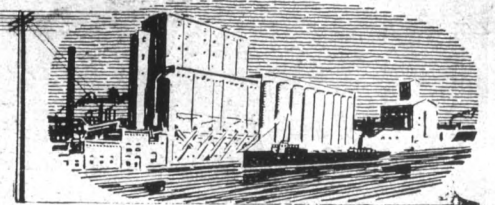


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



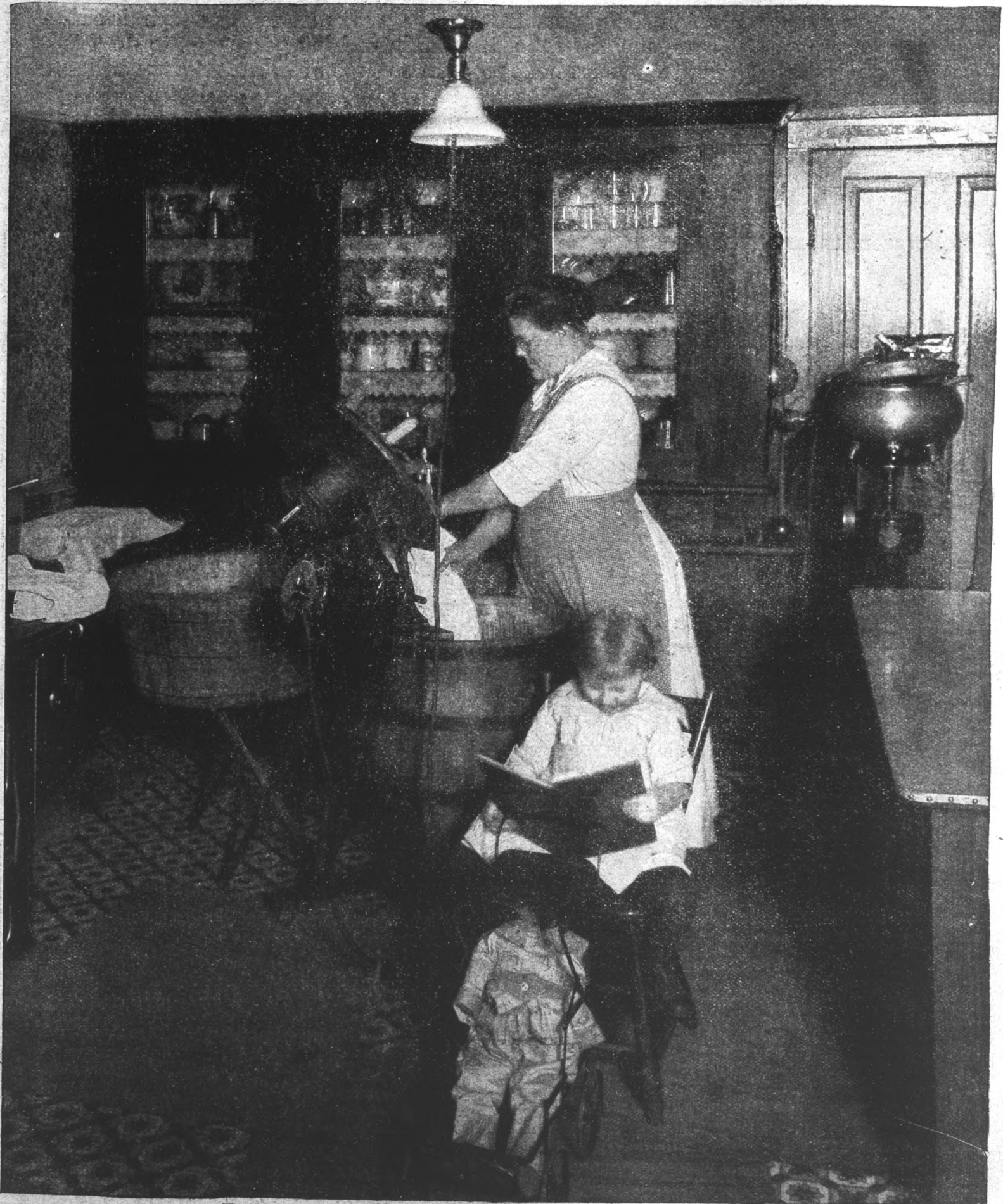
An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 26

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR.



The Week's Washing is now Done in One-Fourth the Time by Electricity.

"Every Cloud has a Silver Lining"

AND RIGHT now we are profiting by the decreased cost in materials and labor in rushing to completion the great buildings, with their equipment which is to house and care for the needs of this great farmer-owned and independent packing plant.

Fortunately, we did not get well under way with our construction work before brick, cement and lumber had begun to come down in price and we figure today that we are saving at least 40 per cent on most of the material which goes into construction over what it would cost us in the market of one year ago. Our labor is also considerably lower and in this great metropolis which is suffering from unemployment we have no trouble in picking good men to do this work, who are willing to give an honest dollar's worth of work for every dollar we pay them.

All of which means, that the live-stock producers of Michigan who have felt that only a dark cloud of deflated prices was hanging over them, can now realize that the silver lining comes in the actual cash savings which are being affected in the construction of their packing plant which will be ready for full operation when the city of Detroit has recovered entirely from the effects of the present reconstruction period.

We Are Now Buying Dressed Hogs, Beef, Mutton and Veal

from our stockholders at the top prices the present market will bear. We cannot buy live animals and slaughter here, until our complete plant and cold storage is ready, when we will be under full governmental inspection. We are, however, operating our sausage and smoked meats departments and Detroit Packing Company trucks and delivery wagons are now being seen loaded down with the products of Michigan farms, which have never left this state to be put into marketable shape for America's fourth city. There ought to be a feeling of satisfaction in this simple fact alone for every man who has the best interests of the live-stock industry in Michigan at heart and who welcomes this new venture which will tear down the barriers which have so long been present on the Detroit market.

If You are not Satisfied With Your Present Market

for your dressed hogs, beef, mutton and veal, write us, telling us what you have to offer. Our capacity today is limited, only a fraction of what we will have completed in a very few months, but we are trying to make the best of conditions and begin distributing the benefits to our shareholders, by offering them a better market, where they can have full assurance they will be at all times fairly and squarely treated.

If you are interested in any way in the live-stock industry, please write us and let us tell you more about our plans—there is absolutely no obligation! We want to know you as you ought to know

The Detroit Packing Company

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President and General Manager

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Plant and Slaughter House, 1000 W. Michigan Central B. R.

DETROIT

Plan National Grain Marketing Association

Farmers' Committee of 17 Adopts Plans for Farmer-Owned Association to Market Grain

PLANs FOR a farmer-owned national marketing association to handle the surplus grain crops of the United States were adopted last week at Kansas City. The new grain marketing plan, in the opinion of the committee and of the grain marketing experts who have been consulted by the Farmers' Marketing Committee of 17, will eliminate waste in distribution, provide for orderly marketing and more stable prices, and add materially to the net returns to the grower without increasing the price to the consumer.

Grain selling will be concentrated in the hands of a national sales association, with membership and voting control limited to actual grain growers. This sales association will establish branch sales offices at all principal grain markets, including seats on boards of trade if that is found to be desirable. It will establish a complete system of gathering and interpreting statistics of world conditions, affecting supply and demand. It will provide adequate means for financing orderly grain marketing through a subsidiary finance corporation. A subsidiary warehousing corporation will provide terminal and district warehouses with clearing and conditioning machinery. An export corporation, also a subsidiary of the national sales association, will find foreign outlets for surplus grain. All money received for grain, less operating and handling costs, will be returned to the growers.

Existing farmers' elevator companies which have done so much valuable pioneer work in co-operative grain marketing will be made an integral part of the new marketing system.

The best features of all successful co-opera-

tive marketing companies have been included in the new marketing plan, in the opinion of the committee. The plan makes no attempt to put grain marketing on at once on a nationwide pooling basis, but provides means for the development and extension of a pooling as experience proves its adaptability to the grain business.

There are three fundamental elements in the proposed grain marketing system: (1) The grain grower. (2) The local co-operative elevator company or grain growers' association. (3) The central sales association.

The term "grain grower" includes any person who raises grain, and any land owner who receives all or part of his rent in grain. To become a member of the proposed grain marketing organization, the grain grower must do two things: (1) Join the National Sales Association, paying the membership fee, which will probably be \$10 for a five-year membership. (2) Sign a contract to deliver all his surplus grain to the local elevator company or grain growers' association, for a period of five years.

The surplus grain of the members in a given locality may be handled in any one of three ways, these members to decide by three-fourths vote the plan to be followed: (1) It may be pooled. In such cases the directors of the elevator company or grain growers' association will sell the grain at such time as seems most advantageous, and at the expiration of the pooling period, will return to each grower the average price received for the grain of his kind, variety and grade, less cost of handling. Pools may cover any period of time up to one

year. (2) It may be sold for the members on consignment. (3) It may be purchased outright from the members by a local elevator company or grain growers' association.

The local co-operative elevator companies, which have been so successful in solving the grain marketing problem locally, are to be retained as a basic part of the new grain marketing system. In order for an elevator company to become an integral part of this system however, it must meet the following requirements: (1) It must be truly co-operative. (2) Stock must be available at a reasonable price to every grain grower in the territory. (3) Stock ownership must be limited to grain growers. (4) Stockholders will probably be required to become members of the national sales association.

A reasonable time will be allowed for elevator companies to make readjustments necessary to meet these requirements.

In case an elevator company does not meet the requirements within the time allotted, and in localities where there is no farmers' elevator company, the members of the national sales association in a given locality will organize themselves into a local grain growers' association. This association may then provide for the handling of its grain in any one of the following ways: (1) It may contract with a local farmers' private or line elevator to receive its grain and load it for shipment for a handling charge mutually agreed upon. (2) It may rent an elevator. (3) It may build or buy an elevator.

The relations of the local farmers' elevator company or grain grow- (Continued on page 9)

Clark L. Brody Appointed Secretary Michigan State Farm Bureau

CLARK L. BRODY, one of the strikingly successful agricultural organizers in Michigan, and dean of the state's county agricultural agents, who was appointed secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau by the executive committee, sitting at Lansing Friday of last week comes to the organization from St. Clair county with a long record of unprecedented success in rural development and organization, says the state farm bureau. He has just completed six years service as St. Clair county's agricultural agent, and of him the farm bureau says:

"Responsibility for the organization of 2,350 St. Clair county farmers into 23 co-operative marketing associations, ninety per cent of whom he made farm bureau members; for raising the number of farmers' clubs in his county from five to twelve; for the introduction and adoption of tile draining for the flat lands of St. Clair, and an energetic disciple of better things for rural dwellers,—these are the high lights on Mr. Brody's record as the county agent who has served the longest in one county.

Mr. Brody's story is one of earnest preparation, thorough farm seasoning for his future work and a record of progressive farming in St. Clair county. He was born in St. Joseph county in 1879 and was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1904. For eleven years thereafter he farmed on his father's farm. The last three winters of this period he served the college as an extension specialist, leaving in 1915 to take the county agricultural office for St. Clair county.

Next to his success as an organizer of farmers, Mr. Brody's introduction of tile draining

to St. Clair county is noteworthy. After two years of rather preparatory work Mr. Brody got the idea across, despite the large investment involved. Today more than 600 acres are tile drained and their productivity is greatly increased. That total is growing steadily.

While the expensiveness of the tiling work dampened the early enthusiasm, the county has recognized Brody's work by the appointment of a county tiling engineer under the

Reward of Crop Diversification

IN THE PRICE decline of their products during the latter half of 1920, farmers in most of the upper Mississippi Valley states and in some of the states east of Texas suffered more severely than elsewhere. The value of all crops of 1920, as determined by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, is below the average of 1914-1918 by 25 per cent in South Dakota, by 23 per cent in Illinois, by 20 per cent in Nevada, by 19 per cent in Georgia, by 18 per cent in Minnesota, Iowa and Montana, by 17 per cent in North Dakota, by 15 per cent in Indiana, by 14 per cent in Nebraska, by 12 per cent in Louisiana, by 9 per cent in Mississippi, by 3 per cent in Ohio, and by 2 per cent in Missouri. Generally speaking, wheat, corn, and cotton, where predominating crops, caused the decline in the total value of all crops.

On the other hand, the highest crop values for 1920 in relation to the five-year average are found in California and Oregon, some of the Mountain States, all New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Wisconsin and Michigan. Diversification of production avoids having "all the eggs in one basket."

county farm bureau who is developing the project to its utmost.

Included in Mr. Brody's marketing activities are the separate incorporation of the original 23 marketing associations into farm bureau associations and the establishment of four local markets which dispose of St. Clair county farmers' fruit, milk, eggs and cream.

Ridding St. Clair county of tubercular cattle was another activity of this progressive county agent. Of more than 1,000 cows he tested in 1920, five to seven per cent were found to be diseased and were destroyed. St. Clair county farmers are now trying to get an expert tester from the state to test every cow in the county. The Port Huron city commission has recognized Mr. Brody's work for better milk by requiring all milk sold in Port Huron to be tested as to its safety.

Mr. Brody served the farmers well in supplying them with labor. He placed from 125 to 180 men annually and during the war was agricultural advisor to the county draft board.

Beginning with an appropriation of \$1,000 the St. Clair county supervisors have voiced their appreciation of Mr. Brody's work by each year increasing the appropriation until in 1920 it had reached \$5,000.

Mr. Brody is married and the father of six children. In the words of one of his associates, a former county agent and one who worked with Mr. Brody in the state farm bureau organization movement, Mr. Brody is "a quiet rather reserved man who wears well. He inspires confidence wherever he goes and the longer people work with him the better they like him."

Working in Beets Instead of Attending School

Survey Shows Children of Beet Laborers Spend Time in Beet Fields that Should be Spent in Study

THE CHILD is considered the "raison d'être" of the family, our social unit brought into existence and maintained chiefly for its protection and rearing. In order to insure for it the best of care and an opportunity for normal development, the family must have the element of stability and a certain amount of geographic fixity. We have been accustomed to think of the term "migratory labor" as applying only to the individual who, free from family ties and responsibilities, travels about from job to job as necessity or will prescribes. For it stands to reason that the family man, realizing that the welfare of his children demands a more or less fixed habitation is less apt to try his luck and stake the family bread and butter on a chance employment. Yet each year, the early spring season witnesses an exodus of families from the foreign quarters of industrial centers to rural districts, their destinations being the cranberry bogs, onion fields, sugar-beet fields and other sections where seasonal agricultural work is carried on. Here they remain working during the summer, sometimes returning to the cities in the winter. More frequently, however, they are lost to their original communities, and their children mysteriously drop out of the schools.

A study of migratory labor in the Michigan sugar-beet fields was made by the National Child Labor Committee with the aim of learning something of the conditions under which the families live and of the work they do, and primarily of determining the effect of their migration upon the school attendance and education of the children.

Five representative beet counties were visited: Saginaw, Bay, Tuscola, Huron and Shiawassee. One hundred and thirty-three beet workers' families were interviewed and the information obtained revealed the existence of extensive child labor, lack of educational provision, a shocking degree of insanitation in living quarters, and an exploitation of adult, and for the most part foreign labor.

Child Labor and Education

To promote the physical and mental development of the child, we forbid his employment in factories, shops and stores. On the other hand, we are prone to believe that the right kind of farm work is healthful and the best thing for children. But for a child to crawl along the ground, weeding beets in the hot sun for 14 hours a day—the average work day—is far from being the best thing. The law of compensation is bound to work in some way and the immediate result of this agricultural work is interference with school at-



The Whole Family Works

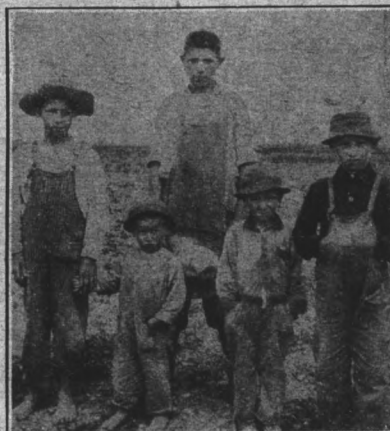
tendance. In the 133 families visited there were about 600 children. Families with ten and twelve children are frequently found while those with six and eight children are the general rule. Of course, it's the large beet family that does the most work.

In the 133 families interviewed there were 186 children under 6 years of age, their ages ranging from eight weeks up; 36 children from 6 to 8 years old, of whom approximately two-thirds had never attended school; and eleven over 16 years of age who had never been to school in America. These beet children belong almost entirely to foreign families who came to America to earn money. There is no

way of proving their age other than the statement of the parents, and consequently they have been able to elude the compulsory education laws of the states in which they live. Altogether about 15 per cent of the children of the "beet families" interviewed, had never attended school. Many of the children of the



"Hunkle" Beet Workers



They Are All in the Beets

6 to 8-year group did not attend school because they had to take care of their younger brothers and sisters. One 10-year-old lad had never attended school because he was a mental defective, and a Mexican child of 9 was practically blinded by cataracts; this youngster was found groping his way down the beet-rows, pulling out weeds and feeling for the beet plants—the glare of the sun made him lose all sense of light and dark.

Of the 340 children who were attending or had attended school, only four were graduates; just one had gone on to high school, and less than one per cent had reached the 8th grade. Their failure to graduate was a direct result of the migration of the family to the beet-fields in the early spring; naturally when they return to the city in the fall, the

child knowing that he will be "put back," refuses to return to school.

The school authorities fail to "pick up" the returning beet-workers because, as one truancy officer said, "Now you see 'em and now you do not." Even when the children do return to school on the completion of the beet work they are behind in their classes. On the two-years graduation basis, i. e., taking the first grade as normal for a child of 7 to 8 years, the second for a child 8 or 9, etc.—only 28 per cent of the beet children of compulsory school age attending school are in their normal grades; the remaining 72 per cent are retarded.

The school superintendent of Saginaw, a city serving as the winter home for many beet-weeders' families, said: "Saginaw is affected by the late entrance in the fall of a certain number of families who spend the season out in the beet fields. These families leave the city as early in the spring as the work calls them, usually the last of April or early May, depending upon the season. Two schools are affected by the attendance of the children of these migratory families. The territory adjoining these schools is alike in this respect—many small cheap dwellings are found therein. The number of children we have to provide for at the Potter school amounts to one roomfull—varying in different years from 28 to 42 pupils. We find the best way to care for them is to put them in an ungraded room; they rarely fit well into regular grades as they do not enter until late in October or early November, and their parents flit away with them in April or May.

Only 56 children left school less than a month from the time the investigation was made in the month of June, and of this number but 17 had actually completed the school term in the rural schools. Seventy-two children left school one month previous to the investigation and 21 left school two months before. Eighty-seven children left school three months before—in other words practically one-third of the children of beet-weeders lost three whole months of school in the spring term alone! Seventeen children, all under 14 years of age, had left school during the year, but more than three months before the investigation was begun.

By multiplying these attendance figures by the number of seasons the families have gone to "beets" we get a long-distance view of what we may expect from these children as future American citizens.

In sugar-factory towns, where many of the beet-workers seek factory employment after the beet season, the educational authorities have started "beeters' classes"—ungraded classes giving special (Continued on page 17)

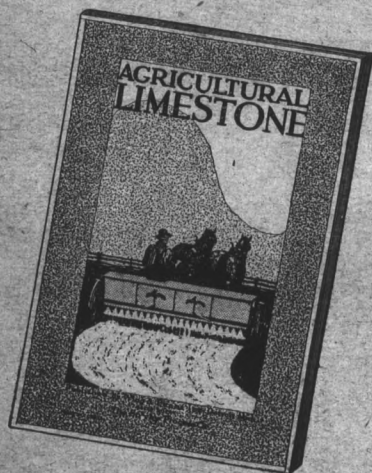


The sugar-beet industry requires labor for but five or six months in the year; families therefore, begin moving from the city in April, and stay in the country until after the harvest in October or November. The children lose approximately four months of schooling. As one weeder put it: "Poor man he make money, but make plenty children; plenty children good for sugar-beet business."





These illustrations drawn from actual photographs show the difference limestone makes in the growth of alfalfa. The large picture is of a field in which two tons of Solvay Pulverized Limestone to an acre have been used. The circular insert shows an unlimed strip in the same field.



This Book FREE

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Please send copy of AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE to

Limestone Establishes Alfalfa and Clover

Many Michigan farmers especially in sections long cultivated are having great difficulty in getting a good catch of clover or a paying yield of alfalfa. They are losing their seed and other crops are suffering because rotation is interfered with. And these are only two out of many crops that are seriously affected by the lack of limestone.

Lime is, of course, the cure for this condition. Researches by the Michigan Agricultural College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture prove that the need of lime is much greater than is generally supposed. Over 80% of Michigan farm land is "sour" and needs lime in greater or lesser quantities.

No farmer in Michigan should wait until an actual crop failure announces his farm's lack of lime. You should know the tests for "sour" land—should understand the benefits of limestone applied to sandy soil—to heavy clay soil. You should know whether your land needs lime, how to judge how much to the acre, and should know the probable dollars-and-cents value of limestone for each of the crops you raise on your farm.

You don't have to read a dozen or so technical books and pamphlets to get this information. The subject with especial reference to conditions in *Michigan today*, is thoroughly and interestingly treated in a book we have just published. We have gathered the facts from the most authoritative sources and have supplemented them by investigations as to the actual results obtained by Michigan farmers on all varieties of Michigan land.

The book is short and interesting, but it gives you in half an hour an accurate knowledge of this vital subject, which will put you in a position to obtain greater yield and greater profits from your farm for the rest of your life.

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How Jason Woodman Grows Good Seed Potatoes

"Potato King" Points out Some Common Secrets of Successful Spud Growing

THE BEST and most desirable seed potatoes are grown from parent stock as nearly as possible, disease free, treated with Corrosive Sublimate, planted late, in rich earth where potatoes have not been grown for at least six years prior to the time of planting; the crop properly sprayed and rogued and dug while the vines are still green. These essential features apply to the production of seed for both late and early planting, and to all varieties.

How do we secure disease-free parent stock? By hill selection and seed treatment. In Michigan, a hill to pass muster, must show no signs of Fusarium Wilt, Black Leg, Leaf Roll, Curly Dwarf, Spindly Sprout, Mosaic or other of the numerous potato ailments. Hills selected for seed should have either three or four main sprouts. The tops should be strong, vigorous, and of good, but not overgrown size.

The best time to make the selection is when some of the tops in the field are beginning to die. Select the hills that are still alive and vigorous. Do not choose hills containing too many tubers. In a year of normal rainfall in lower Michigan they should contain not less than six or more than ten potatoes of the shape and size desired.

Inasmuch as it is impossible to properly hill-select enough potatoes to plant a field of any size after the hill selection is made, two, three or four years of breeding is necessary before enough seed can be grown from the progeny of the original selection to plant a good-sized field. During these years of breeding, each year's seed should be hand-sorted just before planting and all irregular shaped and undesirable potatoes thrown out. The seed should always get its bath of corrosive sublimate, to eliminate possible black scurf and scab.

Each year's crop should be thoroughly rogued and all undesirable hills removed from the field. A selection of seed that is healthy in the beginning, in two or three years will begin to show some weak plants; and symptoms of disease will make their appearance. When, after the necessary number of years of patient effort, the breeder secures his 200 bushels, more or less, of seed that is practically disease-free and uniform in type, then he is ready to plant the fields from which he will raise a crop of seed potatoes.

Take Jason's Advice

THE ACCOMPANYING article is the substance of a speech which Jason Woodman of Paw Jaw, potato farmer, erstwhile county agent, and member of Board of Agriculture gave before the annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Ass'n at East Lansing. When Mr. Woodman talks about potatoes,—or anything else for that matter,—all who are in ear shot listen for he generally knows what he is talking about. Mr. Woodman has raised better than 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre on his farm in Kalamazoo county, which, considering the fact that the average for Michigan is well under 100 bushels, is a pretty fair yield. Michigan can grow more potatoes to the acre. She ought to beat any state in the union. She can increase her yield by the planting of better seed. And this article tells what constitutes good seed and how it can be secured. Every spud grower ought to read it.—Editor.

If the breeder really means business, he will not grow his crop of seed potatoes on a field where potatoes have been raised within at least six years; eight or ten years between crops is better. Some potato diseases stick in the soil for years and volunteer potatoes in Southern Michigan at least will show for two or three years after a crop is grown, thus prolonging the existence of active disease germs in the soil.

Late Planting

The best seed stock is grown in cool weather and dug before the tops are dead. Some of our potato diseases, notably fusarium, seem to get hold of the tuber about the time the tops dry up, and generally speaking, the plants grown from stock dug while the tops are still green are more vigorous than those grown from potatoes that have remained undug for days, perhaps weeks, after the tops have withered up.

The southern potato grower sends north for his seed because experience has taught him to plant stock that is somewhat immature and grown in a cooler climate than his own. The northern seed grower plants late so that his crop shall fully meet these requirements.

Seed to sell well must be smooth and symmetrical in form. Late planting is less liable to produce irregular shapes than early planting. In our neighborhood, potatoes planted

the first week in July last year produced stock as smooth as any buyer would ask for; while plantings of the same stock made two weeks earlier resulted in a crop containing a large percentage of "dumb-bells" and other irregular-shaped potatoes. The same thing happened in 1918 and to a less degree in 1916.

Grown in Rich Earth

Parsimonious feeding of a breed of animals or plants causes degeneration of the breed and increases susceptibility to disease. Mr. L. D. Sweet of Carbondale, Colorado, says he would not plant seed from a field that produced less than 300 bushels to the acre. He irrigates his crops and therefore can control his water supply. In Michigan, where we depend on rainfall, I should say that a field to produce the best seed, should be in a condition to grow the maximum yield for that locality.

Before I paid an extra price for any grower's seed, certified or otherwise, there are two things I should make it my business to know: first, what was the yield per acre; second, what was the rainfall during the growing period of the crop? I suggest to the seed grower that he have a rain gauge and keep a record of the rainfall. In a year of drouth he can show why he did not get the maximum yield one expects in a good year; but even in a dry year if the crop is grown from "good seed," "planted in rich earth," a fairly satisfactory yield can be secured.

In order to control late blight or early blight, if either should appear, and to drive the leaf hoppers over to your neighbor's field, it is necessary to spray. If you do not know how to make Bordeaux mixture and make it the right way, it is the business of your county agent to see that you are shown how. Build a potato spraying attachment for your sprayer after the plan shown in Special Bulletin No. 85 issued by our Agricultural college. There is only one best way to apply Bordeaux mixture to your potato crop, and that is to get it on both sides of the leaf and all parts of the plant; the spraying attachment referred to does the business.

Dug Before They are Ripe

If your seed stock is free from disease, planted late on disease-free soil, and properly sprayed, the tops will remain green till frost comes. Dig them before the stems are dead and dry. The potatoes (Continued on page 19)

Under What Conditions Will Dangerous Gas Accumulate in Silos?

DANGEROUS gas may accumulate in silos under certain conditions. This gas is carbon dioxide or "CO₂" as the chemists call it, the same gas which all animals give off from the lungs during breathing or respiration. CO₂ is heavier than air and for this reason may be found in a more or less dense layer just above the silage. It is colorless, however, so the thickness of this layer cannot be seen. The best way to detect its presence is by lowering a lighted lantern to the surface of the silage before anyone is allowed to go into the silo. If CO₂ is present the lantern will soon be extinguished. Just as the flame goes out when the oxygen of the air is replaced by this gas, the life of a person is snuffed out when he has to breathe air heavily charged with CO₂.

Carbon dioxide in the silo may come from two different sources, (1) from respiration or breathing processes of the dying plant cells, and (2) from the microbial fermentation of sugars and similar compounds of the silage. It has been determined, however, that the CO₂ which is occasionally responsible for sudden death in silos comes from the first mentioned source, that is, from the respiration of the dying plant cells, and not from microbial activities. This gas is given off in large quantities during the familiar "heating" of silage, and if the silo is air-tight along the sides (as

By ZAE NORTHRUP WYANT
Bacteriological Laboratory, M. A. C.

I READ an article in the Business Farmer some time ago telling how poisonous gas in a silo caused the death of two boys. I would like to know what causes this gas, why and under what conditions it will form. How can we prevent its formation?—P. L., Jackson County, Michigan.

it should be when filled), the CO₂ being heavier than air is retained and collects in and at the surface of the silage. In one silo in which several deaths occurred, 38 per cent of CO₂ was found in the air. Even in badly crowded, and ill-ventilated rooms the percent of CO₂ seldom reaches 1.5 per cent. It takes about 3 per cent to show an immediately perceptible effect on respiration, and as much as 5 per cent must be present before poisonous effects are produced (Parkes).

"The amount of carbon dioxide developed in a silo filled with immature corn may reach 75 per cent of the total gasses present" (Hayhurst and Scott) while ten per cent causes asphyxia which is usually sudden (Rambousek). The more mature the corn the less CO₂ is given off. The conditions favorable then, for a maximum evolution of carbon dioxide are an immature corn cut into

fine pieces and placed in the silo at intervals (Shaw), conditions which would be met in the daily filling with nightly interruptions.

To avoid danger from the collection of this gas in the silo, keep the doors immediately above the level of the silage open, or have unhinged doors which fall in as the silage settles below them. This enables the air to circulate and dilute the gasses present. If the silo has no roof, winds aid in removing the gasses by suction. The CO₂ may be driven out easily by using the leafy branch of a tree, bunch of hay, or by employing the blower used in filling the silo to promote diffusion, but in case of doubt the lighted lantern test should first be employed.

The material from which a silo is built will not influence the accumulation of CO₂. The ideal silo has air-tight walls. Carbon dioxide would not be apt to accumulate in dangerous proportions in a silo through whose walls air could pass readily. Thus it is seen that a silo poorly constructed of any material would be less dangerous from the standpoint of the accumulation of quantities of CO₂.

The formation of carbon dioxide cannot be prevented as it is one of the natural accompaniments of the typical silage fermentation. Its accumulation, however, must be controlled since danger attends its presence.

Making Easy Money Selling Enlarged Pictures

Former Enlarged Picture Faker Explains Methods He Employed to Victimize the Public

By HENRY E. SCHULTZ

THE AUTHOR advises us that this story is based upon information obtained from an interview with the "picture faker" and from personal observation of his methods of work. So we have decided to pass it along for our subscribers to read. We have received many complaints within the past few months regarding agents for picture enlarging companies and the methods employed in some of the cases were very similar to the ones used in this story. After you have read this we hope all will steer shy of any slick chap selling enlarged pictures. —Associate Editor.

"AND IF THE blamed hound didn't sell the same kind of a frame to Ted Johnson, my neighbor just over the ridge, for twelve dollars less than I paid him." He was angry. Very angry.

I was in a community where most of the people were acquaintances of mine, so of course I was an eager listener.

"Who was the man?" I asked.

"Here's 'is name on the receipt," he spluttered, as he handed it over to me. I took the little slip of paper and read, "Sam Lyons." I knew Sam. He had been in the enlarged picture business for many years.

So I asked, "Where is this man now, do you know?"

"He over in Perryville," volunteered the rural free delivery man, "I seen him there yesterday."

So I went to Perryville and looked up Sam.

"Sam," said I, "Why are you gouging the filthy lucre out of my friends in this civilized and thrifty neighborhood? Why don't you go to Mexico or some other place as hot or hotter, to ply your nefarious trade?"

"Can't answered Sam, "There's more money here than there is around Mexico, and besides I'm going to quit."

This was unbelievable. So I led him into a cool interior—an ice cream parlor—and asked him about his business.

"How do you do it, Sam? You are going to quit this business, so you may as well confess."

"Well," began Sam, "I had to make a living, and this is a lucrative business, so I entered it. Here is my plan of campaign. First I select a territory where things look promising—plenty of marriages, births and deaths help my business—then I always see to it that it is a prosperous community, and that the banker of that vicinity is not hostile to my business, for of course I am taking money out of the territory, and many bankers do not like this.

"After this comes the hardest work taking the orders. I have the 5 by 7 prints taken by our photographer some months before, and I show them to my prospects. I also carry one enlarged picture with me, telling my would be customers, that it is a reproduction of a photo of some well known farm or building, which they know of but probably have never seen. As an inducement I offer to enlarge several other photos free, if they will give me an order for an enlargement of a photo of their home.

"About fifty per cent of the people I visit will order, the amount of the orders varying from \$10.00 to \$30.00, to be paid upon delivery of the work, and I leave with a signed order in my pocket, which means a cash commission. This is the hardest part of my work," he laughed as he spoke, "but it is worth it," he concluded.

And I thought it must be true, for I had met Sam quite often in the past ten years. He always had been the same urbane, well dressed, prosperous looking man that he now was. His eight cylinder car was of the latest model. His suburban home was a dream. A modern structure set in an ancient garden, it was half hidden in the shade of the summer foliage. Graveled walks, bordered with a profusion of flowers, followed their meandering paths through a well kept lawn, only to come to an end at the gate in the wall that fended the place from the street. It was a beautiful scene and it was owned by Sam.

And his children are being educated in the best of schools. How had he been able to do all this? Years before Sam had been connected with one of the legitimate picture houses—for there are many firms that do an honest and square business, firms that would not have any but an honest representative work for them—but now Sam was in a different business. But here is his story:

"Yes Sir, there is money in this work, but I am quitting it today, so I am going to tell you a few things, that otherwise I would not. I want to advise everyone to beware of the 'Picture Faker.' I have played the game myself. This is my modus operandi.

"After the enlarged pictures are finished, I have them with a supply of frames shipped to the nearest railroad station in the territory I want to work. And then the fun commences. If I haven't too many pictures, I do the work alone. I put the enlargements in frames of various designs, and start out. Coming to a place where I have an order, I show the picture in its frame, and dwell upon the prettiness of the scene; how nice it is to have a painting of this kind to show to visitors, and, eventually to hand down to the next generation,

sort of an heirloom as it were. Well finally the lady or her husband will ask about the price, and I tell them in this way:

"Of course your order for the two pictures amounted to \$25.00, (or whatever the case may be) and I agreed to enlarge three photos for you free of any charges, but we have them already framed, so as to make shipping easier. These frames are finished in genuine gold leaf and will never tarnish. You can wipe them off with any piece of clean cloth at any time, even years from now, and they will be just as bright as new. These frames would cost you about \$35.00 in the large cities, but we are offering them to you for only \$27.50."

"Well sometimes I have to come down on my price. In a hurry I have dropped to as low as \$10.00."

Here I interrupted, "\$10.00?" I asked in surprise, "Why how much were they worth?"

He gazed pensively out of the window. "I have purchased 'Genuine Gold Leaf' frames for One Dollar and up," he finally remarked.

Noticing my astonished look, he smiled, "Yes there is money in that game," he continued. "I have come back to my headquarters in the evening with over \$500.00 in my wal-

let, the proceeds of the day's sales. But I have been in some mighty tight places, such as an incident which occurred several years ago.

"I had a large list of pictures and frames to deliver in a certain community in the middle west, too many to handle alone. For I always planned to have my work done in a week or ten days, for reasons you soon shall see. So I induced a friend of mine to assist me in the deliveries. Well, the first night we planned our routes so we could work our territory without interfering with each other, and everything was lovely for a week. Money was coming into our pockets in rolls. Two more days would finish our territory. Our routes were drawing to within one half mile of each other. On the first night of the second week, after getting back to our boarding house, we compared notes as usual, and found out that I had sold a frame to a farmer for \$27.00 while my friend had sold, to this farmer's brother, just over the ridge, barely a half mile away, the same kind of a frame for \$12.50 a difference of \$15.00. We both felt rather glad that we had only one more day left to finish our work.

"After eating our evening meal, I went to the telephone—one of those old systems, where anyone can listen

(Continued on page 15)

ALL AROUND THE FARM

Paints
and also
Disinfects
Dries White

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

Use It Instead of Whitewash or
Whitewash and Disinfectants

Your money back if you are not satisfied with the results Carbola gives. Thousands of dairy, breeding and poultry farms and many agricultural colleges and experiment stations use it regularly—re-order again and again. A trial will show you that it saves time, labor and money and gives better results.

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Carbola is a paint and disinfectant combined, in powder form. To mix it you put some in a pail and stir in water—that's all. Without waiting or straining you have, in less than five minutes, a snow-white, smooth-flowing paint you can apply with brush or a spray-pump to wood, brick, stone, plaster-board, cement, tar-paper and over whitewash. It will not blister, flake, or peel off nor clog the sprayer. It does not spoil by standing—can be kept in powder form or mixed and left ready to use when wanted. One gallon (a pound of powder) will cover 200 square feet. The disinfectant used in Carbola is twenty times stronger than pure carbolic acid, but is neither poisonous nor caustic—harmless to the smallest chick or to stock that licks a painted surface.

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Carbola is unexcelled for use on poultry, cattle, horses, hogs, dogs, etc. Separate the hair or feathers and apply the dry powder directly on the flesh. Sprinkle in the nests, in the straw on the floor, and in the dust bath and wallow. It costs only 10c a pound and means comfort and better health for your stock. Order it now so you will have it on hand when you need it.

Your hardware, seed, drug or paint dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct. Prompt shipment by parcel post or express.

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50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered.

Trial package and interesting booklet 30c post-paid. Also in barrels, about 300 lbs., at 9c a pound. Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States.

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299 Ely Ave., Dept. X Long Island City, N. Y.



STABLE



MILK HOUSE



CELLAR



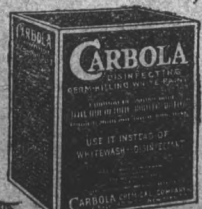
HEN HOUSE



PIG PEN



OUTBUILDINGS



HAY

Trade continues slow and markets weak. However, the amount of hay at terminals and moving forward, is small and there is a feeling that prices are nearing a normal level. Producers are very backward about parting with their hay at present prices and shippers are not endeavoring to buy, owing to the uncertainty of future values.

OUR FRONT COVER

What do you think of the front cover on this issue? It might be entitled "The Farm Woman's Dream" or "Released from Wash-Day Drudgery" might it not? Owing to the reasonably low cost of installing and operating electric systems many business farmers' wives are nowadays realizing their dreams of not only electric washing machines but lights and many other appliances.

It is through the courtesy of the Lalley Light Company that we were able to secure the picture on this week's cover.

PLAN NATIONAL GRAIN MARKETING ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 3)

ers' association to the grain grower have been explained. Its relation to the central sales association will be as follows: (1) It will sign a contract with the central sales association, agreeing to deliver all its surplus grain to that sales agency for sale for a period of five years. (2) It may ship its grain to the central sales association on consignment, in which case determination of time and place of sale will rest with the local elevator company or grain growers' association. The sales association will sell the grain to the best possible advantage, when received, and remit the proceeds, less selling costs, to the local elevator company or grain growers' association. (3) It may pool its grain with the grain of one or more other similar farmers' elevators or grain growers' associations. Such pools may cover any desired territory, time, and kind, variety, or grade of grain. All pools involving more than one locality will be under the direction and management of the central sales association and the time and place of sale will be determined by that association. Money for such advance payment on pooled grain as may be determined upon will be furnished by the sales association. When all the grain in any pool is sold, the balance due the local elevator company or grain growers' association will be paid to it, based on the average price received for that kind, variety and grade, and less necessary handling and selling costs.

The central sales association will be governed by a board of directors, the number of which has not yet been decided upon. These directors will hire a manager, department heads and other employees, and will direct the business policies of the association. Directors will be elected as follows: (1) Each local elevator, or grain growers' association will elect one delegate for each 100 members or major fraction thereof. These delegates will represent the membership at an annual meeting to be held in each congressional district. (2) The congressional district will elect one delegate to the annual national meeting. This delegate will cast one or more votes at the national meeting, depending either on the number of members represented or the amount of surplus grain produced or both. (3) The national meeting will elect the board of directors of the national sales association.

The sales association will be a non-profit, non-capital stock organization. All money received from the sale of grain will be returned to the growers through the local elevator company or grain growers' association, less the cost of operation.

The sales association will have the following departments, and others if the directors so decide: (1) Research and statistics. It will be the purpose of this department to collect in the most complete and thorough manner possible, information about all world conditions affecting the supply of grain and the demand for it. (2) Organization. (3) Publicity. The sales association will have authority to establish branch offices, to

organize such subsidiary corporations as its directors may deem necessary, and control such subsidiaries through the ownership or control of the voting stock or otherwise. The most essential of these subsidiary corporations are as follows: (1) Warehousing corporations. To own or lease terminal and other elevators and the necessary equipment. (2) Export corporations. To handle grain for export. (3) Finance corporations. This corporation will not do a general banking business. Its principal function will be to accept warehouse receipts, issue debentures against them, and so provide funds to assist in financing the whole grain marketing system. (4) Selling companies. To acquire seats on grain exchanges, and to dispose of grain thereon in the usual way. Legislation to open these exchanges to farmers' companies is now being pushed in several states, with the backing of the Committee of 17.

Practically every feature in the proposed plan has stood the test of experience in one or more successful farmers' marketing organization. The committee realizes keenly that there are many problems in grain marketing that are not found in the mar-

keting of other commodities. It realizes just as keenly the value of previous cooperative experience. It has made a thorough study of all past cooperative marketing experience, and has crystallized that study into a plan which it believes will prove more efficient than would any plan transplanted bodily from some other section or industry to the grain belt of the United States.

Some of the special advantages of this plan are as follows: (1) It does not scrap the existing system of farmers' cooperative elevators but makes them an integral part of the grain marketing plan. (2) It will not be necessary to secure contracts covering a large percentage of the grain of the United States before the sales association can begin to operate. (3) Grain can be handled at first with almost no change in present methods. While the greatest results will not come until later, when a large portion of the grain is controlled by the national sales agency, the immediate benefits will be great. Farmers will be on the inside of the grain marketing system, instead of outside. They will be able to make their influence felt at once in minimizing and finally eliminating the unfair practices which

work so greatly to their disadvantage. By directing grain movement over the shortest and cheapest routes a tremendous saving in freight and other handling charges can be made. (4) A way is provided for the development of grain pooling as rapidly as this is found to be desirable, without staking the success of the movement on a rigid pooling plan without other alternatives. (5) Financial difficulties are guarded against by the provisions for a strongly financed, farmer-owned finance corporation. (6) The success of the plan is not dependent on special or class legislation.

The Committee of 17 has appointed a sub-committee of seven to perfect organization plans to put the new grain marketing system into operation. A meeting of delegates from farmers' organizations in the grain belt will be called at an early date to approve the plan. In the meantime contracts and by-laws are being drawn, and will be submitted to some of the leading lawyers of the United States for approval as to legality before submitting them to the full Committee of 17 for final approval.

The Committee hopes to be able to handle a portion of the 1921 crop through the new marketing system.

Harvester Company Brands Story False

DURING the past month, reports have come to us that at farmers' meetings charges have been made, sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly, that this Company has adopted a policy of refusing to supply repair parts for old machines in order to compel the purchase of new ones. This statement is absolutely false. Such a policy has never been considered by this Company nor suggested to it.

Ordinarily we ignore such reports, because we have learned that any large company, no matter how fair and high principled, is subject at all times to unjust criticism. The facts are this Company has always recognized the importance of repair service and has used every effort to make IHC service the best. We believe we can truthfully say that the repair service furnished wherever this Company's goods are sold is equal if not superior to that furnished on any manufactured line.

We call attention to the fact that machinery "Fix-up Weeks," instead of being something new and originated by the farmers in 1921, as some seem to think, were really an outgrowth of the movement started by manufacturers and dealers' associations in connection with the Council of National Defense as a war conservation measure. Perhaps no other agency has done so much to promote "National Repair Weeks" as this Company.

The farmer needs machines which will be efficient and economical. If his old machines can be repaired so as to render efficient and economical service, he would be foolish to purchase new ones. Whether the farmer utilizes and repairs his old machines or buys new ones is a question for him to determine. But in making his decision, we give to every farmer who owns any IHC machines the assurance that a full stock of repair parts will always be provided by this Company.

Today, our repair stocks on the territory available for the farmers are 21 per cent greater than ever before at this time of the year. An average of a quarter million pounds of repairs are shipped from IHC factories for every working day in the year. Thirty million dollars' worth of repair parts are now ready, as insurance for the farmer when he needs this service.

In every International Harvester Works manufacturing orders call for repair parts first and even when furnishing them has meant cutting down production of new machines for which we had orders, repairs have always had preference.

At every one of our 91 branch houses trained men are on duty to see that all orders are filled and shipped promptly. Thousands of dealers scattered everywhere with an assortment of repairs in stock are always ready and willing to render every assistance.

This service which this Company has rendered through the years to those who have purchased its machines has been a matter of great pride to the Company, and is the foundation of the cordial good-will existing between it and its customers.

We feel it is due the Company and those who have purchased its machines that we give the widest publicity to the fact that this service of repairs will be maintained and improved, and that any charges to the contrary are untrue.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO

OF AMERICA
(INCORPORATED)

U S A

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



Take Aspirin only as told in each package of genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions. Take no chances with substitutes. If you see the Bayer Cross on tablets, you can take them without fear for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost five cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.

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8 to 12 Tons of Hay Per Acre
Finest hay and pasture grass.
Defies drought—resists cold—
always yields abundantly. Easy
and inexpensive to sow. Pro-
duces three crops a season. An an-
nual—never a pest. Used exten-
sively by all leading farmers and
stockmen, giving wonderful re-
sults everywhere.

Don't Let Feed Problems Worry You
—a few acres will do. Broadcast 10 to 20
pounds Northern Sudan per acre—drill 3
to 6 pounds. Big hay crop within 6 to 8
weeks from sowing. Get label's Big Seed
Catalog, and samples FREE. Write today.
S. M. ISBELL & CO., Jackson, Mich. **7c** per
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MADE FOR YOU IN
KALAMAZOO

WE MAKE EVERY MACHINE
REQUIRED FOR TURNING
TIMBER INTO LUMBER
AND ITS VARIOUS PRODUCTS
HILL-CURTIS CO.
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ATTENTION BEE MEN
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.
More bees means more honey and more honey
means more money. Your money back if not
satisfied after you have tested it. It will take
about 5 months of your time to put them in shape
for the test. For your One Dollar you will get
full particulars how to handle them. Address:
WARREN WING, Winn, Mich., Isabella Co.

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MAILING DEPARTMENT
The Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.



Farmers Service Bureau



(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if requested.)

PICKLED BEEF

Will you please publish in your paper
a recipe for pickling beef so it will keep
through the warm weather?—I. L. En-
gadine, Michigan.

Beef, which is to be corned or pick-
led should be taken care of as soon
as possible after the carcass has
thoroughly cooled out. It should
not be allowed to freeze or start to
mold. Before being placed in the
pickle, the meat should be cut into
such sized pieces that it will pack
well in the bottom of the barrel or
crock and be packed in layers not
more than four to five inches thick,
care being taken to remove all bone
and all pieces that are bloody. After
the meat has been cut into the desir-
ed sized pieces, it should be weighed
and in pickling about 8 pounds of
salt used for each hundred pounds
of meat. Each piece of meat should
be rubbed thoroughly with the salt,
a layer of salt sprinkled on the bot-
tom of the crock, a layer of meat
then packed in, sprinkled with salt
and another layer of meat until it is
all packed. The meat should be al-
lowed to stand for 12 to 24 hours
and then the following brine made
for each 100 pounds; 3 pounds of
granulated sugar, 2 ounces of baking
soda and 2 ounces of saltpeter dis-
solved in one gallon of warm water
and add sufficient water to cover the
meat completely after it is weighted
down. If any part of the meat is out
of the brine it will spoil. With any
kind of pickled meat, it is necessary
to watch the brine very closely to see
that it does not ferment or become
ropy. This is especially true during
warm weather. If at any time the
brine becomes ropy or discolored, the
meat should be removed and the re-
ceptacle cleaned out and new brine
added. Where it is desired to keep
pickled beef throughout the summer,
it must be stored in a cool, well-venti-
lated place and it is well to elimi-
nate the sugar in making the brine
as a brine in which sugar is used is
far more apt to ferment and spoil.—
Geo. A. Brown, Professor of Animal
Husbandry, M. A. C.

MUST PAY RENT

We rented a house to a party. After
a while another family moved in, then
the others moved out and since the first
parties have gone we have been unable
to get any rent. They say they won't
pay or move for the house leaks. I told
them to get a better house but they re-
fuse to move or pay their rent. They
are back two months rent which means
\$34. I am looking for my rent money
to pay our expenses. Can you tell me
what has to be done or can they stay
on without paying rent?—E. A. F.,
Hillsdale, Michigan.

The tenant must pay rent or be li-
able to be removed and sued for the
rent past due. Consult a local at-
torney and he will tell you how to
collect your past due rent and also
how to put the tenant out for non-
payment of rent.—E. Brown, legal
editor.

EXPRESS CO. TAKES FOURTEEN MONTHS TO SETTLE

Sept. 22, 1919, I shipped 30 dozen cas-
es of eggs to the American Butter &
Cheese Co., of Detroit. They claim they
never received them. Therefore, I put
in a claim for \$15.27 on Oct. 17th to the
American Express Co., that being the
amount I received for the previous case.
I also wrote to the claim department in
Detroit but they do not answer. Will
you help me to collect this?—Mrs. J. B.
K., Lupton, Mich.

The above complaint was referred
to us on March 29th of last
year. The history of our efforts set
down in chronological order, to col-
lect this sum for our subscriber,
would form most interesting reading,
and might reveal one of the reasons
why the express business is rapidly
being superseded by the parcel post.
What express companies hope to gain
by their intentional delays in adjust-
ing claims, we do not know, but we
do know that such a policy has been
losing them friends and patrons by
the thousands. The above claim was
presented by us to the claim depart-
ment at Detroit on March 31st. It was
two weeks before we got a reply
which was to the effect that they had
no record of ever receiving the claim

referred to by Mrs. K. A second let-
ter written April 16th advised us to
take the matter up with the local
agent at Lupton. I will not tire my
readers by going into the endless de-
tails of the subsequent correspond-
ence. Suffice to say that it entailed
an exchange of seventeen different
letters between this office, our sub-
scriber and the express company. Let-
ters were written by us under
dates of May 11, June 9, July 6, July
23, Aug. 10, Oct. 5, Nov. 16 and Dec.
14, and finally under date of Dec. 17.
One year and three months after the
original complaint was filed, the ex-
press company advised that the claim
had been paid.—Editor.

SECRETARY OF DETROIT PACK- ING COMPANY

I noticed in the Michigan Business
Farmer the advertisement of the Detroit
Packing Company. I have had consid-
erable experience in packing plants, cool-
ers, etc. I have been on the road for
Swift & Co., working out of the Chicago
office repairing and constructing pack-
ing houses for them for the past four
years. I am now on a short lay-off
and think I might like to get in on the
job. Will you kindly refer me to the
head of this company as I do not know
whom to write to?—C. D. R., Crystal,
Michigan.

The man you wish to get in touch
with is Mr. Frank L. Garrison, who
is secretary of the company. Ad-
dress him at Springwells Avenue and
Michigan Central R. R., Detroit,
Michigan.—Associate Editor.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE

I wish to have a better understanding
why a chattel mortgage paper when
satisfactorily paid is not returned, ex-
cept copy of the above papers and notes.
Is that discharge correct?—V. M., St.
Charles, Mich.

The law provides that the origin-
al chattel mortgage, or a copy, is to
be filed with the town clerk. There
is no reason why the original mort-
gage should not be returned when
discharged; but it is possible, and I
might say probable, that the town
clerk has only a copy on file with
him and he can deliver only the copy
he has on file and the original would
be obtained from the one who holds
upon its payment.—W. E. Brown, le-
gal editor.

DESERTION

Please print the law regarding a man
who left his wife and went to another
state, where he lived with and supported
another woman. What action could his
abandoned wife take to get pay from
the other woman and her husband?—
A. T. B., Breckenridge, Michigan.

Sec. 7789 of the C. L., 1915, pro-
vides: "Any person who deserts and
abandons his wife or deserts and
abandons his minor children under
fifteen years of age and without pro-
viding necessary and proper shelter,
food, care and clothing for them,
shall upon conviction be deemed
guilty of a felony and punished by
imprisonment in the state prison for
not more than three years nor less
than one year, etc." If the facts and
circumstances will warrant a con-
viction under this statute, complaint
should be made to the prosecuting at-
torney of your county, and, if he so
advises, cause warrant to be issued
for his arrest. The sheriff may ar-
rest him wherever found and the
governor will issue a requisition for
him to be turned over to the sheriff
of your county. If the other woman
has violated any law you may make
complaint against her for that viola-
tion either in this state or where
found and cause her to be punished
for her violation of the law. If she
has means and a judgment against
her could be collected she may be
sued for alienating the affections of
the husband; if she caused the alien-
ation of affections.—W. E. Brown, le-
gal editor.

ELECTION LAWS

Could you tell me where I could get
a book containing the election laws of
Michigan and also one that explains the
duties of each township officer?—W. E.
T., Waukegan, Michigan.

You can secure copies of both
books you mention by addressing the
Secretary of State, Lansing, Michi-
gan.—Associate Editor.

SEED DEPARTMENT OF STATE FARM BUREAU

Would you please print the address of
the Seed department of the Michigan
State Farm Bureau?—C. J., Pinconning,
Michigan.

The Seed Department is located at
the Farm Bureau's headquarters at
221-227 North Cedar Street, Lan-
sing, Michigan.—Associate Editor.

EXPORT OIL AND PIPE LINE CO.

My father has in his possession one
hundred shares of stock in the Export
Oil and Pipe Line Company of Beaumont,
Texas, which was purchased in 1902 at
\$1 per share. Could you find out if
these shares are of any value?—A. Read-
er, South Boardman, Michigan.

The two largest banking houses in
Beaumont, with whom we immedi-
ately got in touch with, advise they do
not know of any concern in that ter-
ritory operating under this name. It
is in their belief, according to their
letters, that this is one of the con-
cerns organized in that town during
the boom years of 1901 and 1902
which have long since gone out of
existence.

In other words, this company was
undoubtedly like many other so-call-
ed oil companies where you get in
on the ground floor, and the only
"operating" carried on was that of
removing money from unsuspecting
victims. It is best to make a thor-
ough investigation of any concern
before signing on the dotted line and
turning over your hard earned mon-
ey.—Associate Editor.

SWEET CLOVER AS SILAGE

Can buckwheat be sown with sweet
clover, and also can sweet clover be
used to fill a silo for summer use?—
J. K. N., Pinckney, Michigan.

In the northwestern part of the
lower peninsula buckwheat is fre-
quently used as a nurse or compan-
ion crop for alfalfa or sweet clover,
with comparatively good results. This
is not to be advised as a general prac-
tice over the state.

Sweet clover usually gives best re-
sults when seeded in the early spring
consequently either oats or barley are
to be preferred to buckwheat.

Sweet clover has been used to fill
the silo and in some cases has given
very favorable results. It is con-
siderably more difficult, however, to
make ensilage out of a leguminous
crop than out of a crop such as corn.
—C. R. Megee, Asst Prof. of Farm
Crops, M. A. C.

CIDER WITH A KICK

A man had a barrel of hard cider and
a young man 21 years of age stole a
gallon of it. The sheriff got the jug
and had the cider analyzed and found
it intoxicating. He is now under ball
for trial in circuit court. Is it lawful to
keep hard cider? And what penalty
will the man get for bringing it to the
village?—J. P., Osceola county.

The owner of apples may have the
same manufactured into cider and
take the cider to his residence where
he may allow it to become vinegar
without violating the federal law.
The department distinguishes be-
tween the commercial use and the
home use of cider as you will also
note and does not permit the sale or
use of cider in a commercial sense
unless the same is absolutely sweet
containing less than one half of one
per cent of alcohol by volume, and,
either for immediate consumption on
the premises whether manufactured
or treated with a proper preservative
or put up in sterile sealed containers
so that at all times the alcoholic con-
tents will not exceed the legal limit.

Those who wish to engage in the
manufacture and sale of cider, cider
stock and vinegar for commercial
purposes may obtain a permit from
this department by making applica-
tion and filing a bond in the sum of
\$2,000.—A. C. Graham, Federal Pro-
hibition Director of Michigan.

PENCIL DRAWN CHECKS LEGAL

Is it lawful for a bank to draw notes
or checks with a common lead pencil
(not indelible)? Would it be a legal
note or check?—O. W. S., Barryton,
Michigan.

Notes or checks are legal if drawn
in pencil.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing

DAVID H. BUTLER

MR. BUTLER is a real honest to God farmer who represents Lapeer County in the Michigan legislature. He owns and operates a 160 acre farm in Deerfield township in that county where he may be seen any day with his overalls on digging into the work with that vim and energy which account in a large measure for his marked success as a farmer. Mr. Butler is not a politician nor an office seeker. He was dragged into the race for representative to oppose the "Gentleman with the ivory dome" who has three times represented Lapeer in the legislature and who made the mistake of assuming to pass on what amendments to the constitution could safely be submitted to the people and what could not. In the primary Mr. Butler attacked him on his record on the warehouse amendment and defeated him decisively. Mr. Butler gives promise of making a very useful member and the public is to be congratulated on the fact that his advent in the legislature marks the passing of another figure in the "public be damned" group who have been altogether too numerous.

BY SENATOR HERBERT F. BAKER



DAVID H. BUTLER

CHAS. EVANS

WHEN representative Chas. Evans of Lenawee county was a candidate for reelection to the House last summer, he "promised" his constituents that when the legislature met, if he was there, he would try to repeal the primary law, and it appears that he was elected in spite of that "promise." Now Mr. Evans is preparing to make good on it. He is drafting a bill to pull this thorn out of the side of the has-been, the is, and the is-to-be political boss whose manifest love for the primary is comparable to the esteem with which his satanic majesty is said to regard the holy creator.

Quoting Mr. Evans one of the state dailies says:

"How the new device has worked is a matter of common knowledge. It works well in a small political unit; the smaller the unit, the better it works. It is pretty satisfactory in choosing county candidates. It is less so when the unit is a congressional district. For the state at large it is a failure. When the idea is carried still farther, in the presidential preference primary, the result it not only a failure but a farce."

To be sure we know how it has worked. We know it has worked as well in congressional districts, in gubernatorial and senatorial contests as it has in the selection of

county officers. All our present congressmen were selected through the primary. To which of them does Mr. Evans object? Yet we all know there are several of them who would not have had a look in under the convention system.

Five of our governors have been nominated by primary. Do they not compare favorably with the five who preceded them and who were chosen by boss ridden conventions? Senator Townsend was selected at a primary. Has our friend any fault to find with that selection and does he think it could have been made at that time in a convention? Was not the betting right up to the primary running two to one against him?

As to the presidential primary it gave notice to the other states whom the people of Michigan favored, without the assistance of any self appointed interpreters of the public will, and all that law needs is amendment so as to insure a delegation in sympathy with the candidate who is the choice of our people. The ills of democracy are to be cured not by reaction, but rather by more democracy. We hope Mr. Evans will make good on his promise to try and repeal the primary law, but we also hope he will show his sincerity of purpose as an interpreter of the public will by attaching a referendum thereto. Then if the people want the convention and their bosses to come back they will say so.

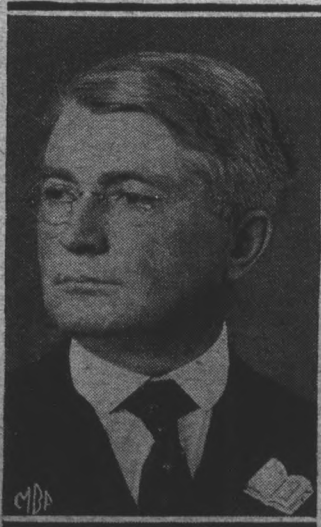
POLICE

A VERY successful propaganda campaign in favor of the state police is evidently in progress throughout the state at the present time, as a considerable number of petitions from puzzled women clubs and letters from addled preachers demanding retention of that body are being received. If our friends should awaken to the fact that their pious faces were being used as a smoke screen behind which the Michigan Manufacturers' Association was planning to permanently ingraft onto our state government, this Cossack organization involving an annual expense headed toward a million dollars and that its chief purpose was not to guard grave goods and to grab bootleggers but to fight the working man (and the farmer too, if he should get away from his hard picked leadership, and begin to get gay) we wonder if they would not lay off on this cat's paw stunt in which they are functioning so effectively at present.

Uncle Sam's Hired Men Who Serve Farmers

Dr. Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Office of Farm Management,
U. S. Department of Agriculture

AFTER completing the educational work offered in the country schools Dr. Taylor went to the Drake University without ever having seen the inside of a high school. He completed his work at this school in 1894, and was graduated from Ames, in 1896. He then went after farm economics in dead earnest, entering the University of Wisconsin, where he was given his degree of Ph. D. in 1902. Beginning in 1912 he ran a farm for 8 years; not from a desk but actually assisting with the work himself. He knows what it is to have blisters on his hands caused by the pitchfork. Dr. Taylor spent several years in

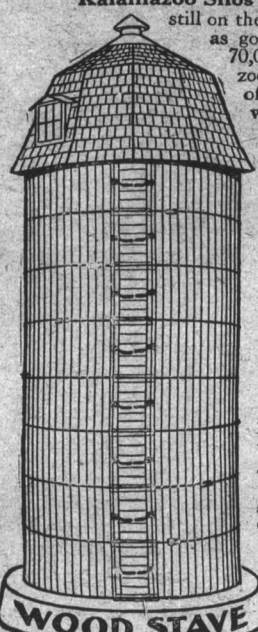
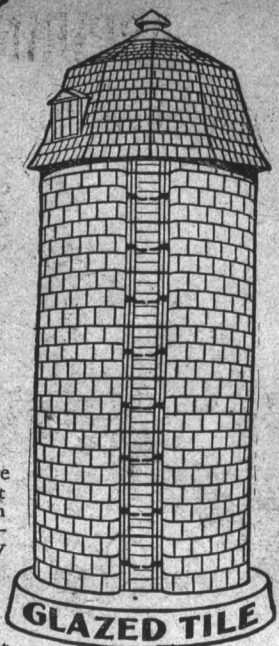


DR. HENRY C. TAYLOR

Germany studying at Halle and Berlin. He taught farm economics in the College of Agriculture at Madison, Wisconsin for some time and in 1919 he went to Washington as Chief of the Office of Farm Management.

The office of Farm Management is able to tell just how a farmer may combine the different farm enterprises in such a manner as to provide profitable employment for men, horses and equipment each season of the year; the best way to finance his business; how to rent or buy land; and how to hire labor. Owing to his wide experience along these lines Dr. Taylor has amply filled his present position.

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The Cry is for Cheaper Freight Rates

C. J. BRAND, former chief U. S. Bureau of Markets, told the farmers at East Lansing the other day that it cost as much to ship California oranges to eastern consuming points as it cost the grower to raise them. He said that the very existence of certain branches of farming depended upon an immediate reduction of freight rates.

A few months ago long distance shippers of western live stock petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction in freight rates, saying that the existing rates were absolutely prohibitive, and that they would be ruined if compelled to continue paying them.

Two weeks ago the owners of the iron mines announced that at the present price of iron, they could no longer afford to pay the new freight rates on iron ore, and unless some cut was made they would have to close their mines.

Here are three out of a vast number of specific petitions that have been addressed in late months to the Interstate Commerce Commission pleading for special privileges in the matter of lower freight rates.

They indicate merely that every class of people has the temerity to come out in the higher freight rates, and while no class of people has the temerity to come out in the open and challenge the fairness of existing rates, each is using its influence to reductions at the expense of some other class.

A farmers' organization with headquarters at Washington says that during the first six months after the roads were returned under the Cummins-Esch law, they ran behind 656 million dollars or within 245 million of the total deficit incurred during twenty-six months of government operation under war time conditions. This organization also says that the cost of operating the roads under the Cummins-Esch law which guarantees a profit on gross operating expense, will be seven billion dollars a year for two years at least, which is about half of the total price the farmers will receive this year from their crops.

It is axiomatic that the farmer is the nation's biggest freight-payer. He pays the freight both ways. Increased rates are a pop-gun blow to the average merchant and manufacturer, but they hit the farmer with the force of a double-barreled shot gun. And in the hands of the Cummins-Esch law, which a lot of misguided farm leaders and farmers themselves fell for, this shot gun is working with deadly effect. The farmer suffers because he was credulous enough to believe that government operation was a farce and failure and a step toward socialism. He willingly became the cats-paw for the railroad magnates but now finds that pulling their chestnuts out of the fire is a mighty painful operation.

Common sense may yet open our eyes to the unwisdom and irony of guaranteeing the railroads a six per cent income on watered stock when farmers and everyone else are confronted with enormous losses. Common sense may yet force us to demand the repeal of the Cummins-Esch law and the operation of the railroads once more under unified government control, "for service instead of profit."

Swappin' Presidents

BEFORE THE next issue comes to your hand it will be President Warren Harding and plain Mr. Woodrow Wilson. In monarchies it was the century-old custom to shout, "the king is dead—long live the king!" before his former majesty's body was cold. In this country it is rather the custom to begin blaming conditions on the president, whom ever he may be, on March fifth, and thereafter until his term of office expires. Also on the morning of the fifth and thereafter we readjust our glasses and look at the ex-president with a rather friendly and more sympathetic interest in what he has accomplished.

Perhaps in this year 1921, which marks the ascendancy of our 29th president of these United States of America we will look with even more critical eyes on the actions of President Harding and with more sympathetic eye on the past record of Mr. Wilson, because as has been repeated so many times of late, no president, save Lincoln, ever felt the lash of adverse criticism and unpopularity as has Wilson during his last year and a half of the eight tremendously trying years he has served as his country's executive.

President Harding takes up the reins of government at a time when vital problems, many of his own party's making, confront us not only in our relations with practically every civilized nation in the world, but in our own internal affairs. His difficulty in securing a cabinet satisfactory to the various factions of his party let alone to the press, the people and incidentally himself, is a mere incident in the multitudinous problems he must unravel and decide. Placed in office by the greatest popular vote ever given this nation's executive, his responsibility is only magnified and our earnest prayers mingle with a hundred million of true Americans who hope he can fulfill the obligation.

Woodrow Wilson leaves the white house a broken man. Broken in body, but one would do him gross injustice to say broken in spirit, for, whether he was right or wrong in what he believed was right, he has never for one moment lost faith in it nor in himself. Passing years and historians yet unborn will record the deeds of our generation and place the true valuation upon each—as one must see a master's painting from a distance to judge of its worth, for at arm's length the eye sees only ugly daubs of paint on oft-cracked canvas. So we must leave the measure of Woodrow Wilson's eight years of service to the crucible of time.

President Harding has the faith of America and the hope of the world in his hands; God grant him the strength, the courage and the guidance to measure up to these responsibilities.

"The king is dead—long live the king!"

The Price of Independence

NEWSPAPERS could not survive without advertising patronage. The revenue from advertising is frequently from five to ten times the amount of revenue from subscriptions. Deprive a newspaper of its advertising and it would be forced to increase its subscription rate to a figure which only a few people could afford to pay. There is nothing objectionable about this situation so long as the advertiser does not try to dictate the editorial policies of the newspaper which he patronizes. But the instant he does that, the freedom of the press is threatened, and subsidization is under way.

Not long ago the Canadian Grain Growers' Guide began an active agitation in favor of free trade with the United States. This was diametrically opposed to the policies of the Canadian Manufacturers' Ass'n which had

created a slush fund and hired a legislative agent to lobby against free trade. No sooner had the Association learned of the attitude of the Guide than it sent out letters to all its members who were advertising in the Guide asking them to discontinue their advertising. Many of them complied with the request with the result that in a single month's time the Canadian farm paper was confronted with an enormous loss of revenue. But the courageous Guide never wavered in its attitude. It not only hammered out its convictions harder than ever but exposed the efforts of the Association to subsidize the press, thereby strengthening its position all along the line, and convincing many of the manufacturers that their boycott was a boomerang which hurt them more than it did the Guide.

The Business Farmer estimates conservatively that it has lost fifty thousand dollars in advertising patronage the last three years for having opinions. Farm papers that have no opinions, or having them, dare not express them, have profited to the extent of millions of dollars by keeping a discreet silence on great national issues in which farmers' interests were involved.

These practices will cease only when the readers of newspapers themselves scan the advertising columns of the press, learn to distinguish between policy advertising and commodity advertising, and refuse to support newspapers which sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage.

The National Tractor Show

AT COLUMBUS last week they told us that there were "quite a number" of Michigan farmers at the National Tractor Show. We of course corrected them and assured them that every man who was there from Michigan was a business farmer and we meant it!

Of course most of you who own tractors or hope to own one did not get to Columbus. It is just a little too expensive a trip for the average man to make unless he has some axe to grind other than simply learning more about the iron horses. This is unfortunate because we know that even with deflated crop prices as they are today, there are still thousands of our business farmers in Michigan who are looking forward to the day when they can have a tractor not only for plowing, but for hauling and belt work on their farms.

One thing was quickly demonstrated to the visitor at Columbus this year. The day of experiments and freaks in the tractor manufacturing business is passed. Most of the models shown were built on the two or three conservative plans of construction which have been proven adapted to the various soil and traction requirements of different sections. Like the automobile and truck, the tractor is finally getting on a safe and sane basis where the business farmer can afford to purchase one and know that the particular model which he buys, will be manufactured for years to come, on practically the same lines and there are so many of the old line manufacturers now making tractors that it is no longer necessary to gamble with the product of some new or fly-by-night stock company.

We predict a satisfactory selling year to every tractor manufacturer who has taken the loss of his war-time bought steel and labor, and has or will bring his prices down to the level which the farmer has been forced to accept for his crops. The business farmers of Michigan need tractors as they need many other farm necessities and they will start buying just as soon as they can be shown that the manufacturer has taken his loss, is down where they are and means to give service and satisfaction as in the old days before the war god Mars tore all good things asunder.

What has Henry Ford got against the small town that he would take the big industries of the cities and plank them down in the little hamlets to rob them of their peace and contentment? The rural communities will degenerate fast enough without forcing the selfish influences of industrial strife upon them.



What the Neighbors Say



CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

I AM IN a position to have access to the leading farm papers, but I may say without any hint of flattery, that because of your able editorials and your fearless stand on public questions in my opinion, the M. B. F. beats them all.

When I read your editorial in the last issue in regard to capital punishment I felt like saying "Amen" and have decided to try to "hold up your hands" as it were, and to do my bit (even though it may be a small one) to try to prevent that blot of capital punishment being put on the fair name of the state of Michigan.

I am unalterably opposed to capital punishment for it is contrary to scripture. My Bible says: "Thou shalt not kill. Vengeance is mine. I will repay," saith the Lord.

This means the state of Michigan as well as it does individuals.

Two wrongs never made one right. The execution of the murderer will not restore life to his victim.

We may take life but we cannot give it. God does that. We may transmit the life principle, but it is God that gives life to the germ. Paul may plant and Apollos may water, but God giveth the increase. Man was created by God in his own image and no matter how sunken in sin, he still retains a spark of Divinity. No matter how depraved a man or woman may be no matter how old or how young he or she may be; they were once upon a time some mother's boy or some mother's girl. Some mother's hand has rocked them to sleep. Some mother is watching over them and praying for them on earth or in Paradise. But you may ask, "what is to be done in the face of this wholesale murder and robbery that is going on at the present time?" In reply I would suggest establishing the whipping post. Use the "cat o' nine tails." The Bible says to use forty stripes.

Establish a pardon board. Make the laws such that a life sentence will be a life sentence and make it impossible for some fool (or misguided) governor to have a pardoning bee. Have a law forbidding the sale of firearms to Tom, Dick and Harry. Restrict the sale to those who handle large sums of money or whose duty it is to enforce the law.

Legislators, do you want capital punishment for your boy or your girl? But for the grace of God it might apply to your boy or mine.

If you do not want the death penalty for your boy should he go wrong, then in the name of justice, in the name of humanity, in the name of God do not establish it for some mother's boy—for some father's boy.—C. C., Branch county.

First, let me thank you for the very great compliment you have paid the M. B. F. Second, let me endorse all you have said upon the subject of capital punishment. If we could but communicate the views of all our subscribers on this issue to the legislature, I am very sure they would have a large effect in bringing about the defeat of the bill.—Editor.

MR. BINGHAM EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS

TO THE PUBLIC: So that the thousands of farmers in the state who have helped me build up the Michigan State Farm Bureau may know why I am no longer at work for them this statement is written.

For two years, at first with very few supporters, later with many, I have tried to build an organization of the farmers of the state that would be the representative and respected spokesman of all and also would be in position to simplify their buying and selling problems.

The job has been done. The Michigan State Farm Bureau has grown from nothing into the greatest and sanest farmers co-operative organization in the country. It has 97,000 members and can do a business of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

But nothing of this sort can develop without breeding enemies. Other organization leaders saw fading prestige for themselves and their

organizations, some business competitors visioned embarrassment. Active opposition from these sources was to be expected.

In the face of these facts, instead of keeping the organization steadfast along the successful lines which have been followed the past two years, a few members of the executive committee, influenced by outside interests, have put in operation a policy that means absolutely a disintegration of the organization, the scattering of its great strength among several organizations, and a direct breach of contract with the thousands of farmers who have signed up ten dollar membership checks.

The new policy is absolutely contrary to that which brought to the organization the support of the majority of the farmers of the state.

Under these conditions it is apparent that I could not stay in the organization as executive secretary, nor could three other men who have been in the work since the start be party any more so than myself to any such program as is being put in operation. They leave the organization with me.

It is my earnest wish that the Michigan State Farm Bureau might have continued another year along the lines it has been so successfully progressing. It already had become a model for farmers of other states, and given a little more time, would have become too substantial to fall.

But in fairness to the many farmers who have helped me in its building, I must take this means of assuring them of my regret that I cannot make good my promises to them of what sort of an organization they would have in return for their financial support, and further that it is with genuine sorrow that it is my earnest belief that the revolutionary policies now in effect will not only sap the organization's strength, but shatter the confidence of the membership in it and place it in a few short months on the scrap heap among other organizations that have "farmed the farmer" in the past.

It is too bad that its enemies appear to have accomplished their purpose.—C. A. Bingham.

We think Mr. Bingham needlessly alarmed over the future of the Farm Bureau. While we sympathize with him in the loss of his job, it is our

deep conviction that the organization which he says "he" has built up will jog along quite satisfactorily without his guiding hand. We say this with all due respect to Mr. Bingham. We say it with all due respect for the time, thought and energy which he has given to the perfection of this organization. He deserves a lot of credit for his work, and he has received a lot of credit. But the building of the Farm Bureau has been no one man job and no one man is entitled to all the credit for its success. Those whom Mr. Bingham holds up to public scorn as the "enemies" of the Farm Bureau have been quite as instrumental as Mr. Bingham in bringing the organization to its present goal. When Mr. Bingham declares that the "revolutionary policies now in effect (which were approved by nearly three-fourths of the delegates to the annual meeting) will place the farm bureau on the scrap heap," he almost leads me to think that this is his hope as well as his belief. Anyway, his letter shows a mighty poor spirit, yes, indeed, a mighty poor spirit.—Editor.

W. C. T. U. MEMBERS AG'IN STATE POLICE

WE CONGRATULATE you on your policy of frankly and honestly expressing your convictions of right and wrong. We do not agree always with your opinions but believe you are absolutely right in opposing the State Constabulary.

A gold lace bunch of overlords with special powers and privileges is un-American, a menace to the present and future happiness and rights and liberties of the citizen. To teach the citizen and child to fear strange or unknown officers is but paying the way of training the masses to be the abject slaves of the classes. The right of the people to choose their own law enforcement officers is a cornerstone of Democracy and when the powers of the legally elected law enforcement machinery of the state is usurped by the people only in a very indirect appointive overlords responsible to way, then we substitute minority and class rule for majority and mass rule.

The state constabulary is wrong in principle and should be strangled now before it becomes so thoroughly entrenched by special privilege in law as to cause open warfare.

We are W. C. T. U. members and workers and contributors to the anti-saloon league and loyal to the highest ideals of America but this manner of law should be obnoxious to every patriotic lover of justice and right.—D. E. Williams, Branch Co.

I'd like to come down to Branch County and shake hands with you. It's refreshing to find someone who hasn't been fooled by the propaganda put out by the state police, and is still able to think clearly upon this important subject of law enforcement policy.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

POOR HENRY

WE ALWAYS did admire Henry Ford and therefore feel sorry for him now, as we note how the financial octopus is getting its tentacles about him and avenging itself for his slights and effrontery to its magnificent machine. Henry Ford built up a great business and instead of doing it on the time honored cold blooded business plan, had the nerve and audacity to mix sentiment with his methods and treat his workers like human beings, rather than like machines. He prospered but like all business, was caught in the sudden business slump and as he had refused to profiteer and skin the government out of billions during the war as he might have done, found himself with a lot of equipment but not enough cash for operating purposes. So he had to go and borrow and there is where the machine will get even with him. The Daily Press reports the deal as follows:

"The Ford financing is at its final stages. A syndicate has been formed and the terms of the loan formulated. The underwriting syndicate is composed of Lee Higginson, the Bankers Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company and the Liberty National Bank. Perhaps the orders of the names should be reversed since the Liberty National has taken the initiative in the negotiations.

"The entire plan is acceptable to Henry Ford except that the bankers have insisted on either control of the company or the direction of its financial policy during the term of the loan. Henry Ford has not demonstrated an ability as a financier that will prompt any banking group to put \$75,000,000 into his company unless they can be assured as to how the financial affairs of the company will be conducted while the loan stands.

"Mr. Ford 'kicked like a steer,' in the words of an interested banker, when this condition was expressed and retired into solitude to reflect on the matter. There is no industrialist in the country who would protest louder at giving anyone, unless it be his son, Edsel, inside or outside his business, a voice in the financial management of the company except himself.

"And," continues the press, "the bankers feel that Mr. Ford will have to accept their terms as he must have the money very soon." You bet he must do as he is told as the man that controls the money has the whip hand and that is true in any case where a party is indebted to another. Moral—grow slowly if necessary, but grow so that you do not have to go into debt for your peace, comfort and even business judgment are gone when once the debts begin to press you.—Organized Farmer.

CHAMPIONS M. A. C.

AS AN M. A. C. man I am expressing what I feel about your articles in criticism of its policies, and of its work. First, are you sure that M. A. C. is as unpopular with the farmers as you are trying to make people believe? It looks to me as though a great deal of this may possibly be politics. Next, you are crying out the University's needs in the same issue. That is alright. We from the M. A. C. want to see them receive whatever is necessary for them to go ahead with their work. M. A. C. has called for money too, to go ahead with her work. She doesn't always get it. The per cent that she asks for in proportion to that asked for by the U. of M. is small, but it is needed every bit as badly and perhaps if she received a little more you would hear a little less of that scrapping between departments and between the secretary and the extension men that you spoke of. Every department naturally want to see theirs unhandicapped by having sufficient funds for the work. Now, find out whether M. A. C. receives as much money to carry on her work as some of the schools you tell of in your article.

Next, get out an alumni catalog and find out what some of the alumni are doing, or look around and find out through any means you may. You will find out M. A. C. men are far from dead ones and they are RED HOT for their college all the time. This is true of the short course men as well as of those that stay four years, and you have a lot of them throughout the state, and their influence is far-reaching. I can remember the spirit at the M. A. C. toward the fellow that knocked the college and more than one of them went around with a beautiful hair cut or a pillow in their breeches for a while. My feelings toward those articles are a little that way although possibly you may be trying to get some of our needs before the public, so that you may receive some good.

Another policy I can't say I agree on. You speak of M. A. C.'s policy being to increase production per acre, etc. The policy mentioned of holding this down seems to me very similar to the popular clamor against power machinery throughout the world when it first came in and yet the world has adjusted itself to the new conditions and gone ahead the same as before. Producing more might mean working less acres or caring for less stock, but I do not believe would make an over-production.

M. A. C.'s slogan is "M. A. C. cannot live on her past, what will you do for her future?" If in any way you can help to get her to get some funds to go ahead with the marketing work you speak of and to hold some of the valuable men that may be lost by other institutions pulling them from us you will see M. A. C. go ahead by leaps and bounds.—Dan W. Mather, Charlevoix county.

I'll say the M. A. C. has done something to graduate a young man who will stand by her so loyally as you. But—appropriations do not make the college spirit or the policies of the institution. All the cash in the world wouldn't make the M. A. C. a truly farmers' college if those who shape her policies decreed otherwise. I want to say both frankly and gladly that the M. A. C. policies to which many have objected in the past have undergone and are still undergoing rapid reconstruction. The college has finally sold itself to the farmers, because it has bowed to the inevitable and become a farmers' college in spirit as well as in name. So long as this new spirit continues to dominate the policies of the M. A. C. you'll find no further criticism of her work in these columns.—Editor.

SATISFIED SUBSCRIBERS

Your paper is worth \$1.00 to every subscriber and cheap at that. Now a friend was going to send for the — and I told him not to do it, as I had a farm paper that had it beaten in several ways. So I lent him my paper and he gave me the enclosed coupon and 25c for a trial and now says it is the best farm paper he ever had. I am giving him my paper until he receives him.—W. H. C., Hale, Mich.

No one can afford to be without the Business Farmer, when they know the value of it. It is the most up-to-the-minute paper on things concerning the farm, of any paper I know of. I read my paper through, then carry it to my neighbors for them to read, so we can talk business.—E. H. B., Brighton, Mich.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



DEAR READERS

YOU PROBABLY have no idea how much pleasure and satisfaction your good letters bring to me. I feel that the threads of confidence, knowledge and friendship are binding us together more and more as we become better acquainted.

I am thinking constantly of what will please you, what will interest you and possibly sometimes help you and when your letters come in, on many different subjects, it makes me feel that we are really getting together.

The watch-word of this department is Service. Everything big and little is important and no request will ever be slighted or pushed aside. Any suggestions you have to make about "our" page, not my page, will be most welcome.

Many fine recipes for bread have come in and they will all be published in time. It makes me hungry just to read them over and I want to go into the kitchen and make some of those crusty, sweet-smelling loaves. You may be sorry for those of us who have to depend upon the baker for bread. Verily, we sometimes ask for bread and receive a stone.

Young Housewife will have no need of a recipe from the Dep't of Agriculture. She will have a dozen to choose from given by our own good cooks.

The country women are the salt of the earth, the best-hearted, the most intelligent and the most capable. I do not say this to flatter but because I have observed a good deal and have come to that conclusion.

Perhaps Nature's great big wholesome out-of-doors has something to do with it. It must be harder to be generous, far-seeing and ambitious when shut in within high-brick walls with only a patch of sky above. So we will follow Uriah's injunction and "be 'umble."

CLOTHES AND EXTREMES

I AM GLAD to know our editor believes in modest dress and I am sure the good mothers of the M. B. F. will welcome you to their midst as a friend and helper.

It is true that American womanhood is disgraced by the wearing of such disgusting styles as we have allowed placed before us, expecting we will buy. We ought to rise with one voice and stamp it out. It is a fact however we can give the farm women, at least most of them, credit for not adopting the extremes in style.

Of course it has given our more unfortunate city friends a chance to dub us countryfied, but bless them, it's a name we love. Both modesty and necessity may explain our reasons for well we know if we get anything accomplished we must dress in such a way our movements will be free. So practical experience taught us to reject many of these up-to-date modes and we gasp at the wanton waste of means and health that follows in the wake of extremes. To be well dressed does not necessarily mean to be stylishly gowned. Many times it is very far from that. How pleasant is the impression received as we meet persons whose clothes are chosen to harmonize with their complexions and how the remembrances of their faces linger and not the dress. Colors should be carefully chosen, the dark and delicate colors are safest.

Good quality should always be selected. Rather a few clothes, well made of good quality, than dollars and dollars spent for the flimsy, high-priced material which is ruined by one or two wearings or the cheap material that pulls or fades in no time.

The happy medium may be adopted in the skirts for how neat and business-like one looks in the trim skirts which come to or a trifle be-

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

Work as a Soul Cleanser

NO MATTER how humble the task, when men work they ally themselves with, and take on the image of that divine **WORKER**, whose genius and glory are revealed alike in the processes and laws of nature, and in the ideas, ideals and institutions which have their origin in the spirit of man.

Life begins with work. It ends with idleness. The notion that work is a curse is really a form of atheism.—Leslie's Weekly.

low the shoe tops and how sensible are the durable high top shoes with the military heels. One can walk miles in them and be comfortable and make a good appearance after. No woman can keep her health and beauty and stand the pressure of the high or French heels because they throw the body out of balance and nature's law will not stand meddling with in that respect.

Many a man is down and out today because the earnings of better days were spent in foolishness and folly of the latest fads and homes are wrecked by divorce because the couple did not pull together and aim at a home.

We are in danger of the high ideals this glorious nation of ours stands for, crumbling away. It is up to the mothers of America now that they are on an equal footing with men to get a new vision and so adopt a mode of dress and living that will place us on an equal footing that we may not be ashamed.

There are many evils which follow in the wake of immodest dress and in the correcting of this one it will lessen the tendency of the rest. Such reforms cannot be accomplished in a minute. The people must be educated but the mothers who do realize the danger can make a long stride toward the right while the rest are being enlightened.

Train your children to love the modest dress. There are many ways to make dainty garments and yet be refined in the keenest sense of the word. Teach them that rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes and pearly teeth are so far beyond the artificial as to be worth one's best efforts to attain and when they are reared in such a manner it will be a strong fortification against the evils that threaten to engulf us.

May the proud banner of our nation wave over a free America. May we shake off the chains that makes us slaves to any habit that tends to blight our health, our morals and our freedom. God has given us our bodies and our children as sacred charges to guard with jealous care. What we choose to be ourselves and teach our children to be is what our nation will be tomorrow.

And the ideals we foster in our children shall stand as a monument in our honor after our work is finished.—Mrs. L. R. D.

DEAR MRS. STUTSMAN
YOUR LETTER asking for debating topics for your club was turned over to me and I send in the following topics. The sub-heads need not be printed on your program but are just suggestions for working out the subjects. I am prepared to send you material or tell you where it may be found for most of the topics if you need any help.—Editor.

America for Americans

Can we make 100 per cent Americans of the immigrants from central Europe who are trying to come over? Do they wish to get to the land or do they herd in cities?

Shall the United States be flooded with meat from Argentina and wheat from Canada?

Machinery on the Farm.

House, barn or both.

The New Spiritualism.

"Having eyes they see not and ears they hear not."

The Crime Wave.

It's cure and prevention. A respect for law, capital punishment. The new crime commission of Chicago.

The Movies as an Educational Element.

Is the Budget System Practical for the Farmer and his Wife?

In terms of dollars what does the farmer's wife contribute toward the partnership of Husband, Wife and Company?

The Community Life of the Country Dweller.

Social life, schools, clubs, etc.

The Home Demonstration Agent.

Applying scientific methods to housekeeping.

A ULTIMATUM ON SKIRTS

AT LAST your editor has received positive information on the subject of skirts and it comes direct from one of Detroit's leading and most exclusive ladies' tailors and here it is—procured especially for the readers of the M. B. F.

Cloth skirts meet the shoe tops and measure not less than 1 3-4 yds. around. Skirts of light weight, silks and summer materials measure from 2 1-4 to 2 1-2 yds. around and reach one inch below the shoe tops.

This is to allow for the playfulness of summer breezes with light weight materials. These widths and lengths will be good for three years to come. Let us draw a long breath and step with some comfort. The

Dad's Girl

There's a little girl I have in mind,
Who is happy as can be.

You don't find many of her kind
As far as I can see.

She rises at the dawn of day
And the sunlight of her smile
Seems like a wondrous inner ray
That nothing can defile.

She never kicks or rails at fate
But always just digs in
To help her dad on the one-horse
rake

Or store oats in the bin.
She's dad's girl all along the way
My how he swells with pride
When she dresses up for some great
day

And goes with him to ride.

She does not care to shimmy along
Or wear her hair o'er her ears,

She has no use for the ribald songs
That some girls like to hear.

But she loves to be with dad in the
fields

And fondle the horses there
While the little furry things she
shields

Will follow her anywhere.
She's dad's girl pure and good and
true

But when she becomes a wife
The skies will be a deeper blue
While she's helping in the strife.
For dad's girl seems to know what's
best

In this old world of ours
And the man that builds for her a
nest

Will know many happy hours.

—Mrs. Charlotte A. Byers, Hiawatha, Michigan.

breath is assured for the waist line remains large and necks round or square and sleeves just where you like them.

Hats

For spring wear are close fitting, comfy little turbans or small sailors made of fancy braids, satins or silks or flower covered with ribbon bow. Hats of pressed straw are not so much worn. Cellophane, the new spring braid is much used. It is so soft and shiny that no other trimming is necessary but it is often combined with silk or satin.

Small hats of georgette crepe de chene and braille are also used; braille is a rough soft straw material.

If there are any questions you wish answered on this subject which interests us all, I will be glad to get information for you from reliable sources.

ANOTHER GOOD BREAD RECIPE

AS I HAVE been much complimented on my ability to make good bread, I am going to tell Young Housekeeper how I make it.

Take one medium sized potato and cook it. Put in a bowl 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 1 of flour and 1-2 teaspoon of salt and cream, cooked potato in it, then add boiling water that potato was cooked in.

Soak 1-4 of yeast cake and when ingredients of bowl are luke warm salt, 1 tablespoon of flour, 2 table-spoons sugar and cream. Put together and scald with water that potatoes were cook in, beat smooth and when cool add starter.

The day before you intend to bake bread make your yeast of three medium sized potatoes, 1 tablespoon of salt, 1 tablespoon of flour, 2 table-spoons sugar and cream. Put together and scald with water that potatoes were cook in, beat smooth and when cool add starter.

When you set your bread take out your bowl of starter for next baking. If this rule is followed you never have to use any more yeast cake after you make your first starter as long as you keep it in cool place and use twice a week. Just make your yeast every time and stir in the starter that you saved before.

For 5 loaves of bread: To set, reduce your yeast with warm water (not hot), so there are about two quarts of liquid, stir in flour to make stiff sponge. When light mix in stiff loaf (not just put flour in to make a hard loaf) but mix with a capital M as that is the secret of white and fine bread.

If your bread is coarse and flat you haven't enough flour in it. If dry and hard you have too much flour.

When stiff loaf is nearly twice its size put in loaves and when they are nearly twice their original size, bake and have good hot oven to start with, then gradually let fire die down and bread should bake at least 45 minutes. I always have my bread out before noon.—Mrs. A. R. L., Elsie, Michtgan.

PROPER SAUCES FOR MEAT

Roast beef—Grated horseradish.

Roast mutton—Currant jelly.

Boiled Mutton—Caper sauce.

Roast pork—Apple sauce.

Roast lamb—Mint sauce.

Venison or wild duck—Black currant jelly.

Roast goose—Apple sauce.

Roast turkey—Cranberry or oyster sauce.

Roast chicken—Bread sauce.

Compote of pigeons—Mushroom sauce.

Broiled fresh mackerel—Stewed gooseberries.

Broiled bluefish—White cream sauce.

Broiled shad—Rice.

Fresh salmon—Green peas with cream sauce.

Do You Know That

If you grease the bowl in which

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns



No. 3492.—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 5 3-8 yards of 40 inch material. The width of the skirt at its lower edge is 2 yards.

No. 3466.—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 14-year size will require 4 1-4 yards of 44-inch material.

No. 3468.—A popular apron dress. Cut in sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42, and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. The width of skirt at lower edge is 2 yards. A medium size will require 6 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 3331.—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A ten-year size will require 4 5-8 yards of 36-inch material.

Nos. 3489-3474. — Ladies' Costume. Waist 3489 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 3474 cut in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. To make the dress for a medium size will require 4 yards of figured and 2 1-2 yds. of plain material 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 yards. Two separate patterns.

No. 3480.—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A ten-year size requires 3 1-4 yards of 38-inch material.

No. 3476.—Ladies' House Gown. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 5 1-4 yards of 36 inch material. The width at lower edge is 2 yards.

No. 3481.—Girls' Under Waist and Knickers. Cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A ten-year size will require 2 5-8 yards of 36-inch material.

Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens Mich.,
Pattern Department.

Herewith find cents for which
send me the following patterns at 12c each.

M

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

you put bread to rise, none is wasted when taken out to knead.

When paring an orange all the white can be easily removed by holding the orange under cold water.

If you have a number of egg whites to beat, as for an angel cake, they will beat in one-half the time if you use two wire whisks instead of one. Have one whisk lap half way over the other. A pinch of salt and a few drops of water will also tend to make eggs whip more easily and lighter.

POLITICAL POINTERS

MARCH brings the Township caucus at call of Township Committee to nominate candidates for township offices.

Women's Status on Committees

Woman have been courteously and generously placed on all political committees of importance although their activities only began in the 1900 presidential year.

Primaries

A meeting of voters of a political party in an election district at which the first steps are taken towards the nomination of candidates.

Doubtless many women voted for President who may not go to the polls on other elections until their attention is again called to their civic duties, and as vice-chairman of your county I trust you will assist in stimulating interest in state politics and advancing those policies which are for the best interests of our state.

Municipal and state elections are far more important to our OWN women and closely related to our daily life and our pocketbooks than the Presidential election, and just now there are many questions of importance coming before our people for consideration. An efficient business administration in every department of public affairs, that the community will receive value for its disbursements should be of interest to every woman. Women are experienced in accounting for their home affairs, and public affairs is only housekeeping on a larger scale.

A SURVEY OF FARM HOME CONDITIONS

THE FARM home is a vital part of the farm. The business of farming, unlike banking, storekeeping and manufacturing, is a family matter. The wife is a necessary partner in the business. Heretofore much attention has been given to the farm and the farmer, but relatively little to the farmer's wife and the home.

With the desire to extend to the farm woman the most practical and acceptable assistance possible in promoting her work, the Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the state colleges of agriculture and county farm bureaus made in 1919 a survey of about 10,000 representative farm homes in the rural regions of the 33 northern and western states to learn from the farm women themselves their real problems and how the extension service may aid in solving them.

This survey is believed to be one of the most significant pieces of work yet undertaken in the field of farm home studies. One needs but to follow the average woman of the survey through a week's routine to realize her many problems and to gain some conception of the vitality and skill called into play by her duties as cook, seamstress, laundress and nurse; family purchasing agent; teacher of her children; and factor in community life; as well as producer or dairy, garden and poultry products.

Interesting side lights revealing what was really in the minds of some of the farm women when they filled out the blanks of the survey are shown by comments written as footnotes or on sheets attached. These original and intimate expressions of opinion and conviction, which range from comments on individual difficulties or advantages to analysis and philosophy of the bigger issues of country living, are counted among the most precious records received by the department.

Briefly stated, here are some of the points of view expressed:

Farm women love the country and

do not want to give up its freedom for city life. What they do want is normal living and working conditions in the farm home. "The country offers greater opportunity for satisfying life than the city, and country women have as great capacity as city women for the enjoyment of life, but are more handicapped with routine which absorbs their time and their strength."

Because of the shortage of help prevalent throughout the country, women consider it especially important that modern equipment and machinery, so far as possible, do the work which would otherwise fall to women.

The questions are asked: "Does the farmer lack business sagacity who invests in the sulky plow, used only during one season of the year, and puts off the purchase of a washing machine?" "Is it an error in judgment to justify outlays which result in better crops and buildings and consider home investments an extravagance?"

The farm woman does not wish to put up with an unsatisfactory to-day in the anticipation of something better tomorrow or in her old age, but wants a chance to enjoy today as the only possession she is sure of. She feels that she owes it to herself and her family to "keep informed, attractive, and in harmony with life as the years advance."

Women realize that no amount of scientific arrangement or laborsaving appliances will of themselves make a home. It is the woman's personal presence, influence, and care that make the home. Housekeeping is a business as practical as farming and with no romance in it; home making is a sacred trust.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

UNUSUAL AT LEAST

THE FOLLOWING notice was taken from a paper published in Haiti and at least shows a brand new point of view. It was published in English so it is perfectly correct:

"The Central Supplementary Allowance Committee (with the approval of His Excellency the Governor) is prepared to supply a new pair of boots free of charge to each ex-soldier, as above, who suffered the loss of one or both legs during the war. It has been discussed as to the necessity of giving these wounded soldiers boots. The necessity is obvious but it may be pointed out that the appearance of the men with boots will be far better than if they were to be given wooden legs."

This is word for word. What do you make of it?

MAKING EASY MONEY SELLING ENLARGED PICTURES

(Continued from page 7)

in—and placed the receiver to my ear. Imagine my interest as I overheard a conversation something like this.

"\$12.50? Why I paid \$27.50 for mine."

"Well, let's go down there tomorrow and find those fellows."

"Alright, meet me at nine o'clock and we will drive down."

"This was enough. My friend and I gathered our belongings and departed on the midnight train for 'parts unknown'. We left a few frames there, and for all I know they are there yet."

Upon questioning Sam, he told me that this method was only one of many that are practiced by others. Such as drawing envelopes containing slips of paper. If you draw the lucky one, the price of the work is reduced. And the drawer is always lucky as far as drawing the marked slip goes—but it is safe to say that he pays well for what he purchases.

So it is a wise policy to remember Sam Lyon's (which by the way is not this gentleman's name at all) advice: "Beware of the 'Picture Faker'."

Forced Compliment

"I must say those biscuits are fine," exclaimed the young husband.

"How could you say those were fine biscuits?" inquired his mother, when they were alone.

"I didn't say they were fine, mother. I merely said I must say so."

Before making up anything for Dessert

Consider the advantages of using

JELL-O

for making such desserts as are described in every recipe book.

Compare the old style recipes in those books with the new ones for making the same desserts in the easy Jell-O way by using Jell-O.

See how much easier and better these are made by using Jell-O—and how much cheaper, too.

Remember, always, that Jell-O is already sweetened and flavored and that it does not have to be cooked.

Jell-O is put up in six pure fruit flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Chocolate.

At all grocers' and general stores, 2 packages for 25 cents.

We will send you a copy of the Jell-O Recipe Book, free, if you will send us your name and address.

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

\$24 ⁹⁵ ^{ON} ^{TRIAL}

Upward

American

FULLY GUARANTEED

CREAM

SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for \$24.50. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy plan of

Monthly Payments

Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Whether dairy is large or small, write for free catalog and monthly payment plan.

Western orders filled from Western points.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 3067 Bainbridge, N. Y.

GARDEN SEED

Prize-Winning, Big Yielding Sorts

Select from Isbell's 1921 Catalog of Michigan Grown Seeds, seeds with early maturity, ruggedness and hardiness bred into them. Isbell's seeds are the result of 42 years' experience—make big profits.

Isbell's 1921 Catalog

Write today for this **FREE** free book—a wonderful guide to better gardens. 300,000 Isbell customers buy from this book. It will pay you, too. A postcard will do.

S. M. Isbell & Co., 352 Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich.

\$15 Buys 140-Egg Champion

Belle City Incubator

Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls
Fibre Bond, Self-Regulated.
\$9.95 buys 140-Chick Hot-
Water Brooder. Or both for only

\$23 Express Prepaid

Rest of Rockies and
allowed to points West.
Guaranteed. Order now. Share in
my \$1,000 in Prizes, or write for
Free Book "Hatching Facts". It
tells everything. Jim McEwen, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 30 Racine, Wis.

Finn's Peach Tree Collection

10 Peach trees, 2 1-2 to 3 feet. Prepaid for \$4.75.

3 Elberta.	1 Champion.
2 Late Crawford.	1 Yellow St. John.
3 Rochester.	

Free Catalogue of all fruit and ornamental shrubs, plants and vines.

JOHN W. FINN'S ESTAB. 1890
Wholesale Nurseries
Dansville, N. Y.

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Business Farmers' Exchange

50 C 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

\$650 SECURES 62A. WITH HORSE, COW and fodder, etc. Near large RR town, rich dark loam soil, wire fenced pasture; 1,000 cords wood, variety fruit, snug house 2 barns, poultry, all \$1,300 easy terms. See Page 48, Illus. Catalog Bargains, 33 states. STROUT AGENCY, 814 RE. 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-RIEHL LAND CO., 398 Skidmore-Riehle Bldg., Marinette.

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

FOR SALE—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. 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, price very cheaply at \$75 per acre. No acre's, deal direct with heirs. A. M. KNIGHT, R. F. D., Sterling, 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 PEATY CO., Carsonville, Mich.

80 ACRES LAND AND GREEN TIMBER: 50,000 mine props; 75,000 ft. logs for \$1,700. J. C. BARBER, Turner, Mich.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES. NUMBER ONE land and best of buildings, fruit, timber. One mile to Dixie Highway, station, church and school. 30 miles from Detroit. R. W. ANDERSON, Clarkston, Mich.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES. BUILDINGS, MOST new, 1-2 mile from town; \$2,250. Ford or liberty bonds part. C. OUTLER, Benzonia, R1, Mich.

MUST SELL BEFORE APRIL, 40 OR 80 acres good level land, building worth the price. Close to market, gravel roads. W. CLEMENTS, Six Lakes, Mich.

138 1-2 ACRES GOOD LOAM SOIL, GOOD buildings, 20 acres timber, three miles from town, good beet ground, \$14,000. 1-3 cash, balance 5 per cent. J. W. PRATT, Byron, Mich.

FOR SALE—122 ACRES HIGHLY IMPROV- ed. Good buildings, 40 rods to school, 3 miles from Lansing. \$152 per acre if sold soon. S. W. HEMPEY, R 7, Lansing, Mich.

\$250 SECURES FARM WITH COZY DWEL- ling. Overlooking beautiful bay, 10 acres in famous resort section; on good road, near beach, convenient city; 3 acres tillage, ideal vegetables and tropical fruits; oranges, guavas, etc.; artesian well; owner unable occupy, makes low price \$1,000, easy terms. Details page 55 Catalog FREE. STROUT AGENCY 1210 FA, Grand Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

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

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

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

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

25c This Coupon is worth twenty-five cents to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber.

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Friends:

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

To

Address

Introduced by your reader:

M

Address



The Organized Farmer

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



FARM BUREAU SEED DEPARTMENT

MORE THAN one million pounds of seed have been handled by the Michigan State Farm Bureau seed department for 97,000 farmers of the state since November 1, 1920, seed that in every case has gone to its legitimate destination from the farm bureau seed house ticketed and tagged with absolute assurance on the origin, degree of adaptability, purity and genuineness of the seed and what could be expected of it. This, according to the state farm bureau, has been an epoch making step in Michigan agriculture in that for the first time the greatest of the farmer's seed gambles,—the origin and adaptability of his purchased seed,—has been settled.

Michigan has a state seed law intended to give the farmer adequate protection, but it falls short, says the state farm bureau, in that it fails to insist upon the origin of the seed being stated. No one has ever felt obligated to eliminate that risk with an iron-clad statement and guarantee, but the farm bureau has been willing to take that trouble and has made that statement its keynote of protection as a matter of improving Michigan agriculture.

Northern states cannot use many southern grown seeds to advantage. Government reports say that Italian and other such southern grown clover and alfalfa seed is not adapted to our severe winters and is more subject to disease than our hardy northern grown seed. Yet last year nearly twenty million pounds each of clover and alfalfa seed not adapted to conditions common in northern states was imported and no doubt much of it found its way into those states, according to the state farm bureau.

The ordinary systems of distribution, says J. W. Nicholson, head of the farm bureau seed department, are such that the buyer gets no real information and has no possibility of successful investigation of the stock he is introducing to his farm. The farm bureau has settled this problem by excluding suspected seed from its warehouses and by insisting upon the origin and history of all seed that it handles.

Some idea of the farm bureau seed department's job in ascertaining the percentage of purity, per cent of inert matter, dead and foreign seeds may be ascertained from the fact that its figures show that the average bushel of clover seed contains about 15 million individual seeds. Impurities may be present which would escape the careful scrutiny of anyone but a trained seed analyst.

Acting as the authorized agent of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, the farm bureau seed department reports the distribution of Michigan pure seed throughout the state. The department is an ardent advocate of the use of pure bred and registered seed and is lending its efforts toward the improvement of Michigan farm crops through that medium. Working as it does through the co-operative elevators and exchanges of the state, it believes that its connection with the producers is close and begets confidence.

Studies in increased germination through scarification at the farm bureau seed warehouse will benefit Michigan farmers next spring, according to the men who handle the seed. Practically all Grimm alfalfa purchased last fall had an unusually tough seed coat because of the long growing season and tests showed an average germination of 62 per cent. Thorough scarification brought the germination up to 92 per cent.

All hard shelled seed is scarified at the state farm bureau warehouse. A machine with an hourly capacity of 100 bushels is kept busy all day. Seed is driven by air pressure thru a long circular sandpaper tube and comes out with the rough coat thinned and broken so that water will readily get into the seed when it is planted. Two seed cleaners clean each incoming shipment. They have

a combined daily capacity of one carload.

More than a quarter of a million dollars worth of seed was handled by the department during the month of January alone, according to its report to the farm bureau Executive Committee. More than 85 per cent of the alfalfa seed in the state has found its way to the department's warehouse, which also contains the remainder of one third of the world's supply of genuine registered Grimm alfalfa, purchased last fall by the department. Other seed in storage crowds the warehouse to the point where it is predicted that a new farm bureau seed warehouse is imminent.

J. W. Nicholson, director of the seed department, a nationally recognized authority on seed, former secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, and M. A. C. extension specialist in farm crops, is assisted by Fred G. Mock, a commercially trained seed expert, R. V. Tanner, for several years a county agent and noted as an organization expert, and Carl F. Barnum, who maintains the seed department's touch with the farmers and co-operative associations throughout the state. These with eight others constitute the seed department force that handled a million pounds of seed in four months.

SYRUP MAKERS JOIN FARM BUREAU

COMPLETE reorganization of the Michigan Maple Syrup Makers' Association and its affiliation with the Michigan State Farm Bureau indicates that a revival of the maple syrup industry in Michigan is imminent, and that an effort will be made to lift the state's production rank from sixth to third, a position it occupied until a few years ago, says the state farm bureau.

Today, although the flavor of Michigan syrup surpasses that of any other state, not excepting Vermont, the association's figures show that 1,800 producers in the state have permitted the production to decline from 200,000 gallons in 1910 to 150,000 gallons in 1920, having a value of \$350,000. Five states now lead Michigan in maple syrup production, New York, Ohio, Vermont, New Hampshire and Wisconsin, in the order named. However, Professor F. H. Sanford of the farm bureau forestry department and the maple syrup makers' leaders believe that times have changed and that better times are coming for the maple syrup industry with the improvement in marketing facilities which is planned.

For years the state has had a maple syrup makers organization which has had as its secretary a man who gave of his time and efforts toward marketing the product of the producers in central Michigan, with marked success, says the farm bureau, until within the last few years when a number of factors combined to undermine the industry in Michigan, chief among them the lack of an advertising campaign on maple syrup flavor to combat the educational campaign waged by the firms making cane and other less expensive syrups, and the fact that the farmer in his wartime and early post-war prosperity abandoned the strenuous spring job of syrup making. Then came the decline in the industry and today it is estimated that not one bush in four will be tapped this spring unless the syrup makers are given some incentive to get busy.

Many of the finest sugar bushes in the state have been cut down and sold for lumber, due to the recent peak prices for maple timber, according to leading men in the industry.

STATE FARM BUREAU NOTES

FARM BUREAU officers in fifty-two counties answering the Michigan State Farm Bureau's questionnaire on the advisability of supplanting the present intangibles tax on bonds and mortgages with a state income tax are in favor of the

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS!!

The farmers of Michigan own about one-half of the automobiles in the state, yet it is estimated that in 1920 their losses, through fire, theft, property damage, personal injury and collision, amounted to over ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

On account of the large number of automobiles sold each year, traffic has increased and easily becomes congested and traffic accidents, damage claims and many law suits result. With a readjustment of prices the careful man will protect his property and himself against liability claims by the proper insurance policy. The BIG MUTUAL Automobile Insurance Company of the state has been carrying farmers' business for six seasons and has paid out a total of 5004 claims to January 1st, with a total amount of \$643,285.00.

The Company has experienced officers, adjusters and attorneys in every part of the state to aid the policy-holder in case of trouble. Stolen cars have been recovered in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo and the Company is well known to the Auto Theft Department of all of the cities of adjoining states. The Company is therefore equipped to assist the policy-holder in the recovery of stolen cars and to give a prompt settlement in case of a loss.

No insurance is accepted in the City of Detroit and a special rate is made on farmers' automobiles, covering fire, theft, and the damage claims made against the owner of the car, of \$1.00 for the policy and 30c per horse power. The collision rate is only \$2.00 per hundred.

In 1906 there were 364 people killed by automobiles in the United States and in 1920 there were 10,000 people killed. That's why the prudent man keeps his automobile insured in the

Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.,

of Howell, Michigan

If not insured see local agent or write the above company today.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
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64 BREEDS Most Profitable chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese. Choice pure-bred, hardy northern raised. Poultry, eggs, incubators at low prices. America's great poultry farms 28th year. Send 5c for large valuable book and catalog.
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PEACH TREES Pear, Apple, Etc. Plant Good Stock. **OUR TREES GROW**
Grow own fruit, reduce living cost. Improve value, appearance and production of farm, garden or orchard. Fruit wanted everywhere. Free catalog.
MITCHELL NURSERY, Beverly, Ohio

It Pays Big

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M. B. F.'s
Breeders Directory

idea. Compilation of the returns show 91 per cent of them in favor of the proposition. The farm bureau quoted in its questionnaire Governor Groesbeck's statement to the legislature that real estate now pays 80 per cent of the state taxes and personal property but 20 per cent. Friends of the state income tax idea say that the present intangibles tax is easy to evade and is evaded.

Corrective legislation with respect to Michigan timber lands is sought through the joint action of the Michigan State Farm Bureau forestry department and the Michigan Hardwood Ass'n. The latter organization has appointed a committee of three to work with the farm bureau, headed by M. L. Saunders of Cadillac. A yearly tax on the bare land with a deferred tax on the timber at the time it is marketed is favored. The present system taxes the timber each year and is responsible in a large way for many lumbering evils, according to F. H. Sanford of the farm bureau forestry department.

Readjustment in freight rates between Michigan and Southeastern territory, said to give eastern shippers into the south an undue advantage in marketing agricultural products, will soon be effected, according to the traffic department of the state farm bureau. Railroad traffic managers met recently with industrial traffic men and it was agreed to file joint rates which would give both sides a basis on which to remove the Michigan discriminations.

Railroads are considering the proposal to accord seed shipments into Michigan the stop-over privileges on transit freight, according to a Michigan State Farm Bureau traffic announcement.

Upwards of a million pounds of wool have been marketed from the Michigan State Farm Bureau pool, says the wool department, adding that manufacturers like the way in which Michigan wool is being graded and appreciate the fact that they can get what they want in quantities. Of the remaining 2,500,000 pounds in the pool over a million pounds have been graded and the work is progressing at the rate of 20,000 a day. The farm bureau now has two factories manufacturing blankets and auto robes.

HOW JASON WOODMAN GROWS GOOD SEED POTATOES

(Continued from page 6)
will "skin-up" a little. I would not buy certified seed unless it did peel a little when dug; that is its certificate of character.

As you value your reputation, market your seed potatoes in your own neighborhood, or to the South. Do not send seed very far north of your latitude; if you do, it is probable that the grower who uses it will be disappointed.

It is not necessary that every potato grower should be a seed breeder; but there should be at least one man in every potato producing locality who will and can breed properly, seed stock for that locality. Neighboring growers can secure seed from him every three or four years to replace stock which has begun to deteriorate. A difference of 20 per cent, often very much more, in the yield of marketable tubers, is the reward the grower will get for the extra price he has paid the breeder and an increase of 50 or more bushels to the acre will bring an additional income which will pay several times over the small increase in the cost of seed.

In order to properly carry on the work of potato breeding, I have found it necessary to secure help of men wiser than myself. The assistance of the specialists from the college has been of great value; and in my opinion no farmer can afford to undertake this work without availing himself of the skill and knowledge these men will bring to him.

Some Last Words

Barber—"Want a hair cut?"
Patient—"No, I want them all cut."
Barber—"Any particular way?"
Patient—"Yes, off."



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Pasco Products are perfect for any kind of roof. They are manufactured from finest fireproof, weather-proof materials, under scientific manufacturing principles.

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siders the service they render as well as the initial cost.

Leader of the line is the Winthrop Tapered Asphalt Shingle, the only Tapered Asphalt Shingle made. For the longest lived, easiest laid roofing which lasts for years after the ordinary roof has been replaced there is nothing that can approach the Winthrop.

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We offer choicest pedigreed seed of those great varieties which reach perfection in this superior oats-growing region. Wisconsin No. 1, Improved Kherson (Iowa No. 105) and Improved Swedish Select are big producing varieties.

Send for catalog of Northern hardy, strong - germinating field seeds "Grown in Cloverland"—

Marinette Clovers, Wisconsin Pedigreed Barley, Wisconsin No. 25 and No. 12 Corn, Marquis Wheat, Grimm Alfalfa, Early Black and Ito San Soy Beans, and other favorites. Address:

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ONE MAN SAWS 40 CORDS A DAY!
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The **OTTAWA** Log Saw does 10 to 15 men's work. Strictly a One-Man Cut. Runs belt machinery. Saws 4 in. P. 310 Saw Cuts a Minute! 30 Days Trial, Cash or Easy Payments. 10-Year Guarantee. Special Offer Now! Free Book! Send Now!
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Write Dept. MB-20 for our list of bond investment suggestions which we recommend as offering these unusual advantages.

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BRIGHAM'S SOFT GROUND SHOE HORSE SHOE
With the use of this SHOE all the low, wet portions of the Farm are made tillable. Send for circular
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IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE

Write out a plain description and figure 10 cents for each word, initial or group of figures for three insertions. There is no cheaper or better way of selling a farm in Michigan and you deal direct with the buyer. No agents or commissions. If you want to sell or trade your farm, send in your ad. today. Don't just talk about it. Our Business Farmers' Exchange gets results. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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(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. Mt. Clemens.

Mar. 5, Duques. F. J. Drott, Monrore, Mich.
May 10, Shorthorns. Central Mich. Short-horn 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. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

FOR SALE—\$450.00

CASH OR TERMS
A show bull from A. R. O. Dam born December 15, 1918, sired by our Show Bull **MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA** whose grand dam, **GLISTA ERNESTINE** has six times made better than thirty pounds of butter.
Buy now in order to have 1921-22 winter calves.

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

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.

\$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, W'conglin Farm Unionville, Mich.

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN. Herd sired by Paul Pieterse 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.

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 785 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam is a 20.41 lb. Jr. 2 year old daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad 68 A. R. O. daughters. Price \$150.00. E. L. Flint. Pedigree on application.
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

Yearling Bull For Sale

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

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

MR MILK PRODUCER

Your problem is more MILK, more BUTTER, more PROFIT per cow.
A son of Maplecrest Application Pontiac—182652—from our heavy-yearly-milking-good-butter-record dam will solve it.
Maplecrest Application Pontiac's dam made 55,103 lbs. butter in 7 days; 1344.3 lbs. butter and 23421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days.
He is one of the greatest long distance sires. His daughters and sons will prove it.
Write us for pedigree and prices on his sons. Prices right and not too high for the average dairy farmer.
Pedigrees and prices on application.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King 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 SIRE

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 Alcatraz. 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 milker. 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.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are 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.

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

AM OFFERING

a high class bred gilt. Bred to a champion sow of Scissors. Bred to farrow April 1st. This gilt weighed 320 lbs. Feb. 1st.
If not perfectly satisfactory on arrival ship her back at my expense.
Price \$125 delivered.

H. E. BROWN
Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Duques 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.

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

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

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.

FOR SALE

At Fairchild Farms, where good ones are being developed.
Bull calves out of Pollittier Pontiac Dora De Kol and good producing dams.
Some with high records.

JOHN SCHLAFF
277 Tillman Avenue
Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—FOUR PURE BRED HOLSTEIN yearling sires. Full set of papers given with each animal.
GEO. W. PUFFER, So. Boardman, Mich.

BULL BORN JAN. 2nd, BEAUTIFULLY marked, more white than black, straight and fine individual. Sire: A son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld—The great century sire with 125 A. R. O. daughters, 17 above 30 lbs. Dam: A 21.88 lb. butter in 7 days with 538 lbs. milk from a grandson of King Segis. Send for pedigree if interested—priced for immediate shipment \$75.00.
FRED M. BOYD, Waldron, Mich.

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.

SHORTHORNS

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

MACK'S NOTES

The proportion of heavy animals in the live stock receipts of the country is far too large at this time and the price is suffering because of this fact. It has come to be a fact that a heavy crop of corn the country over means that nearly 80 per cent of the stock sent to market for the ensuing year will be much heavier than the demand requires.

The Chicago horse market for the week ending Feb. 12, showed more "pep" and general activity than any session so far this winter. The demand was mainly for farm chunks, however, the call for heavy horses being conspicuous by its absence. Prices paid were unevenly higher and the attendance the best of the season. Buyers were present from all points of the compass. Estimated receipts for this week are the highest for the season and another good market is looked for.

Southwestern cattle growers, who have leased a tract of land in the San Carlos Indian reservation, are having serious trouble with the wild horses and wild burros which run at large on the reservation. The Indians claim to own the horses and the burros which number more than 12,000 and refuse all propositions to purchase, made by the cattlemen. The horses are practically worthless except for their meat which the Indians use for food.

Reports from all of the leading live stock markets of the country reflect an extremely light demand for all kinds of feeding cattle. At Kansas City and Omaha, the movement has dropped to the smallest volume in ten years. The cause of the feeder's lack of interest is the tight money market and the extremely low prices at which fat cattle are selling. In Chicago recently, scalpers have been obliged to carry over cattle from day to day and week to week although offering to sell them at prices far below cost to them. The facts, recorded above, do not augur well for the future of the fat cattle supply.

At its recent meeting at Lansing, the Michigan Live Stock Exchange passed a resolution favoring co-operation with the Michigan State Farm Bureau as a separate department. It was also voted to request a representative from the Exchange to sit, ex-officio with the executive committee of the Farm Bureau. The board of directors of the Exchange were instructed to investigate the practicability of establishing co-operative live stock selling agencies to compete for business with the privately owned commission firms now located at Detroit and Buffalo.

In its issue of February 10, *The Chicago Breeders' Gazette* published the following:

"January, usually a period of heavy accumulation in packers' cellars, added only 35,916,733 lbs. to stocks out of cut meats, the lightest since 1917, and with that exception since 1910. On February 1 the stock of cut meats at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Milwaukee and St. Louis was 239,458,116 lbs. against 328,092,064 a year ago and 409,956,340 in 1919. The stock of lard was 48,023,683 lbs. against 61,942,864 a year ago and 80,177,220 in 1919. Stocks of hams actually decreased. This would be a bullish set of figures if export demand was normal and the industrial situation encouraging. As it is, considerable hog product is going across the Atlantic 10,990,000 lbs. of lard and 14,049,000 lbs. of meats finding the export outlet week before last against 5,796,000 and 17,757,000 lbs. respectively a year ago. A heavy hog movement is under way last week, probability being that the Feb. accumulation will be larger, but domestic consumption has been materially stimulated by the new scale of prices and it is impossible that burdensome stocks will be created."

REMEMBER

Spaulding Dispersion Sale

40 - Registered Holsteins - 40

Sale includes 25 young cows safe in calf to a 35 lb. son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, or to a 28.5 lb. son of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, or just fresh with calves by side sired by these bulls.

Sale Managed By

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association

Old State Block

Lansing, Mich.

7 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS 7

From a State and Federal Accredited Herd, Sired by

WALKER LYONS 174771

whose twenty nearest dams have records averaging 30.11 pounds of butter from 592 pounds of milk. These bulls are from dams with records up to 26.3 as Jr. four year olds and are priced from \$100.00 to \$200.00. Age, 9 months.
E. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

ECZEMA IN HORSES

I am writing to you in regard to my horses. One span of black mares seem to have some kind of an itch. It started in their manes and tails. It seems that when they first get it they gaul up and get poor. It is worse down inside of the hind legs, clear up to their bellies. They kick and stamp. It seems where they bite the hair comes off. Would like very well to get a cure.—W. D. Sandusky, Michigan.

This is one of the forms of eczema and while recovery will be slow, it can be cured; the treatment I have found highly successful consists of both local and internal use; locally use the following: Zinc sulphate and sugar of lead equal parts one ounce, corrosive sublimate, fifteen grains, add sufficient water to make a quart; shake well before using and apply a small amount to affected parts twice daily. The internal treatment consists of giving the following: Potassium Iodid two ounces, Fowler's Solution, add to make one pint and give one tablespoonful morning and night.

DERANGEMENT OF STOMACH

Have a cow that now for about three weeks at night spits out all the coarse feed she has eaten during the day. Does not spit up the roots or grain. Both veterinarians in Ithaca have said she is perfectly healthy. What's the trouble?—Subscriber, Ithaca, Michigan.

This condition is caused by some derangement of the first stomach; first clear the stomach by giving a good purge consisting of epsom salts two pounds, powdered ginger and gentian equal parts one ounce, powdered nux vomica two drams and powdered Capsicum one dram; mix all together and dissolve the entire contents in two quarts of hot water and give slowly at one dose. After bowels become normal give the following tonic powders and you will have no further trouble. Powdered gentian five ounces, powdered nux vomica two ounces, powdered capsicum one ounce and sodium bicarb. eight ounces. Mix thoroughly and give two tablespoonfuls morning and night.

RING WORM

Can you tell me through the Michigan Business Farmer what to do for our young cattle? They have white-looking things, or scabs, around their eyes and their heads look very bad.—F. F. R., Huron county.

This is an affection of the skin, commonly known as "Ring Worm." The disease commonly is infectious and transmissible in nature, usually affecting a number of animals in the herd. It is transmissible to man also, the caretaker of the affected animals, often develops the disease. The disease is slightly more common in young cattle than in old ones. The first symptom consists of the appearance of very small, hard and rounded, wart-like nodules. In the course of three or four weeks these nodules increase to a considerable size. They are no longer rounded but now appear irregularly flattened and are slightly raised on the skin surface; their color is of a grayish, ashlike tint, and their thickness sometimes exceeds half an inch. The disease evidently interferes in some manner with nutrition, the animals affected lose some weight, almost always; this is no doubt due to the irritation which exists because, as a rule, after the nodular stage has passed, there seems to be more or less uneasiness on the part of the animal affected. The treatment is very satisfactory. Those of the formations that are loose should be forcibly removed and the affected part painted twice daily with pure tincture of iodine. A week of these paintings will usually stop the disease. The formations which cannot be safely extracted, or pulled off, should be soaked several times daily with olive oil; after four or five days of these soakings, most of the formation can be removed without trouble, after which the iodine is to be applied. When some of the formations occur on the upper eyelid, where the iodine applications can not be made, powdered iodoform can be used; this should be well rubbed in after growths have been removed.



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.

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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.

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.
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FOR SALE—REG. SHORTHORN BULL CALVES
ready for service. Also Oxford Down Ewes.
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Maple Ridge Herd of Bates Shorthorns Of-
fers for sale a roan bull calf 9 mos. old. Also 2 younger ones. J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Mich.

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sheep. Both sex for sale.
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.

MILKING SHORTHORNS I AM OFFER-
ing for sale at present four bulls, two yearlings and two younger, also a few females. Prices reasonable.
ROY S. FINCH, Fife Lake, Mich.

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE OF
both sex for sale, at farmers prices. Write for descriptions to
WALTER LICKHARDT, R 3, Manchester, Mich.

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HEREFORD CATTLE AND HAMPSHIRE
HOGS.

We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good herd leaders. 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 Unfeathered Grand Champion Repeater 7th No. 386905. We have some fine bulls for sale and also some heifers bred to Repeater Tony Fox, Proprietor.
THE MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Mich.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

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

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

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

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MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM, REG. JERSEY
cattle for sale.
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Get Your Start in Registered Jerseys for \$500
5 heifers from 5 mos. to 1 yr. will be sold at this price if taken at once. Write for breeding and description to
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FOR SALE—THREE PUREBRED JERSEY
bulls ready for service. Tuberculin tested.
J. L. CARTER, R 4, Lake Odessa, Mich.

HIGHLAND FARM JERSEYS FEDERAL
ACCREDITED herd. High production, splendid type and breeding. Write your wants.
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REAL BARGAINS IN HIGH CLASS JERSEY
cows. Herd tuberculin tested.
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REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

A bull calf, nearly ready for light service—he is a dandy—we have a price that will sell him.
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North Adams, Mich.

FOR SALE

PURE BRED GUERNSEY BULL
SHADDOCK'S CASTERILIUS 44884
Born May 8th, 1917. Color, light faun
Three cows on his sire's side have official records averaging 574 pounds fat.
HARRY HUNTER, Bancroft, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES—TWO NICE 5
months old bull calves for sale. Cheap. Write for prices.
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GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

From tested and untested dams. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Write for prices and breeding to
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The Home of
Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny
Probably
The World's Greatest BREEDING BULL

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Orion, Mich.

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

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

BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.G.
Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
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The Most Profitable Kind

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

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.
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FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE
bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

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

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.
Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.
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A few choice spring boars and gilts sired by "Half Ton Lad," a good son of "Smooth Half Ton" Champion of Michigan in 1918. Gilts will be bred to Jumbo's Mastodon 2nd, son of Big Bob Mastodon for March and April farrow.
HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.

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. Outpost and Smooth Wonder. Visitors welcome.
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THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS Sired
by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price
DeWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.

LSPC FOUR CHOICE SPRING AND FALL
boars left. A few extra nice gilts left bred for April farrow.
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BIG TYPE POLANDS. AM OFFERING TWO
good growthy fall gilts, from best sow in our herd.
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Closing out a few choice boars at a bargain also some extra good fall pigs, either sex. From growthy stock.
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Nine fall gilts out of litters of eleven and thirteen for sale.
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Three August boars for sale. Good backs and good heavy bone. Write for prices.
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I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers.
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boars, bred sows and the best litter of fall pigs in the state. Come and see or write.
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I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows,
bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R 3, St. Louis, 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.

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of Big Type Poland China hogs, which represents the work of 25 years of constructive breeding. Everything goes including our three great herd boars, Mich. Buster by Grant Buster, A. Grant, Butler's Big Bob. Two of the best yearling prospects in Mich. Modern type, high arched backs, great length, big bone. Come and pick out what you want. Our prices are right.
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C. 3 fall sow pigs grand-daughters of the Senior Grand Champion sow of Detroit, 1920, \$12.50 each. Also bred gilts priced right.
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buys a bred gilt and a 250 lb. spring boar. Also choice gilts bred for \$40. Guarantee satisfaction.
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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.

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

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

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for April farrow to Gladwin Col. 188995. Also several extra good spring boars ready for service.
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tra good bred sows for sale priced reasonable.
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choice boar pigs for sale.
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DUROC JERSEY BOARS. Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.
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I will sell a well bred, well grown, thrifty lot of Duroc-Jersey sows and gilts

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offers tried sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152459. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over. Also a few open gilts.
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AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS
at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.
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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.

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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.

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The undersigned has a registered Duroc Boar, not two years old until April, that he will exchange for one of the same breed but unrelated to his bred sows. This boar weighs 500 and is a splendid stock getter. He is son of Rochester Red Cherry, a sow purchased of W. E. Scripps and his sire is Mr. Scripps's Perfection. His dam's sire was Col. Farm Wonder 4th and her dam, Wildwood Cherry Lass 224792. If interested write
H. H. MACK, Rochester, Mich.

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Three Reg. boar pigs, born in October, Cherry King and Brookwater breeding out of a litter of 11. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back, \$15.
V. LIGARD, Hesperia, Mich.

O. I. C.

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

30 HEAD PURE BRED O. I. C. HOGS for sale. Service boars and bred gilts. 16 head of fall pigs. Papers furnished free.
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O. I. C. ALL AGES FROM BIG BOARS, AGED sows to fall pigs. 85 spring gilts, wt. 200 to 235. Service boars, none better in the state. Write and get acquainted. Registered free. 1-2 mile west of depot.
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O. I. C.

GILTS BRED FOR SPRING FARROW and one Shorthorn bull calf eight months old. Milking strain, full fed.
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O. I. C. BRED GILTS FOR MARCH AND April farrow. Also a few choice service boars.
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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.
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REG. BERKSHIRES BOARS READY FOR immediate service; also pigs, both sex.
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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.
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GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants.
W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Ill.

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

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



Sir Hector A. R. C. No. 244655

Scotch Collie Puppies

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

BATH CITY KENNELS
Dr. W. Austin Ewalt
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

FOR RESULTS!

PUT YOUR LIVESTOCK AD IN

M. B. F's. BREEDERS DIRECTORY

Crop Reports

AVERAGE MICHIGAN PRICES

Special correspondents report the prices paid farmers during the week ending February 19th, as follows:

WHEAT: Average, \$1.57 2-3; highest, Gladwin, \$1.75; lowest, Cadillac, \$1.44. **CORN:** Average, on ear, 51 2-3c; highest, Cadillac, 60c; lowest, Trufant, 45c. **OATS:** Average, 47c; highest, Trufant, 50c; lowest, Gladwin, 38c. **RYE:** Average, \$1.29 2-3; highest, Battle Creek, \$1.33; lowest, Bear Lake, \$1.20. **BEANS:** Average, per cwt., \$3.15; highest, Lakeview, Gladwin, and Cadillac, \$3.25; lowest, Hesperia, \$3.00. **POTATOES:** Average, per cwt., 58c; highest, Battle Creek, 75c; lowest, Hesperia, 45c. **EGGS:** Average, 25 1-2c; highest, Battle Creek, 35c; lowest, Cutcheon, 20c. **BUTTER:** Average, 35c; highest, Colon, 37c; lowest, Hesperia, 25c.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Have had a little cold weather and a flurry of snow but is nice again today. Farmers are cutting flash wood and stove wood. Some beans have been sold.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, Feb. 18.

GLADWIN—The farmers are hauling gravel. The weather is nice. Farmers are selling cattle and hogs. It is muddy here. Everything is coming down.—F. A. F., Gladwin, Feb. 17.

WEXFORD—Very nice weather until today; it has been snowing and blowing quite badly. What you might call a young blizzard. But probably won't last long. That is, if the old sign doesn't fall, by seeing crows, which we saw two of yesterday. They say spring is approaching when you see those gents.—S. H. S., Harrietta, Feb. 17.

MONTCALM—The farmers are doing chores, hauling potatoes, and hauling manure. A heavy windstorm reached here the first of the week which did not do much damage. The ground is covered with snow but not enough for sleighing. A few farmers are selling potatoes but most of them are holding them. Some grain is being sold.—M. C. P., Trufant, Feb. 18.

ST. JOSEPH—Farmers are cutting and hauling wood. A saw mill in the big woods (220 acres); expect to furnish work for 2 years. The carpenters have built a bank barn during Jan. and Feb.; some work for mid-winter. The weather has been O. K. all winter and just like spring three days this week, but it changed the latter part with real cold weather. Selling some grain. The writer and several others attended the Farmers' Week at M. A. C. and report a fine time. Lots of auction sales and things sellings just fairly well.—W. W., Colon, Feb. 18.

MISSAUKEE—Farmers are not doing much just now but chores, getting a little wood, and some are clearing land. The only winter we ever had with the ground bare in February. A small blizzard yesterday with about an inch of snow and five below zero this morning; the coldest of the winter. The sky is clear and the sun is shining bright. Nothing being sold except a few potatoes at 50 cents per hundred. This week will finish the graving of the road from Lake City to Moorestown except two miles. Let the good roads go on.—H. E. N., Cutcheon, Feb. 18.

CALHOUN—There is not much doing except chores and cutting wood. There has been more wood got out than usual. The weather is fine for winter, not very cold, no snow, ground frozen some. The freezing and thawing is not very good for clover but grain holds its own yet. There is lots of hay going to Battle Creek. No sale for potatoes. Some oats being sold. Vick Hicks is building a large barn. The frame is all up.—C. E. B., Battle Creek, Feb. 19.

MONTCALM—The farmers are not very busy. Nothing much doing; a few chores, getting up wood, and visiting (most of the latter being done), attending the Aid Society and going to town. The soil is frozen some but not deep. The warm wave taking out most of the frost. It is cooler now but bright and clear. The farmers are neither building, buying nor selling much. Some potatoes and beans are being held, but most of them are being sold to pay taxes which are very high. Mrs. O. King died in Lansing Saturday. She has been almost a life resident of this place. No auction sales have started here yet, but soon will be time for them.—G. B. W., Lakeview, Feb. 17.

MANISTEE—Farmers are still doing chores and getting wood; there sure will be dry wood for another winter from the looks of the wood yards around here. As to weather we have all kinds; last Monday we had another wind storm that did some damage in these parts. A neighbor by the name of Cyde Reed was on the road with his team when the wind struck him and blew the rack off his trucks and he was thrown under it and hurt so badly that he is laid up with his arm in a sling. And the night of the 17 another neighbor, William Sletter, lost his house and contents by fire. The family had all they could do to save themselves. One of the men was badly hurt; he had to jump from the upstairs window with his little brother in his arms and he broke his arm in the fall. There is not much selling at present and not much buying. A little hay, cornstalks and straw is about all.—C. H. S., Bear Lake, Feb. 19.

OCEANA (N. E.)—Weather is fine. Farmers are holding potatoes and beans. Not much business going on. Gleaners met at the home of G. V. Mendham, Thursday, Companion French with them. They balloted on two new members and gave one obligation. Also organized a contest for members.—E. M., Hesperia, Feb. 17.

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