of their respective political parties, are officers of their state League of Women Voters. Mrs. Pyle is Chairman of the South Dakota League, Mrs. Wheeler is chairman of the Nebraska Legislative Committee, and Miss Hayes is an active member of the Kentucky League. Mrs. Dieudonne and Mrs. Smith, both chairmen of the Child Welfare Committees of their respective state leagues, are remaining in Washington particularly to work for the bill.

"The crucial position of the Sheppard-Towner bill was one of the factors which determined me to take this opportunity to make this trip just now," said Mrs. Smith. "I felt that I must do everything in my power to help with this legislation which my state feels is so important. Just before I left, a resolution was introduced in the Nebraska legislature urging Congress to pass this bill. I am sure that my state stands ready to co-operate with the federal government to put the measure into effect immediately."

The Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy bill was favorably re-

When the Supper Things Are Cooking

By BERTHA CARMAN HERBST
In Food and Drug Monthly.

WHEN A man is nearing fifty, and has traveled quite a bit,
And the clothes he wore at forty prove by far too tight a fit,
When he's working on a salary where there's not much chance for
raise,

And he'll have to keep on working till he's past his working days,
There's a time he always welcomes, for it puts his cares to route—
When the supper things are cooking, and the evening paper's out.

Then the family members gather, and a scuffling in the hall
Makes him know the boys are wrestling till the weakest has to fall,
And his sticky-mouthed sweet youngest lifts a happy, cherub face
With a sigh of satisfaction and a deluge of embrace,
While he mounts the knee that's ready to be ridden up and down,
Sometimes fractious and unsteady till its rider starts to frown.

Then his wife calls from the kitchen that he'll like the pie, she knows,
And his daughter, in kid-curlers, answers phone calls from her beaux,
Then hurries in to tell him that she loves her dad the best,
And she knows he's too hard-working, and should take a needed rest.
Oh, it sets his heart a-thumping that he's such a lucky scout,
When the supper things are cooking, and the evening paper's out.

ported by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, January 25. The report was not unanimous but no roll-call vote was taken. The bill had already passed the Senate with amendments which were practically all accepted by the House Committee, and prospects for passage by the House during this session are very good.

JUST AMONG OURSELVES

IF THERE are any readers of these columns who would like to order crocheted yokes for nightgowns or chemise or lace edgings for underwear or curtains, if you will communicate with me I will give you addresses of some of our readers who are glad to spend their spare time with such work and thereby add a little extra money to their incomes.

I wonder if any one has thought of making potato chips? Everyone likes them and there is always a demand for good ones. You are sometimes able to buy them in the stores, but when you do find them they are of indifferent quality and mighty few in a box.

All one needs to make them is the potatoes, the lard to fry them in and a potato cutter to insure their being cut thin. They should be cooled, salted, packed in oil paper and then in boxes. Fry them a light pretty brown and give good measure

and I believe one could get a good market for them and make 100 per cent.

They could be handled through a retail store and orders could be taken for dinners, parties, etc.

If some of the readers of these columns can suggest other ways of earning money I wish you would write, for I receive letters almost every day asking for ideas and you know if two heads are better than one, many heads may accomplish much.

STARTING SOMETHING

YOUNG MRS. Astor and her friends giving prizes to children with the best teeth instead of giving prizes for general prettiness, have started something worth while. The usual plan has given the prize to the fattest baby with the nicest looking ribbons in its hair, and often with the expression containing the utmost vacuity.

Prizes for good teeth, the tools that make the blood that feeds the brain, thus interesting parents in the teeth of their children, is an intelligent innovation. Later, probably, prizes will be given for psychological tests to show how the brain and nerves of the child work together and, possibly later still, other prizes for general symmetry, and balance of the skull.—Arthur Brisbane, in The Pittsburgh Press.

Recipe For Making Good Bread

DEAR YOUNG Housekeeper: I saw your appeal in the M. B. F. and thought perhaps I might be able to help you. I have always been told I made splendid bread and I am willing to pass my recipe along.

In winter it requires about twenty four hours and in summer about twenty-one to make bread from the time I set my yeast until my bread is baked. At this time of year I usually have my bread baked when my dinner work is done. For five loaves of bread, when I start dinner I put a yeast cake to soak in a cupful of warm water. Then I drain the potato water into a gallon jar, and while the potatoes are hot, I run two or three (depending on the size) through a pan sieve to do away with all lumps. If you haven't two and one-half quarts of potato water add enough cold water to make that amount. When the water is cool I stir in the dissolved yeast cake, sift a few dashes of flour over the top, this when yeast is light will be a bubbling mass of dough on top of the yeast, and set in a warm place. I usually place the bread board on

the top of the warming closet and set the jar on that.

Just before retiring I make the sponge. First melt some shortening the size of an egg and set it aside to cool. Then I add two tablespoonfuls each of salt and sugar, and stir in gradually two quarts of sifted flour. Beat well to remove all the lumps, then add the warm, melted shortening. Cover and wrap well in a heavy cloth. Next I sift three scant quarts of flour into my bread pan, ready to use in the morning.

About six o'clock I warm the flour in the bread pan on the back part of the stove, stirring constantly to prevent scorching. Remove pan from stove, make a hole in the center of the flour, pour in the sponge and stir with a large spoon as long as the dough will absorb the flour. Then I place the dough in the well floured mixing board and knead vigorously about fifteen minutes (adding just enough flour to prevent sticking) or until it is perfectly smooth and does not stick to the hands or board. And just let me add, do not be afraid of hurting the dough, for the more vig-

orously you knead it, the more thoroughly you mix in the flour and air. I put the hard loaf back into the bread pan, grease well with melted shortening, cover and set in a warm place to rise.

When hard loaf has raised until it has doubled in size, I put it onto slightly floured mixing board, cut into five equal portions, shape into loaves and set in a warm place to raise.

When the loaves have doubled in size, I put them into a warm oven to bake for one hour. During the first thirty minutes, the bread should raise and just start to brown and in the last thirty minutes it should finish browning and baking.

Now that the bread is baked I remove it from the tins onto a large heavy bread cloth, grease with meat drippings and cover securely with several thicknesses of cloth, to hold in steam. The above is the way I make my bread in winter. In summer, when there is less danger of the bread chilling in the hard loaf, I mix my bread into a hard loaf just before retiring, shape into loaves when I arise in the morning and bake while I am doing my morning's work. In this way I have my bread out of the way when my morning's work is done and before the temperature by the thermometer goes sky-high. Do not try to do work in the front part of the house and bake bread at the same time. If I haven't any work to do in the kitchen, I bring my mending into the kitchen to do while I watch my bread bake. In this way I save time and steps.

Two medium sized sticks of dry hardwood or one large lump of coal with a medium fire to start on, will bake an oven full of bread in most ranges.

If bread is not stiff enough it will crumble when you cut it. If too stiff it will break in cutting.

Never put bread away until it is cold.

I consider thorough kneading, careful attention to the temperature of the bread while raising and careful attention to the amount of fire while baking the chief principles of good bread baking.

However if you should not have the best of luck the first time, do not be discouraged, for experience is our best teacher.—Mrs. O. L. Fessenden, Kalkaska County, Michigan.

The editor wishes to thank Mrs. Fessenden for the trouble she has taken in giving this splendid recipe.

LICE ON HOUSE PLANTS

Please tell me how I can kill little green lice and white millers that get on house plants, as I and some of my neighbors are troubled with them. I have tried powders, but they do not help much.—Mrs. O. H. G., Barry County.

I believe for plant lice on house plants I would use nicotine in some form either black leaf 40 or some 40 per cent nicotine used at the rate of one part to 800 of soap suds or perhaps rose nicotine used at the rate of 1 part to 200 of water. This will kill all lice with which it comes in contact. As to the millers I would have to see specimens before saying anything about it because there are so many different kinds of millers that work on house plants and greenhouse plants.—R. H. Pettit, Prof. of Entomology, M. A. C.

CALLA LILIES

Will you please tell me how to care for calla lilies to make them grow fast and thrifty? Would ground out of the woods be suitable?—Subscriber, Wheeler, Michigan.

To insure vigorous and healthy growth calla lilies should be repotted every year about the first of September, removing much of the old soil and using fresh soil made up of about one-third leaf mold and two-thirds of a compost soil consisting of blue grass sod that has been

well rotted down and mixed with about one-third well rotted stable manure. This will give a soil that possesses the ideal texture and will supply the sufficient amount of plant food to the lily for the coming year.

Leaf mold alone is not ideal, being somewhat too loose and friable and not containing enough plant food to keep the plant thrifty. Leaf mold with potted plants is used more for its physical improvement of the soil than for its chemical qualities. A soil that is well filled with decomposed plant fiber as is obtained by decomposed bluegrass sod and mixed with some well decayed manure, is most ideal from a chemical and bacterial standpoint but it should be mixed with leaf mold or sand to make it more favorable in texture for the different types of potted plants.—C. P. Halligan, Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.

POLITICAL GUIDE

THE EDITOR wishes to thank Miss Bina M. West, vice chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, for a very well arranged and clearly stated little pamphlet called "Political Guide for Republican Women."

It contains very valuable information for women voters and being general in its character is interesting and enlightening to women of all parties. We will publish extracts from it at different times and today give the political program for February, and the definition of the word "caucus."

For February

TOWNSHIP and ward caucuses at call of township and ward vice-chairmen to elect delegates to county convention.

County convention is called by county committee.

State convention is called by state central committee to nominate:

Two justices of the supreme court.
Two Regents of U. of M.

One member State Board of Education.

Two members State Board of Agriculture.

One State Highway Commissioner. (Elected every four years.)

One County Commissioner of Schools.

A caucus is a meeting of leaders of a political party to decide on the policies of candidates for office.

MENUS FOR FARM GATHERING DINNERS

MENUS for Farm Bureau, Gleaner or Grange dinners, private parties, dinners or luncheons will be furnished at any time. Suggestions for remodeling or decorating homes will be given immediate attention. In truth, the editor is here to be of any and all service possible.

If "Young Housekeeper," who wanted instructions for bread making will send me her name and address I will mail her splendid directions published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. It takes up bread-making in detail.

USING CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL CENTER

(Continued from page 5)

Wheaton School Community Building was built by the Board of Education at a cost of \$36,000. It has an auditorium, which is also used as a gymnasium, and a motion picture machine used both for educational and entertainment purposes. Quarters for the County Farm Bureau, the County Agent's office and farmers' headquarters, a women's rest room, a library, lockers and shower baths, rooms for the high school departments of agriculture, home economics, manual training and others are provided. A regular schedule is arranged for use of the building during the day and evening for pupils and for community members, thus averting any confusion. The building also offers a meeting place to civic, commercial and other organizations.

During the four years since its erection this community school has amply demonstrated its value as a school and as a community house. It has centralized the life of the town and that of the surrounding regions, for with its library, County Farm Bureau, recreational and educational facilities it is the center of common interest to townsmen, farmer and student.

The one-teacher little schoolhouse

is more than a tradition in American rural life. In her book on "New Schools for Old," Miss Evelyn Dewey (Dutton, 1919) gives an eloquent picture of the possibilities for reconstructing rural community life even where the only possible physical center is the one-room district schoolhouse, of which she says, there were in 1915, 200,000 in the United States. She tells the story of the Porter School in Missouri, and its transition from a ramshackle, unsanitary, badly heated building to an up-to-date school and community house combined, in which old and young alike took the keenest of interest.

It is the simple story of a community where "each family had lived isolated—where there were no community traditions and no community spirit and pride," and how it was "drawn together into a working unit with a common cause and a method of expression." Surely no greater "democracy's memorial" could be built up than a community schoolhouse which should have the same spirit animating the reconstructed Porter School. The memorial committee in the little village will profit by reading the account of how it was brought about. Women's clubs, Parents' and Teachers' Clubs, a full community band, a state university extension course in agriculture for the men, boys' pig and corn clubs, and girls' social and poultry clubs were among the well-developed community activities. A Shakespeare reading club, a home economics evening course, and a library were among the features which created in the young people an enthusiasm for staying at home, where before there had been a marked eagerness to get away to larger towns as soon as possible. There are, unfortunately, many "Porters," with exactly the same recreation-starved, apathetic outlook on life. With proper leadership, however, any one of them can attain to an equally rich and worth-while community program when they put forth the same quality of co-operation as Porter did.

The basis of this co-operation lies in any small schoolhouse. There are recognized difficulties, however, in many districts in the narrow, prejudiced viewpoint of many of the "old timers" who have learned the three R's in the district schoolhouse and believe that be the proper curriculum and the beginning and the end of the schoolhouse's functions. This misconception has been broken down in many instances through bringing the teacher and the community together.

In one small rural school district in Virginia, the teacher first called upon many of the people in her community to explain the nature of a meeting to which she was inviting them. "Ye Old Time School Days," when explained, proved an interesting subject, for most of the inhabitants had attended a one-room school house and were willing to take part in the program. This resourceful leader managed to enlist the interest of the entire community through this school entertainment, and every one who took part was over fifty years of age.

"The Kind of School I Had" was the subject of a talk by a man sixty years of age; "How We Kept Warm" was told by a man of eighty; a grandmother and several citizens gave pictures of scenes they had experienced in their youth. The type of entertainment in this schoolhouse is not significant, however, but the meeting itself is significant as the beginning of a movement in this community for a better school. In due time defects in school equipment were brought to the attention of the community. Funds were raised at various "socials" at the schoolhouse, and at the end of the term pictures for the room, a collection of books for a library, the installation of lights for the evening meetings were evidences of a sympathetic community interest.

How much greater accomplishment in this field may be hoped for, when on the service of the school as a social center may be based its function as a memorial.—(Cuts and story courtesy of War Camp Community Service.)

First: It is sold at a moderate price. You save when you buy it.

Second: It has more than the ordinary leavening strength, therefore, you use less.

Third: There are no failures—it always makes the sweetest, most palatable of foods.

Fourth: It is used by millions of housewives—leading domestic science teachers and cooking experts.



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Fifth: It is the best Baking Powder that can be produced. Was given highest awards at World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago; Paris Exposition, Paris, France.

Sixth: It contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by the United States Food Authorities.

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

Calumet Nut Cookie Recipe

— $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 2
eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup
flour, 1 level tea-
spoon Calumet
Baking Powder,
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup chopped
nuts, 1 teaspoon
lemon juice.
Then mix in the
regular way.

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Beware! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package, for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago, and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacid-ester of Salicylicacid.

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

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We all know that the bees in the south dwindle away in the winter and in the north they dwindle away in the spring, after they are taken out of their winter quarters.

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

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WARREN WING, Winn, Mich., Isabella Co.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: The Doo Dads are back again! And they are going to be with us right along from now on. Isn't that good news? It cost us quite a lot of money to get them for our boys and girls but so many have asked about them since they left and we think nothing is too good for our young readers so we told them we would pay what they ask if they would come back, and here they are. They all tell me they are glad to get back as you were all such good friends of theirs.

Doc Sawbones has bought a goat ranch since we last saw these funny little people and in this picture he is taking a walk with his goats. It appears the other people of the land of Doo do not think much of Doc's goats but he does not care and walks along without paying attention to any of them. And the goats are upsetting everyone.

Last week I told you I was going to publish more of your letters but the sudden return of these funny little folks has changed my plans and I may not be able to publish as many letters as I planned. But I will print all of them that I can. You are willing that I should spare some space on our page for our old friends aren't you?

A few more New Year resolution letters this week and a lot more waiting for space. We are going to

have a difficult time choosing the winner as there are so many good letters.—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy ten years old. I go to school and am in the third grade. I like my school very much. My teacher's name is Miss W. Hule. My papa takes the M. B. F. and he likes it very much. We have twenty-two chickens and I help feed them and help do chores. I have a good time sliding here as we have plenty of snow.—Howard Warren, Wolverine, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer girl 9 years old and in the 3rd grade at school. We have an 80 acre farm. We have 7 horses and a Shetland pony. Its name is Beauty. We have 7 cows, 3 calves, 8 pigs and 40 chickens. My father takes the M. B. F. I have one brother. I walk two miles to school and I haven't missed a day. I have a dog and a cat.—Gladys Runkell, R. No. 2, Brown City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is another little farmer girl who would like to join your merry circle. I am 8 years old and am in the 3rd grade at school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Prinsing and I like her very well. We take the M. B. F. and we like it real well. My father owns an 80 acre farm. We have 4 horses, 9 head of cows, 14 pigs and 60 chickens. I have a few pets, a little dog named Sport and 2 little kittens whom I call Teddy and Snowball. From your niece.—Ruth Uhlman, R. R. 2, Pinconning, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a girl 13 years old and in the seventh grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Winslow. I have two sisters and two brothers; their names are Jeannette, Vesta, Weldon and Warren. I belonged to a canning club

last summer and canned about 125 jars. This fall we organized a garment-making club of 23 members. We have some new playthings at school. We have lots of fun now. take music lessons. We have about 35 head of cattle and six horses. We have been taking M. B. F. for several years. We think it is a fine paper. I will close for this time.—Anna Watson, Hemlock, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy 9 years old and am in the fourth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Lucille Close. I like to read the Children's Hour. I find many good letters from our boys and girls. I wrote a letter some time ago but did not see it in print. I live on a 200-acre farm. We have three horses and one cow and two calves. We have a pig that we are going to butcher tomorrow, and we also have about 26 chickens. For pets I have two rabbits, one is a large one and the other a small one; the large one has its back broken and the other has but one eye. I guess the dog bit him; he is a great pet. I also have two cats.—Kenneth Salisbury, Hale, Michigan, Box 104.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Well, here is another boy who wants to join your circle. I am a boy 12 years old and in the eighth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Laura Duddles. I like her very well. I hope I can pass this year because I want to go to high school next year. I live on a 120-acre farm. We have 10 head of cattle and 2 horses. For pets I have a Persian cat and Collie dog. My father takes the M. B. F. and he likes it very much. We have a Dodge touring car. I am going to have a piano some day; I am crazy for music. I will now close and leave room for others.—Victor Green, Reed City, Michigan, R. 4.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As I was reading the M. B. F. tonight I came across several nice letters which the boys and girls have written and I am going to ask if I may join them. I am a boy 11 years

old and am in the fourth grade at school. We have about a mile and a half to walk to school and I enjoy going there every morning, that is when I am well. In starting a new year I am planning on working very hard this summer and also obeying my mother and father as all children should, and help all animals that are not harmful to us. Our teacher's name is Rose Duby, and do you know what she did one day? She gave us some tooth paste and a brush so I'm going to promise to clean my teeth any way twice a day, so that my teeth will not decay.—Gustaf Falk, Manistee R. 1, Box 58, Manistee, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I was reading the Children's Hour in the M. B. F. about a prize for the best New Year's resolutions. I am a boy 14 years of age, and am in the high school. I have two sisters but no brothers. We have 143 acres of land. We have 7 horses, 9 cows, 6 calves and 1 bull. My boy cousin is staying with me now and we are trapping together. I have one rat already. My New Year resolutions are: To do my best as a Boy Scout; to do well in school; to try and mind my parents; to be a loyal reader of the "Children's Hour." Give three cheers for Uncle Ned.—R. Everett Dunn, Elwell, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy 11 years old and am in the 6th grade. We live on a 100-acre farm. We have 3 horses, 9 pigs and 1 cow. My New Year's resolutions are: Minding my parents and be good to others; to work hard at school and be kind and helpful to others.—Alan Corbin, Dansville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I like to go to school very well. My father takes the M. B. F. I like to read the Children's Hour. For Christmas I got a fountain pen, a flashlight, a book and a lot of other things. I have two brothers and two sisters. On the farm we have 11 cows, 6 horses and 6 calves.



DOC SAWBONES owns a goat ranch in Dooville. The goats are very fond of old Doc. He has a beard much like the beards of the billy goats and they think that perhaps Doc is a relative of theirs. They like Doc so well that they follow him every place he goes. Today we see old Doc going for a walk and all the goats on the ranch trying to follow him. They climb over everything in their way, for climbing is

easy for them, they are used to that in their mountain homes. One mischievous little goat climbed the clothes line post and commenced chewing up the week's washing while the other is trying to help the postman get rid of his letters.


Poly was going down town with a box of pies for the baker but the

Doc Sawbones and His Goats

billy goat upset him and the pies. The same goat also upset Roly so quickly that he didn't know what had happened. Old man Grouch is getting a free ride on the goat that ran between his legs. Sleepy Sam is very much disturbed with one goat trying to eat up his wooden leg and another one devouring his fancy sausages.

Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, is quite disgusted with such vulgar animals allowed on the streets of Dooville. Flannelfeet, the Cop, is wondering where he will start in to arrest the trouble makers, but he is going to be upset in a few minutes. We hope that Doc Sawbones arrives at some plan of keeping the goats at home on his ranch or they will keep the Doo Dads so busy that they won't have any time for their own mischievous pranks.

Record Garden Yields



Plant Northern Grown Seeds

Assure yourself of the biggest yields—the best your garden can grow. Use the Isbell Catalog as your guide. It shows varieties almost unlimited of the finest vegetables, many prize winners of international reputation—all produced from

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A Solid Proposition to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$24.95. Skims warm or cold milk; heavy or light cream. Different from picture, which shows larger capacity machines. See our plan of

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Bowl sanitary, marvelously cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, write for free catalog and monthly payment plan. Western orders filled from western points.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
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Detroit Incubator \$12.45

140-Egg Size—Guaranteed—has double walls, copper tank, full-size nursery, automatic regulation thermometer held so that chicks cannot break it when hatching. Detroit Brooders, too. Double walled, hot water heated. Write for special low price on both machines.

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Who can sell SILOS and organize territory with a producing force of local agents on a commission basis. Don't answer this advertisement unless you have faith in your ability.

Write

H. CHUBB
173 W. Third St., Fulton, N. Y.
and I will connect you with a growing firm.

CREAM FARMERS

If you have cream to sell write or call us as our proposition should interest you.

JACKSON FARM PRODUCE CO.
Jackson, Mich.

We have about 700 acres of land. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Your friend—Clyde Humphrey, Hale, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 9 years of age and am in the sixth grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Myra Foster. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. We have 24 cattle. I have a sister Ruth and a brother Frank. I like the Doo Dads very well.—Celia Ruttman, Fowlerville, Mich., Box 105.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Here's another farmer girl who would like to join your merry circle. Can I? I am ten years old and in the sixth grade at school. I go to the Lake Angelus school. I have not missed a day so far this year. I belong to a bird club and a hot lunch club. I am president of both. I have two brothers and no sisters. The names and ages of my brothers are Thomas, 14 years old, and Brendan, almost two years old.—Ione Maguire, Pontiac, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer girl. I live on a 60 acre farm. I am 14 years old and am in the 6th grade. I go to school every day. We have 69 pupils in our school. I have 3 sisters and 5 brothers. We have a 5-passenger Studebaker touring car. We got it last fall. For pets I have a dog and his name is Tip. We have 3 horses, 4 cows, 13 ducks and 90 chickens.—Miss Mable Tackman, R. F. D. No. 2, Bay City, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl eleven years old and in the 6th grade at school. My teacher's name is Miss Marjorie Graham. For pets I have one big rabbit and 1 young ones, and some chickens. I hope to hear from some of the girls and boys soon.—Helen Lang, Rosebush Mich., R. F. D. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join The Children's Hour. I am a boy eight years old and am in the second grade. My teacher's name is Miss Charlebois. She is an ideal teacher and takes a big interest in all the children. I have two brothers whose names are Floyd and Clayton. We take the M. B. F. I have two rabbits and an angora cat which Floyd christened "Lucky." My father is working forty acres of land. We have Jersey cows, three horses, a number of chickens, and last but not least "a tin lizzy." (Ford)—Howard Miller, R. F. D. 2, Bay City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I was reading The Children's Hour and thought I would write to you. I am a girl fifteen years old. I go to school five miles from home but do not walk. I am in the ninth grade. We live on a farm of 40 acres. We have four horses and four cows. We also have some small calves and two pet pigs. We are twelve miles from the nearest town.—Miss Effie Gould, White Cloud, Mich., R. R. 5.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Would you like to have me join your merry circle? I am a boy eleven years old and in the sixth grade at school. My sister wrote a letter to The Children's Hour but it was not in print, so I thought I would try and see if I could do better. My teacher's name is Mr. Earl S. Goodman. I like him fine. I have one sister and six brothers. I live on a 120 acre farm. For pets I have a dog and three cats. The dog's name is Ned. We have two cars, a Ford and a Chevrolet. They are both touring cars. We have 6 horses, 10 cattle, 4 calves and 5 young cattle. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Archie Jerore, Bentley, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 12 years old and am in the 7th grade. I live on an 80 acre farm. We have 4 horses, 18 head of cattle, and 1 dog and 2 or 3 cats. I go to school every day. Have not missed a day this year. My teacher is Miss Zela Dickey. Love to all the boys and girls. If someone will write to me I will gladly answer. Your new friend, Pauline Packer, Battle Creek, Mich., R. F. D. 3.

HELP FOR FARMER IN MAKING INCOME TAX REPORT

(Continued from page 4)

turn must be made of the total family income of \$3,100.

The exemptions and credits also are the same as those for 1919, \$1,000 for single persons, \$2,000 for married persons and heads of families and \$200 for each person dependent upon the taxpayer if under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective. In the above example, if both sons are under eighteen years of age, the taxpayer would be entitled to a total exemption of \$2,400.

The tax rate is unchanged. The normal tax is 4 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income in excess of the exemptions and 8 per cent on the remaining net income. The surtax rates change from 1 per cent on income between \$5,000 and \$6,000 to 65 per cent on incomes in excess of \$1,000,000.

As an aid to farmers, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has had prepared a special form—1040F—for recording sales of live stock, produce and miscellaneous receipts. All farm income from any source whatever must be reported in this schedule.

(Other articles will show how to figure deductions and net income to conform with the law.)



Clear More of this Land in 1921

THE whole state, backed by the Legislature, the University, and scores of local organizations, is back of the "Clear More Land This Year" movement. Last year was a record-breaker. This year is going to surpass it. Every one is out to get bigger crops. Most people use



RED CROSS 20% DYNAMITE

because it is generally recognized as a quick, efficient and economical means of clearing cut-over land.

Join your neighbors. Clear more acres each year. Every acre put under cultivation will return a handsome profit to you.

Your local dealer can supply you with Du Pont Dynamite and Blasting Accessories. See him now regarding your spring requirements. And write us for Farmers' Handbook of Explosives for complete information on farming with dynamite. It's free.

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AN OPPORTUNITY

I have a 400-acre farm in Saginaw Valley, 18 miles from Saginaw. This farm is in A1 condition. Just spent \$10,000.00 on buildings. Most modern cow barn in Michigan. Two silos and can feed and stable all stock including young stock under one roof. All machinery and tools new, including tractor, feed grinder, silo filler and buzz saw. A city man owns this farm and has discovered that he is no farmer. Mr. Farm Seeker, if you are in the market for a farm of this kind, this is your chance.

I have cut the price \$20,000.00.

If you are interested you must act at once.

C. A. ROBINSON

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

FARMS & LANDS

\$1,500 SECURES 165 A. WITH 3 HORSES 11 cows and calves, poultry, hogs, hay, corn, oats, beans, potatoes, wagons, harnesses, machinery, etc.; 800 sugar maples, 2,000 cords wood; 8-room house barn; aged owner's low price \$4,500 includes all, easy payments. Details page 12 FREE illus. Catalog 1,200 bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

LANDOLOGY SPECIAL NUMBER JUST OUT containing 1921 facts of clover land in Marinette County, Wisconsin. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands where farmers grow rich, send at once! 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 ROAD 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.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES GOOD FARMING land. Mostly clay loam. 40 acres under cultivation, rest wood, timber and pasture, good fences. 4 acres bearing apple orchard; 6 room house, barn 36 x 50; good well with windmill. 2 miles to Beulah, near Crystal Lake. CHAS. BUSH, Frankfort, 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.

40 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—LOCATED IN Missaukee Co. Price \$1,500. For particulars address ALVIN ASPY, 401 King St., Saginaw, Mich.

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

PRICE CUT 1-3, EXTRA GOOD BUILDINGS. fine location, 148 acres will consider trade, for particulars write ERNEST LAFLEUR, Vermontville, Mich.

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

AUCTION SALE BLISS FARM, Swan Creek,

February 23-24, 1921

8 miles from Saginaw. All Michigan Central trains (except limiteds) stop at Swan Creek station on our farm. Full equipment of over 1,000 acre farm. 500 items of farm tools. Implements and machinery. Holsteins, horses, swine, 45 h. p. Rumeley "oil pull" tractor and heavy tools. Buckeye Tractor, tiler. Port Huron thresher. Ann Arbor hay press. Fordson tractor. Many unusual offerings. DON'T MISS IT.

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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

Current Agricultural News

BERRY GROWERS BUILD CANNERY

The Associated Packing and Canning Company, composed largely of members of the Berrien County Raspberry Growers' Association, have begun work on the construction of a \$50,000 packing and canning factory at Benton Harbor. This company, while a comparatively young organization is organized for business and believes in not putting off until tomorrow what can be done today.

PEA-CANNING IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN

A dream for the future—yet offering unlimited possibilities by reason of the region's particular adaptability to the crop—is the pea-canning industry as viewed by agricultural enthusiasts throughout the upper peninsula of Michigan. The Development Bureau at Marquette, after a thorough investigation into the possibilities of the industry, is backing an effort to give to northern Michigan its first pea-canning factory, and plans are already well advanced.

The plan, as outlined by the Bureau, covers, first, the contracting with local farmers, for a specified acreage of peas each year, and, second, the establishment of a canning factory on a site not to exceed 350 acres for a starter. An industrial concern in Delta county, on the "sunny side," of Cloverland, now has this project up for consideration, and it is believed that next spring will see the beginning of construction on upper Michigan's first pea-canning plant.—L. D. Tucker.

NO CORN BURNED IN THE WEST

From time to time there have appeared in various publications over the country, notices concerning the burning of corn for fuel in the west. If corn has been burned as fuel either in Nebraska or anywhere else in this western section, I do not know of it. While it is difficult to obtain the facts regarding such matters, I have made an effort to find them out, and so far have not located a single case.

There was a great corn crop harvested all through this country, and it is true that there is a vast amount

of grain now being held on the farm. Market conditions have not been at all favorable for selling. With the price decline and the natural inclination of buyers to hold off, the market has been dull.

There are more ways to destroy grain than by burning. Right now all over the country a large destruction is in progress. This is brought about by the lack of proper farm storage. Millions of bushels of corn are simply piled up on the ground, exposed to all the destroying elements of weather, and, worse yet, to the ravages of rats, mice and other animal pests. The amount of grain that will be destroyed and ruined is hard to estimate. The government has estimated the destruction from rodents alone as close to two hundred million dollars; but this year with the increased exposure of our crop on account of its size, and the inability to send it to market, destruction will be even greater. It is hard to give figures or even estimates along this line, but it is safe to say that the waste will be alarmingly large.—A. L. Haecker.

WAGES FOR FARM HELP

Wage rates for hired help on the farm reached their highest point in the history of the United States during the past year of 1920, as national averages, according to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The bureau states the average monthly wage received by hired men was \$64.95, with board; for day labor other than at harvest time, \$2.86, with board, and \$3.59 without.

Figures gathered by the bureau show there has been a steady increase in the wages paid by the farmers since 1896, at which time hirings were paid \$16.42, without board. By 1902 this rate has increased to \$22.14; in 1914 it was \$29.88, and 1915 found it to be \$30.15. The effects of the war began to show in 1916 and that year the average rate was \$32.83. From there on the rise was rapid. In 1917 it was \$40.43; in 1918, \$47.07, and in 1919, \$56.29.

The rate of gain from 1895 to 1916, 20 years was 70 per cent; and from 1915 to 1921, 5 years, 197 per cent.

Brief History of the Jersey Breed

THOSE OF the older generation well remember the time when the common impression was that milk came from two classes of cattle—"Jerseys" and "just cows"—and the richness of milk of some of the old Jersey family cows is still a by-word in many families.

The average consumer when he drinks a glass of Jersey milk, however, is not aware of the fact that the animal which produced it had two centuries of ancestors, which had been developed for the particular purpose of producing large amounts of milk of the highest quality.

Next to the quality and richness of her product the beauty of the Jersey is probably her best known characteristic. So famous has this become that ice cream manufacturers, or manufacturers of any commodity dealing with or containing milk in any form, use in nine cases out of ten, as a trade mark or brand, the head of the Jersey, for with the word "Jersey" has always been associated "beauty" and "high quality."

Originating about 1734, on the little island of Jersey, one of the Channel Islands group off the coast of England, the Jersey represents today the live stock breeders' greatest achievement in a dairy cow.

Jersey Island is only 11 miles long by 6 miles wide. The farms are small and the land high-priced, frequently renting for as much as \$60.00 a year per acre.

In order that a breed of cattle might be popular on Jersey Island, it was necessary first of all that they have the ability to produce the most

milk and butter from the least amount of feed. The Jersey was therefore developed for this particular purpose. Furthermore, since most of the milk was converted into butter, it was necessary that the Jersey produce milk that contained a large proportion of butterfat, and she was bred for this particular quality for 200 years, with the result that the Jersey today produces more butter per 100 lbs. of milk than any other breed of cattle.

The Jersey has been bred pure longer than any other breed of British origin. In 1789 a law was passed on the Island of Jersey, which prohibited under a penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment, the importation of cattle for purposes other than immediate slaughter. This kept out other breeds and resulted in keeping the Jersey pure.

Owing to the scarcity of pasturage, the custom on the island is to tether the cows separately. Carried on for two centuries, this has resulted in making the breed very docile and of a gentle disposition. It was this docility and gentleness which contributed largely to the popularity of the Jersey as a family cow. Coupled with her high production and richness of product, it has made her invaluable in the large commercial dairy.

The Jersey was first imported to the United States in 1817, when a few cows and a bull were brought over by the master of a sailing vessel. In 1840 a much larger importation was made into Kentucky by Henry Clay, and from them on importations were frequent.

MACK'S NOTES

The recent slump in selling prices for fat lambs makes the lamb feeder's prospective profits look rather small at this writing. It is estimated that Colorado lamb feeders will lose \$5,000,000. The business of sheep growing has surely got a jolt, this time, that it will be a long time recovering from.

The Institute of American Meat Packers announces that current dressed beef prices show a decline of 25 to 35 cents per cwt. since Sept. 1, 1920; this little drop is easy to swallow compared to the dose that the packers handed the cattle growers during that period.

Mr. Tallafiero, vice-president of Hammond-Standish & Co., Detroit, sent a communication down to Washington in which he alleged that the packing business of the United States was nearly ruined and that the enactment, by Congress, of the K. and K. bills would complete the job. Some of the men who produced the pork, with which the H. & S. cellars are filled, could doubtless name others who have gone on the rocks in the meat business, recently.

The call of Europe's starving is being heard by Wisconsin's farming interests. Following the course of farmers of several states in donating from their surplus of corn and other products, farmers in Wisconsin are responding to a request of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation to give one day's output of their dairy products. The slogan is, "Let us market our surplus in relief and take our pay in good will."

Drafters are slow sale in the Chicago horse market, but demand for 1,200 to 1,400 lb. farm chunks at \$125@175 is healthy. New England, New York and Pennsylvania have taken the bulk, but near by territory is in the market this week, Michigan taking a number of teams weighing 2,800 to 3,000 lbs. at \$425 @ \$460, with a few at \$475. Indications point to a broad outlet for farm chunks until spring work begins, eastern operators having no difficulty in discounting buyers' paper. City trade is comatose all over the United States, making a bad market for big horses. One 1,800 lb. drafter sold to a Chicago concern last week at \$350, but it is a \$225 @ \$250 trade for the rank and file of 1,700 to 1,800 lb. drafters or \$25 @ 50 per head lower than two months back. A few 1,250 to 1,300 lb. wagon horses are wanted at \$170 @ 180, otherwise city buyers are out of the market. New York reports the least demand for drafters since 1907.

The eleven primary markets had 3,500,000 hogs during January, of which slightly less than a million reached Chicago, or 25,000 less than a year ago and 100,000 less than in January, 1919. The eleven market run was 320,000 less than last year and 760,000 less than in January, 1919, when the record was made. This crop was absorbed at an average cost of \$9.40, or 15c lower than December, \$5.60 lower than January, 1920, and \$8.20 lower than January, 1919. Continuance of the heavy movement is expected during the next 30 days as the crop has acquired weight and growers are disposed to cash their holdings before March 1. Not only is eastern demand strong at Chicago and St. Louis, but Pacific coast buyers are operating freely in Missouri River territory, warranting expectation of a substantial advance the moment the bulk of the winter crop is in packers' hands. The stock of cut meats at Chicago Feb. 1 was 103,785,222 lbs. against 134,336,849 lbs. the previous month; new lard 28,473,512 lbs. against 31,381,503 last month, and other lard 4,900,000 lbs. against 11,674,000 lbs. last month, a decidedly bullish showing.



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. 19, Poland Chinas. Howley Bros., Merrill, Mich.
Feb. 21, Duroc-Jerseys. Michigana, Farm, Pavilion, Mich.
Feb. 22, Duroc-Jersey. Chaslen Farms, Northville, 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.
May 10, Shorthorns. Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., Greenville Fair Grounds, Greenville, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 19 lb. snow 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 BERNSTINE 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

TWO BULL CALVES

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

Combination Dispersion Sale

40 - Registered Holsteins - 40

Wednes'y, March 2, 1921, at Perry, Mich.

Complete dispersion of the Spalding herd, with consignments by B. E. Smith and H. O. Loomis.

These herds are headed by

SIR VEEMAN HENGERVELD TRICKSEY

a son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, from a 28.5 lb. Junior 2-year-old daughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, and

MAPLECREST BANOSTINE APPLICATION

a son of Friend Hengerveld DeKol Butter Boy, out of the highest record daughter of Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke.

The Spalding and Smith herds have each passed a clean test under supervision.

Sold with 60-90 day retest privilege.

Write for Catalogue to

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association,

H. W. Norton, Jr., Secretary
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. Years.
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 Pieterje Wane Prince. Two nearest dams average 31.9 lbs. butter, 672 lbs milk in 7 days. Dam milked 117 lbs. in one day; 3,218 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 85,103 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 Oms. 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.

YOUR CHOICE OF THREE REAL SIREs

1 born Dec. 20th, 1920, nicely marked and from a 25 lb. 3 year old dam sired by a 25 lb. grandson of the \$50,000 bull for \$100.00. No. 2 born Dec. 4th, 1920. Nearly white and from a 15 lb. 3 year old dam. Sired by a 38 lb. bull. Dam a grand daughter of King Segis Pontiac. Only \$75. No. 3 born Feb. 2nd. from a nearly 20 lb. dam and sired by a 25 lb. 3 year old grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. Nicely marked and yours for \$70.00. All papers free.

JOHN BAZLEY
319 Atkinson Ave.

DETROIT

MICH.

FOR SALE LARGE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cow, five years old, well marked and a good milkier. Also 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

Ortonville, Michigan
We have cut our price one-half:
Bull calf, 35 lb. sire\$100
Bull calf, 41 lb. sire, 30 lb. dam 200
Bull ready for service 350
Bull, 41 lb. sire, 31 lb. dam 500
All good individuals from herd having passed Third Clean Federal Test.
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.

BULL READY FOR SERVICE, 16 MONTHS old. His two grand dams 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—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 3 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

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

CHOICE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS AND bull calves. Send for price and pedigree.
C. S. DEARBORN, Bellaire, Mich.

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.

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.

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.

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.

SHORTHORN

CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association offer for sale 75 head; all ages, both milk and beef breeding. Send for new list.
M. E. MILLER, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

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.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS 5 GOOD BULLS 12 to 15 mos. old. Priced right, also my herd bull.
THEODORE NICKLAS, Metamora, Mich.

Have You a Mortgage on Your Earm?

If so buy Shorthorns at the Feb. 25th sale at M. A. C. held at 1 P. M. We are listing four females and two show bulls that will lift your mortgage if they are cared for.

RICHLAND FARMS
C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS. BULLS FROM COWS making records. Priced reasonable.
O. M. YORK, Millington, Mich.

BUY SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCREDITED herd, that are right, at readjustment prices.
JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

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

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

SHORTHORNS

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHESTNUT RIDGE STOCK FARM

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

KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.
A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

MAPLEHURST FARM

Newton Loyalist 2nd in service, short horn bulls for sale.
G. H. PARKHURST, R. 2, Armada, Mich.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE

We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good Herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Gilts, Sows and Boars.
Write us, tell us what you want and get our prices.

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

King Repeater No. 713941 heads our herd. A grandson of the Undeafated Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386005. 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

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

SHORTHORN SHOW and SALE

By

MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

At

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

East Lansing, Michigan

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25th.

Show 10 A. M.

45 Females.

55 Head.

Sale 1 P. M.

10 Bulls

About 1-2 Scotch.

About 1-2 Scotch Topped.

Many of the Best Families Represented.

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

CONSIGNORS: J. L. Lessiters' Sons, Clarkston; John Schmidt & Son, Reed City; G. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City; H. B. Peters & Son, Carland; Postal Estate, Evart; L. C. Kelly, Ypsilanti; Whitney Bros., Onondaga; J. M. Hicks & Sons, Williamston; W. B. Kelly, Ypsilanti; A. J. Adams, Litchfield; S. H. Hicks & Sons, Lansing; W. S. Adams, Litchfield; R. C. Huckins, Corunna.

If you want

SHORTHORNS OF REAL MERIT COME TO THIS SALE

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN HORSE SALE

25 Mares.

3 Stallions.

Same Place.

February 24.

Write for Catalogues.

Auctioneers, Adams & Hutton.

W. E. J. Edwards, Manager, East Lansing, Michigan.

JERSEYS

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

DO YOU WANT PRODUCTION?

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

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

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

Mr. Dairy Farmer!

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

Write

SECY HENDRICKSON
of Shelby, Mich.

for free literature.

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE FOR SALE. FIVE cows, some with calf by side and rebred. Two yearling heifers. One heifer calf.
MARSHALL KELLY, Charlotte, Mich.

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

The Most Profitable Kind

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

WHAT LEVER HAD TO SAY ABOUT THE FARMING BUSINESS

(Being a portion of his address before the farmers attending Farmers' Week at M. A. C.)

WHEN it is demonstrated by the facts that the country teacher and the country preacher and farmers receive the lowest scale of wages of any class of our population, it must be admitted that there is something fundamentally weak in the system under which agriculture is operating. The existing system has not only eventuated in the fact just mentioned, but is responsible for the fact:

"(a) That more than one-third of our farm population is tenants. This means absentee landlordism, or to express it more accurately, inefficient farming and unwholesome rural conditions.

"(b) That not over twenty per cent of our farm homes have in them either running water—the burden lifter of the housewife—or artificial lights; the average daily labor of the average farm woman is from 12 to 13 hours. The isolated life of the average farm woman presents the amazing and indefensible tragedy of American life. The farm woman is the crux of the rural problem. When she is happy and contented with her surroundings, you will find her boys and girls likewise to be happy and contented, but it is the revolt of these boys and girls against the life of drudgery which their parents lead that has resulted in the increasing drift of the population from country to town, resulting as disclosed by the present census for the first time in our history. In there being a larger per cent of people in towns and cities than there are in the country. It may sound ridiculous, and by the unthinking, be called foolish to venture the assertion that Henry Ford in supplying the world with a cheap, quick method of transportation is exerting upon rural life a more profound influence than has ever been exerted upon it by the man living or dead.

"(c) That the farmer is without effective voice in the determining of the price of his products.

"(d) That as a result of this condition, the average farmer of Missouri will not realize from his 1920 crop more than sufficient to pay his taxes and the interest upon his capital investment.

What Causes Have Led to Such a Situation

"What have been the underlying causes resulting in such an unwholesome condition:

"(a) The farmer has been taught to walk the furrow and produce and per capita he is the best producer in the world. We have taught him to become an expert with his hands and have left him as a child in the use of his head in the management of his affairs other than production.

"(b) The farmer has never regarded himself, nor have the people, anything but a producer. He is more than that. He is a manufacturer and a merchant as well. It would not be wise in my judgment for him to undertake in himself to become a merchant. Of course, he can not escape being a manufacturer. It is wise, however, not only wise but absolutely essential, to his prosperity that he should organize commodity sales agencies with expert salesmen to do the selling for him and this should take into account both domestic and foreign business.

"(c) For the great staple crops like wheat, corn, cotton, wool and livestock, there is no existing machinery for the orderly marketing of farm products.

"(d) Agriculture is both undercapitalized and is without any adequate system of credits adapted to its peculiar needs.

The System Result

"(a) The terrific strain upon the finances of the country at the crop moving season.

"(b) An inefficient and expensive system of transportation.

"(c) An uneconomic and unwise strain upon the buying and absorptive powers of the purchasers of farm products. Under this system we are asking the buyers of farm products to meet their needs for a period of

twelve months in a period of from four to five months, with the inevitable result to the seller of these products.

"(d) The system forces the farmer to sell in four or five months of the year from seventy-five to eighty per cent of that which it has taken him twelve months to prepare for—seed, cultivate and prepare for market, with the resultant autumnal dip in the price of farm products.

The Cost of Inefficiency of System Always Charged Against Farmer

"It must be understood in this discussion that all costs anywhere along the line, chargeable to the inefficient system under which the farmer operates, are always chargeable against the farmer. If there are expensive methods of transportation of farm products from farm to market, the expense falls upon the farmer's product; if railroad rates are high or if railroad facilities are inadequate to meet the autumnal crop movement, with the result that wheat and corn lie rotting on the side tracks, these expenses are charged against the farmer; if oceanic rates are high because of any inefficiency of the system, the difference between such rates and rates under an efficient system is charged against the price of the farmer's products. If there is any lack of credit facilities which if existing would enable the farmers not only to produce less expensively but to sell more intelligently and at a larger profit, here again the difference is chargeable to the farmer.

The Solution

"The matters which we have just discussed are not of a temporary character. They are permanent, inherent and fundamental and nothing save fundamental remedies will reach them. The remedies which suggest themselves to me are:

"(a) The elimination of all unnecessary factors in the present system of distribution.

"(b) The organization of commodity sales agencies.

"(c) The standardization of farm products into grades and classes.

"(d) The warehousing of sufficient quantities of products to set up an even flow of such products into the market of the world as the immediate demands of the world call for them.

"(e) The devising of much credit machinery as will enable the farmer to market his products in a sane and orderly way.

THE DAY JOHN BARTON SOLD HIS PEDIGREED BULL

(Continued from page 7)

sire. We would like to have him in our herd very much."

"Oh, why didn't you write!" cried Barton, "I've sold him. He went this morning."

"Sold him!" exclaimed Norcross. "To whom? Where has he gone?"

"I sold him to Henderson the butcher for sixty-five dollars," replied Barton.

"Gone to a butcher for sixty-five dollars!" shouted Norcross, "why man alive he is worth a thousand dollars. Is he dead yet?"

With one bound Barton was in the car.

"Henderson's market quick, Bill," he said to the driver, and the latter sensing the situation from the talk drove at a furious rate to the town and half the length of Main street to where the market was located.

Barton and Norcross leaping from the machine before it had fairly stopped raced for the store closely followed by the driver.

Henderson himself was behind the counter and looked up in surprise as the three men rushed in the door.

"Have you killed the bull?" gasped Barton.

"Yes," replied Henderson, "killed him first thing after dinner. Want me to save you some of the meat?"

The question was unanswered for as he realized the truth of the situation John Barton sank to the floor in a swoon.

Two In One

"You'll be glad to know it's twins."

"I expected as much. It's always been an idea of my wife's that two could live as cheaply as one."



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.

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

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS
Orion, Mich.

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

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

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

C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

FARWELL LAKE FARM

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

W. B. RAMSDALL
Hanover, Mich.

THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS Sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.

DeWITT C. PIER, Evart, Mich.

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. AM OFFERING TWO good growthy fall gilts, from best sow in our herd.

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 growthy stock.

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen, for sale.

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

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

LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING of fall pigs in the state. Come and see or write.

E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.

CLYDE FISHER, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS 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.

MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

CLOSING OUT SALE

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

JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

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

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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

DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

DUROCS

Brookwater DUROC JERSEYS

BOARS—READY FOR SERVICE
BRED SOWS AND GILTS

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

BROOKWATER FARM

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

DUROCS WITH QUALITY
spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling
Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEYS; GILTS BRED for April farrow to Gladwin Col. 188995. Also several extra good spring boars ready for service.

HARLEY FOOR & SON, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS. WE HAVE SOME EXTRA good bred sows for sale priced reasonable.

C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. JERSEY HOGS, choice boar pigs for sale.

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

PEACH HILL FARM offers tried sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over.

Also a few open gilts.

INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS

at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.

W. C. TAYLOR
Milan, Mich.

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

FOR SALE: REG. SOW PIGS OF SEPT. FAR- row. Maple Law's Pathfinder is the name of my new herd boar. Nuf sed.

V. N. TOWNS, R 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

DUROCS, ANYTHING YOU WANT FROM A spring gilt to a herd boar, at prices you can afford to pay. Cholera immune Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS. Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.

F. J. DRODT, R 1, Monroe, Mich.

FOR SALE—DUROC BRED SOWS AND GILTS priced reasonable and double immune. Write us your wants.

JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pig.

JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International

4th Prize Jr. Yearling

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
BLANK & POTTER
Pottersville, Mich.

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

F. HEIMS & SON
Davison, Mich.

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

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

DUROC-JERSEY SERVICE BOARS, \$50.00 Fine early fall pigs, 1,000 lb. herd boar.

JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, Mich.

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

McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE FEB. 21st. Also sows for sale at private treaty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MICHIGANA FARM LTD., Pavilion, Mich.

O. I. C.

\$100.00 for Quick Sale

Michigan Winner 88673 Vol. 23 O. I. C.

Sire, Abe 2nd. Grand sire Post's No. 3, wt. 700 pounds in breeding flesh. Guaranteed right. One young boar. Pigs either sex.

RALPH DYE

Petoskey, Mich.

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

CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

30 HEAD PURE BRED O. I. C. HOGS for sale. Service boars and bred gilts. 16 head of fall pigs. Papers furnished free.

J. R. VAN ETEN, Olford, Mich.

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

OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C.

GILTS BRED FOR SPRING FARROW and one Shorthorn bull calf eight months old. Milking strain, pall fed.

F. C. BURGESS, Mason, R 3, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

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 Chaslens Giant, High Model, Colonel Long Wonder, Michigan Special 8th, and Brookwater Panama Special 4th.

CHASLEN FARMS, Northville, Mich.

Don't forget these are all cholera immune for life.

Clerk:

L. A. BABBITT.

Auctioneer:

COLONEL M. R. CLARK.

TERMS—Six months' on good bankable notes. Out-of-town buyers must give a note that their own bankers will take and must have reference to that effect.

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.

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

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

BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE: 1 REG. BERKSHIRE BOAR 2 yrs. old; 5 reg. Berkshire sows born Sep. 4, '20.
Wm. DEGE, R. 1, Lachine, Mich.

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

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

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

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

BRED BERKSHIRE SOWS, \$50 AND UP. Shorthorn bull \$125.00.
MESSRS. M. G. MOSHER & SONS, Prop. Primeval Farm, Osseo, Mich.

YORKSHIRES

YORKSHIRES GILTS BRED FOR LATE MARCH FARROWING
BACON BRED WATERMAN & WATERMAN Ann Arbor, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

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

BOAR PIGS \$15.00

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

An Opportunity To Buy Hampshires Right

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

SHEEP

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

BETTER BREEDING STOCK

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

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

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

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

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

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

PET STOCK

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

HORSES



Notice To Farmers!

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

Fred G. Stevens

Brooklyn, Mich.

Belgian and Percheron Horses and Short Horn Cattle

Veterinary Department

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

LICE

Would you kindly tell me what to do for lice on cattle and horses?—**J. S. Perry, Michigan.**

There are more than thirty species of external parasites that infest animals and birds; their economic importance is very great; fowls heavily infested with any of them are unprofitable, and many of these parasites are so injurious as to kill the infested birds. It is necessary to know something of the life history of these parasites and their habits to intelligently combat their rapid production. The females of lice are slightly larger than the males. They lay oval, white or whitish yellow eggs (nits) and securely cement them to the hairs and feathers. When the eggs hatch they break open at the end, or a small cap is lifted at the end, in much the same manner that a chicken escapes from the egg. The young have much the same shape as the adults and are ordinarily considerably lighter in color. The males are usually less numerous than the females. If conditions are favorable the eggs hatch in from ten days to three weeks, and the lice live for a considerable period, several months under favorable conditions. During their development they moult frequently, sometimes as often as ten times, becoming slightly darker with each moult. Lice breed with great rapidity; it has been computed that the unhindered reproduction of a single pair would reach the enormous total of 125,000 individuals in the third generation, which may mature in eight weeks.

Chicks hatched in an incubator are free from lice and stay so until placed with lousy hens or chicks, or in quarters infested by lice. Lice produce much irritation; the effect of large numbers upon birds is quite marked. The lousy birds scratch, pick at the feathers, show signs of being drowsy, may refuse to eat, and in growing birds, development is retarded. Young chicks infested with lice often sit around, moping, with wings hanging down, and in a week or two may die. For this reason brooder chicks sometimes thrive better, grow faster, and are freer from certain ailments than chicks hatched by the hen. It has been said that lousy birds show a greater tendency to wallow in the dust than those not infested. The effect of lice upon older birds is not so severe as on the younger ones, but is noted in conditions of flesh and in the production of eggs. The irritation is sometimes so severe that hens desert their nests. Their combs become dark or black. Birds unable to rest day or night become emaciated and die. To find the lice, part the feathers and the lice will be found running over the skin or base of the feathers. A favorite location for lice is around the vent, where the temperature is warm; but they may be found on any part of the body and at all seasons of the year, but are most common in the hottest months of the year, July and

August. During these months conditions are more favorable for their propagation.

A very effective method of treating young chicks for lice is to grease the head and neck, under the wings and around the vent. Blue ointment, lard and sulphur, salt and butter, and various other greases are used, but none is more effective than lard alone, which, although tedious to apply, is justified by the excellence of the results obtained from its application. Care must be exercised in using blue ointment, as there is some danger accompanying its excessive use. The same is true to a large extent to the other ointments. For dipping birds, prepare a five per cent solution of creolin, or the same strength of either Zenolium or Kreso Dip.

Cattle and colts are often infested with lice during the winter months, and when heavily infested, they will not thrive as they should; in colts these parasites greatly interfere with their development. I would strongly recommend clipping of the animals, after which apply Creolin or Kreso Dip, one part to sixty parts of water. It is also advisable to wash the stable, with a strong solution of Kreso Dip. This should be repeated at least three times about five days apart.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

My cows do not come in heat. They have milked some 5 or more months since they came fresh. Both old and young cows are affected alike. What is the matter?—**A. N., Montague, Mich.**

Your cattle are no doubt affected with some contagious disease, perhaps contagious abortion; you should have them examined by a competent veterinarian; one who should be able to determine the cause. In my opinion, this is a modified form of contagious abortion in which case you are justified in asking aid from the Department of Animal Industry, whose address is Lansing, Michigan.

ABSCESS

I have a mare that has a swelling on the outside of her gamble joint. This first occurred about 2 months ago; it swelled to about twice as large as the opposite leg, then broke and ran an odorous matter for several weeks. I bathed her twice daily with carbolic acid, and when dry used peroxide of hydrogen. The flesh all dropped off about 4 inches square until one could see the joints working. It is nearly all healed up but the swelling does not go down. Please inform me as to what to do.—**J. S. B., Harrisville, Michigan.**

This was an abscess, and the sloughing of the skin and flesh was due to infection, or caused by the use of some preparation you used which only added to the inflammation already present at that time. A blister, or strong liniment will often cause sloughing when used where there is a great amount of inflammation present. Apply equal parts tr. iodine and grain alcohol thoroughly mixed together, twice daily. Cover the entire joint with absorbent cotton and bandage.

AUCTION!

Thursday, February 24, 1921

1:00 P. M.

Stock Judging Pavilion Michigan Agricultural College

27 Registered Percheron and Belgian **Mares**
3 Stallions
A Few Good Grade Work Horses

Under the auspices of
Michigan Horse Breeders' Association
For Sale List Write **R. S. Hudson, Sec'y-Treas.**
East Lansing, Mich.
Shorthorn Sale February 25, 1921, same place

FOR RESULTS!

PUT YOUR LIVESTOCK AD IN
M. B. F's. BREEDERS DIRECTORY

ORDER YOUR BINDERTWINE

NOW



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 Gleaners 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 correspondents report the prices paid the farmers during the week ending February 12th, as follows:

WHEAT: Average, \$1.56 2-3; highest, Gladwin, \$1.75; lowest, Midland, \$1.34; **CORN:** Average, shelled, 76c; highest, Gladwin, \$1.00; lowest, Bear Lake and Cadillac, 60c. **OATS:** Average, 41 1-2c; highest, Cheboygan, 56c; lowest, St. Johns, 32c. **RYE:** Average, \$1.28; highest, Williamston, \$1.45; lowest, Cheboygan, \$1.12. **BEANS:** Average, per cwt., \$3.30 1-2; highest, Williamston, Gladwin, Caro and Midland, \$3.50; lowest, Trufant and Cheboygan, \$3.00. **POTATOES:** Average, per cwt., 74c; highest, Baroda, \$1.25; lowest, Caro and Cadillac, 50c. **BUTTER:** Average, 39 1-2c; highest, St. Johns, 45c; lowest, Omer and Caro, 35c. **EGGS:** Average, 29c; highest, Cadillac, 45c; lowest, St. Johns, 20c. **HENS:** Average, 21c; highest, Baroda, 26c; lowest, Cadillac, 18c. **BEEF STEERS:** Average, 6c; highest, Williamston, 10c; lowest, Caro, 3c. **BEEF COWS:** Average 4 3-4c; highest, Williamston and Baroda, 6c; lowest, Caro, 3c. **HOGS:** Average, live weight, 7 1-2c; highest, St. Johns, 8c; lowest, Omer and Caro, 7c. **HOGS:** Average, dressed, 11 1-4c; highest, Bear Lake, Cadillac and Baroda, 12c; lowest, Williamston, 10c.

ARENAC (E.)—The weather is like spring. The blue birds and crows are heard. Not much doing excepting paying taxes (which are higher.) Getting out wood, repairing farm machinery, attending a sale now and then. Prospects for building does not look good. Some putting up ice. Some farms changing hands.—M. B. R., Twining, Feb. 11.

MIDLAND—Farmers are cutting and hauling wood. The weather is warm but not very agreeable. It rained last night and this morning it was very slippery. There was nearly a half inch of sleet all over. Not a great deal going on. No auctions and no building being done. Farmers are selling eggs and butter. A great reduction in the price of eggs has occurred. They are now 23c per dozen. This drop, it is claimed, was caused by the cold storage houses. They refused to buy eggs until the price was lowered sufficiently to allow them a safe margin.—C. L. H., Midland, Feb. 9.

BERRIEN (W.)—Weather has been fine; threatening snow at present. From the present outlook the ice houses here will all be empty for next summer. Farmers have been unable to get any ice this winter. Everyone is getting plenty of eggs now but at 25c per dozen; there is nothing in it for the farmer. Nothing much doing now but chores and odd jobs about the farm buildings.—O. C. Y., Baroda, Feb. 11.

MONTCALM—Farmers are hauling logs to mill, putting up ice and doing chores. The weather is fair. Farmers are selling grain. Farmers are still holding their potatoes, expecting them to come up the latter part of this month.—M. C. P., Trufant, Feb. 11.

CHEBOYGAN (N. W.)—The weather is fine; not much snow so far. The roads are good. It has been mild so far this winter; the coldest we had here was four below zero. Farmers are putting up ice, some hauling wood and logs but the most are only doing their chores. No farm produce being sold because the price is too low.—O. W. B., Riggsville, Feb. 11.

CLINTON (N.)—Not much doing on the farms now. Some are baling hay, cutting wood and all are wondering what will be the most profitable crops for next year. But very little grain being marketed.—A. E. J., Bannister, Feb. 12.

INGHAM—We are having fine weather; ranges from 15 to 46 above. No snow. Roads are good. Farmers doing some farm work, hauling out manure, getting some wood and fitting out the sugar bush for tapping. Some grain, hay and stock going to market. Our farmers' elevator of this place has voted to go into the farm bureau exchange. Our company has about five hundred stock holders; the biggest company in the state of its kind.—C. L. M., Williamston, Feb. 12.

MANISTEE—There is not much doing except chores and such as hauling manure, cutting wood and putting up ice. The weather is fine; thawing a little every day. There is not much selling at present. The Farm Bureau is doing some buying and selling; they make prices on rye and beans to the farmers and also are furnishing seeds and hay and lime for the land, but nothing is said about potatoes.—C. H. S., Bear Lake, Feb. 10.

GLADWIN—The weather is nice now and the ground is nearly bare. Farmers are selling grain now. There has been three fires in Gladwin City this month. One house burned to the ground. The farmers are still hauling gravel.—F. A. F., Gladwin, Feb. 10.

TUSCOLA—Farmers are doing very little but chores; most of them have got the summer wood cut and are waiting for spring to open up. The weather is fine; no snow and not cold but not good for winter grain. No ice put up yet; it is not thick enough yet; only about 6 or 8 inches on Cat Lake. We are still holding oats for more money and some rye; but not much rye in the farmers' hands. Butter and eggs took a big drop the past week; the last thing the farmers had to sell that brought anything. Hay not in good demand; too open winter but grass seed selling around \$16@18 per bu. If you want to buy but it is reported that one man had clover seed to sell and was offered only \$8 per bu., but I can't say if it was true or not.—R. B. C., Caro, Feb. 10.

WEXFORD—Nice weather for winter. Nothing much moving. Some are feeding potatoes to their cattle. It is rumored that potatoes are shipped in from the old country in order to subside the associations.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Feb. 11.

CHEBOYGAN (S.)—Everything very quiet. We are having one of the finest winters ever witnessed in this section. No zero weather. Just enough snow for both sleighing and wheeling. Autos running every day. Farmers not very busy, except with necessary chores and getting their summer fuel. A few are hauling wood to town reserving from \$8 to \$4 per cord for 16 inch wood. Some are harvesting ice which is about 12 inches thick and of excellent quality. At a meeting of the Cheboygan County Fair trustees, it was decided to hold the next fair September 27, 28, 29, 30, 1921 at Wolverine. The meeting of directors was a good one and prospects are bright for the best fair ever. A little country road work is being done, hauling gravel and getting ready to push the work early in the spring.

CALHOUN (N. C.)—Farmers are getting out their season's wood. More are cutting wood than usual; cutting shade trees and any old thing. The price of coal is so unreasonably high compared with the price of hogs, cattle and grain that we farmers have to sell. Nothing more than we could expect the way our chief thinkers (and the majority of our voters) have been talking the last two years. I was running an elevator and coal business until July, 1920, and as soon as they got the grain and fuel business away from President Wilson they soaked the farmer and consumer and did it with all of the old heart and zeal. We hear this remark so much lately: "If we only had more men like President Wilson," and by men that have been formerly opposed to him, mostly through jealousy and prejudice, and we will hear more of it all the time. The farmers did keep a little grain but had to sell to pay their taxes.—G. E., Olivet, February 8th.

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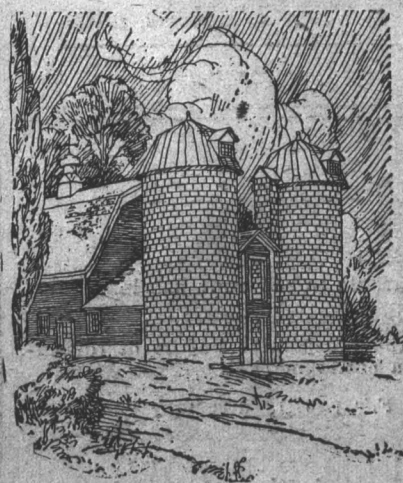
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