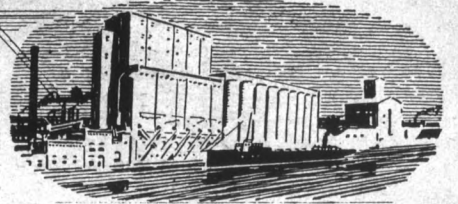


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



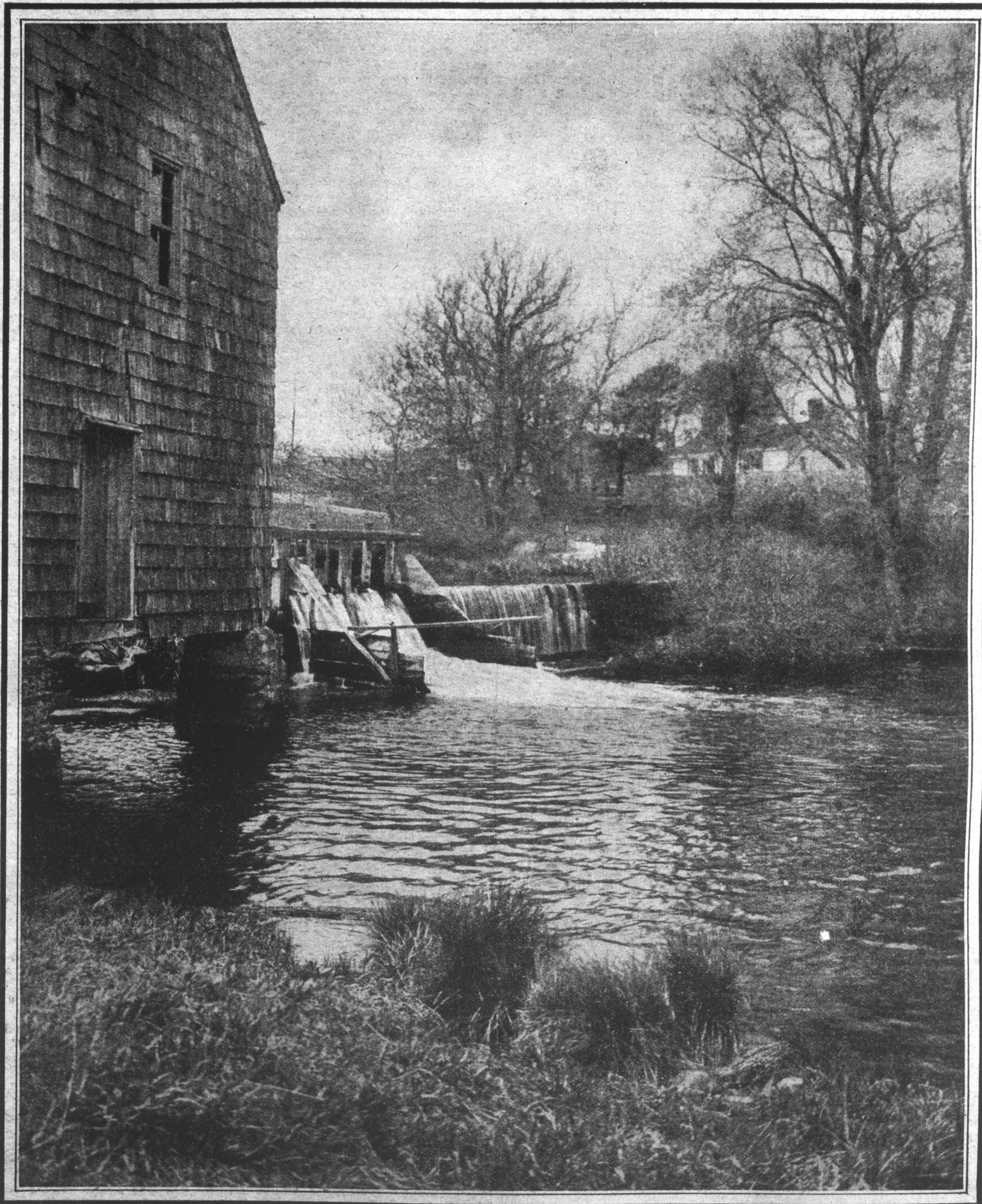
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"Down By the Old Mill Stream."



The Organized Farmer

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



FEDERATED LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

PROBABLY never before have the solons listened as carefully to the voice of the farmers as they are doing during the present session of the legislature. With the farmers better organized than ever before, and with their organizations co-operating in an unprecedented way, the lawmakers cannot ignore the pleas of the agricultural interests.

The legislative committees of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, the State Grange, the Gleaners and the Affiliated Farmers' Clubs have formed a federated legislative committee and are actively pushing certain measures of interest to farmers. Foremost among the propositions receiving the support of this federated committee is the so-called McArthur-Mosier constitutional amendment allowing for legislative enactment of a state income tax law.

At a recent meeting of this committee the following resolution was adopted: "We, the undersigned representatives of the following farm organizations, take this opportunity to inform you that we are unanimously in favor of the immediate submission to the people of the McArthur-Mosier resolution, providing for the taxation of incomes."

Signed copies of this resolution were immediately forwarded to Sen. McArthur and Rep. Mosier, who are sponsoring the amendment in the

legislature. No attempt will be made, however, to rush this amendment through the legislature without allowing ample time for public hearings and proper consideration of this proposition by the law-makers. In order that all those interested in the income tax issue might have a chance to be heard before any action was taken, the legislative committees having the McArthur-Mosier amendment under consideration announced a public hearing before their committees for Wednesday evening, March 9th.

Among those present at the recent meeting at which the solid support of the farmers' organizations was pledged to the state income tax proposition was A. E. Illenden and S. M. Powell, representing the Michigan State Farm Bureau; A. B. Cook, master of the State Grange, Mr. Stockman, deputy master of the State Grange, Mrs. Stockman, lecturer of the State Grange, and N. P. Hull, president of the Grange Life Insurance Company, representing the Grange forces; President Allen of the Affiliated Farmers' Clubs; Mr. Mills, representing the Dry Goods dealers of the state; Sen. McArthur and representatives Mosier and Lennon speaking for the law makers; Mr. Burtless, secretary of the Board of State Tax Commissioners; Mr. Baker, chairman of the Legislative committee of the Michigan Real Estate Association and Mr. Batdorff,

representing jointly the Detroit Real Estate Board and the Michigan Real Estate Association.

FARM BUREAU NOTES

C. D. POTTER, purchasing agent for the Michigan State Farm Bureau, has been promoted to manager of his department, Mr. A. J. Hankins, director of marketing, having been relieved of purchasing department responsibilities at his own request in order that he might devote all of his time to the wool pool. He is developing new ideas for the 1921 wool pool. Mr. Potter as purchasing agent has saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers of Michigan.

Montana grown Grimm Alfalfa seems to be in great abundance says the Michigan State Farm Bureau seed department in commenting that while it has one of the three carloads of alfalfa seed grown in Montana, some commercial seed companies are advertising car lots of it. It is hinted that Kansas seed has been shipped into Montana and resold as Montana grown seed. The seed department says that the importance of Michigan farmers getting northern grown seed cannot be overestimated.

Sixty-eight co-operative elevators are now affiliated with the Michigan State Farm Bureau elevator exchange. Two more are about to sign up.

Indications are that there will be a marked shortage of maple syrup on the market this year, according to the forestry department of the state farm bureau.

On March 11 the Central Freight Association will hear arguments at Chicago as to establish a general rule for all carriers in Michigan with respect to the rule on furnishing two single deck cars in lieu of a double deck ordered. Some roads will supply two single on the minimum weight price for a double on both interstate and intrastate shipment, others on the intrastate only and another set of roads charge the shipper the minimum weights on both cars whether the shipment is interstate or intrastate. The farm bureau traffic department is trying to work this tangle out in the interests of the farmer.

The state farm bureau will be represented at the meeting of the perishable freight committee in Chicago, March 15 to consider increased icing charge under Section 11, Protective Tariff No. 1. It is contended that an increase in such charges is not justified.

Michigan shippers sending staple products to New Orleans are urged by the farm bureau traffic department to take advantage of the Mississippi Warrior steamer service and save themselves about ten cents a hundred on the shipment and get their material to its destination at

almost the same time as by rail. Freight should be shipped to Chicago, thence by Illinois Central to Cairo, Ill., where it is loaded on barges for transit to New Orleans. This service is under supervision of the government.

DEALERS AGAINST FABRIC BILL

THE PROPOSAL for a state "Truth in Fabric" bill, for some reason or other, is not being favorably received by the dry goods dealers of the state. At a recent public hearing on this bill held by the State Affairs Committee of the House, their representatives appeared and told the legislative committee that the adoption of this proposed measure would work great hardships to the business interests of the state. They expressed their belief that if any legislation along this line were desirable, it should be a national rather than a state proposition.

Rep. Henze of Dickinson, father of the bill, and Rep. Holland of Gogebic spoke in favor of the bill and showed why some such legislation was necessary for the protection of the agricultural interests of the state.

The bill as introduced by Rep. Henze would require that all cloth or clothing offered for sale in this state should bear a label stating the amount of wool, cotton, silk, shoddy, or other materials contained therein, and that fur garments should carry a label showing the kind of fur, while leather or rubber goods would have to be labeled to show whether or not they contained substitutes. The enforcement of this act would be left to the Food and Drug Commissioner.

ISABELLA COUNTY FARMERS SAVED \$10,000

SAVING ISABELLA County Farm Bureau members \$10,000 on a single purchase, W. J. Hazelwood, manager of the Isabella county organization, through the distribution of a carload of dynamite has accomplished a feat in co-operative buying that has given 200 farm bureau members a handsome return on their membership.

Four members with lots of stumps to blast bought a ton apiece at 8 1/2 cents as against 32 cents, the best local retail price. Other were saved \$200 on 20,000 caps and an additional \$150 on 30,000 feet of fuse for his membership. The dynamite was government explosive and represented some wide awake scouting by Hazelwood.

Other things the Isabella farm bureau is doing for its members include the sale of thirty odd cars of hay in 60 days with an average additional return of \$2 a ton over the local dealers price, and the purchase of 17 cars of coal, at a saving of \$3 a ton to the membership.

---would a little extra money come in handy?

LET US show you how to earn it. Let us show you how without any investment and by spending only a few hours a day "between chores" you can add \$50 to \$100 a month to your income. That would help during these critical times, wouldn't it.

"**I** EARNED \$30 last week," writes an honest-to-goodness farmer who has been taking subscriptions for the Business Farmer during his spare time. What he is doing any farmer can do.

"**I** T'S EASY to sell the Business Farmer," says another who attends every farmers' meeting in his neighborhood, with a bundle of papers under his arm and a receipt book in his pocket.

WE WANT a representative to look after our subscription business in every rural community in Michigan, and adjoining states. The work is dignified, congenial, profitable. Many of the "best" farmers of the state take subscriptions for the Business Farmer. Why not you also?

I T COSTS you nothing to fill out the coupon below and mail it to us. It may gain you much. Upon receipt of the coupon we will send you full details of our Farmer-Agency proposition. If you are not then interested no harm will be done. But at least find out what we have to offer.

T HIS OFFER is open to men, women and children over 12 years of age.

CLIP THIS COUPON

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

Dear Sir:

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

Name

Address

Occupation

Legislative News from Lansing

(By State Farm Bureau Legislation Committee)

THE LEGISLATIVE mill is under full motion. Proposed measures are passing through all of the various stages necessary for the enactment of wise legislation. New material in the form of bills, resolutions and petitions continues to be presented in generous quantities. Ninety-eight new bills and 131 petitions have been placed in the legislative hopper during the past week.

As a result of some rapid-fire legislation on the part of the law-makers, the soldiers' bonus constitutional amendment will appear on the ballot at the April election. This constitutional amendment would allow the state to issue bonds to the amount of \$30,000,000 to pay each soldier, sailor, marine and war-nurse at the rate of \$15 for each month of service.

The biggest fight in the senate on Wednesday was aroused when Sen. Condon's constitutional amendment to increase the salaries of Supreme Court justices from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year came up for third reading. Senators Baker and McArthur lead the fight against this measure, declaring that Michigan pays her justices as liberally as most of the other states and that this is no time to start raising the salaries of any public officials. Senators Condon, Brower, Hicks, and Vanderboom spoke in favor of the bill and declared that Michigan has not kept pace with other states in this respect. The measure was adopted by a vote of 19 to 11.

Another bill which precipitated a lively scrap was Sen. McRae's pro-
(Continued on page 9)

Beet Growers' Association Distributes Contracts

Michigan Contract Based on Near Fifty-Fifty Split Endorsed by Delegates at National Convention

COMPLETE cooperation of Michigan sugar beet growers and a reasonable return on their crop is being sought for the 12,000 sugar beet growers of the state by the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers Association which on March 3rd began to distribute to the producers the contract it has drawn up in their behalf.

The paper comes close to making a fifty-fifty split with the manufacturers on the wholesale price of sugar, long sought by the beet men of this and other states. It provides for \$6.45 a ton for beets on the basis of five cent sugar, and adds \$1.29 a ton for beets for each one cent increase in the price of sugar over five cents. The terms of the contract make the sugar beet growers' association the producers' sole representative before the manufacturers.

Beet factory representatives now in the field are said to have departed somewhat from their old \$10 for nine cent sugar offer, with a bonus clause, which for 1920 amounted to seven cents on the ton. They now have a contract which approaches the association's agreement in pattern but not in prices offered. Factory men are said to be offering \$6 a ton for beets on the basis of six cent sugar while the beet association would get \$7.42 a ton on six cent sugar.

The Michigan growers contract followed the negotiations of the Utah and Idaho farm bureau sugar beet growers with their manufacturers, which carried the same schedule of prices as that being distributed in Michigan. The agreement is an airtight crop contract and assures all its signers that the growers will stick together, says C. E. Ackerman of

IF THE STATEMENT recently made by a certain sugar company's fieldman, that after an extensive canvass among the farmers of this state they found them reluctant to sign the company's contracts, is true it appears farmers, feeling there is plenty of time, are waiting to see what further may develop. What the 1921 contract issued by the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association offers the farmers is printed below. Copies of the contract can be secured at the headquarters of your local association or your county farm bureau office. —Associate Editor.

Durand, manager of the growers association. Such a guarantee did not obtain in 1920 when the beet growers broke with the factories and the ensuing lack of confidence which developed was responsible in a large measure for the defections from the ranks of the beet growers, which enabled the factories to operate that year, according to Mr. Ackerman.

One of the points stressed by beet men is that the new contract gets away from the vague promises which have figured the letting of contracts in other years, these as a rule, did not materialize. The experience of 1920 when the farmers signed a \$10 contract, hoping that they would get \$16 a ton for beets through the bonus system, is a shining example of what the beet men say they have had enough. They say that basing the price per ton on the price of sugar will give them what they consider a just return on their crop and will give them a fair share of any rise in the market. Heretofore the bonus system has

given, the manufacturer the lion's share of the increase. It is said also that the associations contract would take care of the sugar slump which has always accrued at selling time and which gave way to a rising market after the farmer had sold out.

Prominent beet growers say that growers can not afford to plant beets and sell them for \$9 a ton, and should have at least \$10. At \$6 a ton on a basis of 6 cent sugar an average yield of 9 tons to the acre gives a return of \$54. An absolute minimum cost of production under most favorable circumstances of production has been figured as follows: Seed, \$1.75; fertilizer, \$3; hand labor, \$25; taxes on land, \$2; plowing, fitting, rolling, planting, lifting, hauling to loading station, \$23, total, \$53.75, giving the farmer a return of 25 cents on the acre. However, the farm management department of M. A. C. has figured that the production cost on beets is \$100 an acre, which shows why \$9 beets and nine tons to the acre don't pay.

Beet growers in other states are watching the outcome of the action taken by the Michigan association on behalf of its members and other growers, particularly so as the contract offered in Michigan was endorsed by delegates to the national sugar beet growers' convention in Chicago, held under the auspices of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The Michigan contract is to be distributed through local growers' associations and farm bureau locals where the former do not exist. Producers who are overlooked should notify the local or state association at Durand says Manager Ackerman of the State organization.

Better Quality of Michigan Cream is Plan of Dairy Committee

Members Agree Michigan Dairymen Will Receive Better Prices if Cream is Properly Graded

IMMEDIATE ACTION which will bring about an improvement in the quality of Michigan Cream being marketed by dairy farmers of the state is the fundamental problem to be solved of the many now gripping the dairy industry, agreed the Committee of Fifteen on Dairy Affairs in Michigan, Thursday at a meeting held at the Michigan State Farm Bureau headquarters to devise means to put the dairy industry on its feet again in this state.

"No educational campaign to improve dairy products in Michigan or any other state will work," said H. C. Wendt, chief of the dairy division of the state food and drug department, unless it is accompanied by a universal system of grading cream that will make a substantial difference in the price paid for poor cream and for a high quality product." N. P. Hull, treasurer of the Michigan Allied Dairy Association and one of the Michigan Milk producers representatives on the committee, concurred in the statement, which found favor with the committee as a sound foundation upon which to build other reforms in the dairy industry.

Committeemen's versions of the success of cooperative cream pools and creameries in this state which are operating on a quality basis were heard with interest by other members of the committee. It was brought out that in all quality organizations the producers received three to nine cents per pound of butter fat over the current market price, and in some

cases as high as fifteen cents. Farmers' creameries making the highest grade butter were shown to have markets for their product where price was no object. It was declared that manufacturers of dairy products would welcome any action which would insure them of a higher quality of cream or milk from all the producers.

The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas the quality of the creamery butter manufactured in Michigan is gradually deteriorating and

Whereas this fact in the opinion of this committee is fundamentally due to the fact that under the present competitive conditions no financial incentive is provided for the production of a better quality of cream and

Whereas, it is also recognized by this committee that the present duplication of cream buying agencies is an uneconomic tax upon the producer and together with the question of quality constitutes a condition which the cream producer is unable to stand under prevailing economic conditions affecting the industry and

Whereas, this committee deems it fundamental that the quality of Michigan butter be improved in order that consumption may be substantially increased recognizing that poor butter means increased consumption of the substitute article, and that, if the industry is to progress, unnecessary buying machinery must be eliminated.

Therefore be it resolved, that this committee recommend that the Dairy Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau promote and assist in establishing cream pools in the various dairy communities of this state for the purpose of collective marketing of the cream produced by the dairymen of a given community on a quality basis.

M. L. Noon of Jackson was elected permanent chairman of the Committee of Fifteen on dairy affairs in Michigan and Secretary C. L. Brody of the State Farm bureau was made secretary of the committee.

Chairman Noon appointed a committee of three to act with himself in preparing a plan of procedure for presentation at the next meeting of the committee, which will be March 7th at Lansing. They were: J. C. Near, representing the farm bureau; R. A. McGill, the cooperative creameries, and N. P. Hull, the Michigan Milk Producers' Association.

These present were:

Cooperative Creamery representatives: J. S. Kinney, Montgomery; John C. Butler, Portland; B. A. McGill, Big Rapids; C. W. Pennock, Nashville.

Michigan Milk Producers' Association: N. P. Hull, Lansing; R. C. Reed, Howell; M. L. Noon, Jackson; Mr. Harwood, Adrian.

Michigan State Farm Bureau: J. C. Near, Flat Rock; Roy C. Potts, Washington; Robert Montieth, Martin; George Kern, Owosso; Alfred Hendrickson, Shelby.

Farm Labor Survey Made by State Farm Bureau

County Agents in Answering Farm Bureau Questionnaires Show Labor in Demand at Reduced Wages

DESPITE THE FACT that farm commodities are selling for lower prices than they have for several years, that the outlook is not very certain and that many farmers feel that they are taking quite a loss, more farm labor will be employed this season than the conditions would seem to indicate.

A recent state wide survey of the farm labor situation made by the Michigan State Farm bureau through county agents in 71 counties elicited 33 replies and the fact that there would be more jobs, little expansion on the part of the farmers and lower wages for farm labor. The day of big wages is past for the hired man just as it is for his city brother, but he is going to be paid a good wage just the same.

Fifteen of the counties answering the questionnaire said that they would be hiring more men than they did in 1920. Then they could not get as many as they wanted, but now they can. Ten other counties believed that 1921 would see no decrease in their farm labor ranks, and the remaining eight spoke of curtailments in both labor and production.

Farm labor wages will range from board and \$25 a month, to \$40 and \$45 a month with board, which will be the general average. Washtenaw offers the peak wage for good men—\$75, but they are said to be very scarce and the minimum wage in that county is placed at \$30 by the county agent, showing that there will be many graduations. Wages in Michigan in 1920 were generally higher than the average and they are now taking a drop which will average about forty per cent, says the state farm bureau.

Farmers speak with one voice in explaining why farm labor wages are to be cut almost in half. Low prices, no demand for their produce, an easy labor market and a reluctance to invest their money in labor and materials under present conditions are among the reasons given.

County Agents said: Alpena county expects to hire more farm labor and to increase its crop acreage. Wages offered are \$30 to \$50 a month, representing a ten per cent reduction over 1920. A few laborers are returning from the city.

Antrim county farmers declare that they will not invest much "good money in labor

which has been spoiled by high wages, short hours and half-hearted work."

Alger county will hire more men and expects the supply to be plentiful. Last year labor was almost unobtainable.

Twenty per cent is the labor slash anticipated by Lapeer county farmers many of whom are agreed that it would be better to let their farms lie idle than pay high prices for labor and sell the produce at present prices. Even under those conditions labor is not expected to be plentiful according to S. F. Wellman, county agent, who places the average wage at \$40 to \$45, a cut of \$10 to \$15.

Ionia county farmers declare that they will quit farming if they have another year like the last one, but will make no reduction in their farm labor.

Some farmers who left Kalkaska county are returning. Farm labor will be paid \$40 a month.

Isabella will cut down its labor force 40 per cent and wages \$25 a month to meet the generally accepted scale of \$40 a month.

Board alone to \$40 a month is offered by

Alcona County Farmers Form Potato Agreement

AT A RECENT meeting of the Harrisville Township unit of the Alcona County Farm Bureau, forty farmers signed an agreement whereby they pledged themselves not to raise contract potatoes during the present year at a stipulated price less than fifty cents per bushel.

The price for contract potatoes now being offered by the companies is considered by the farmers as being too small to give them a fair return on the labor and other necessary expenses involved in raising and marketing the potato crop. The movement is now being taken up by the various township units in the county and it is expected that it will be signed by a majority of the farmers within a few days.

Believing in the slogan, "In union there is strength," and having an earnest desire to make the proposition more effective, a communication has been addressed to the Farm Bureaus of the

(Continued on page 19)

Jackson county farmers who advise jobless men in the cities to come out and do chores and split wood for board until spring work opens, when they will pay the going wage.

Farmers' sons and sons-in-law are prominent among the prodigals hastening back to Berrien county where queries for men have been more plentiful than queries for jobs says F. L. Stanton, county agent. Berrien farmers are offering \$2.50 a day and \$50 a month.

Four dollars a day, \$1 less than the 1920 scale, is being paid in Dickinson county where farmers find men more plentiful and willing to work.

Gratiot county will add to its farm labor roster but farmers are not announcing their wage offers. However, they declare that the scale will be decidedly less than it was in 1920.

Overproduction is talked by Ingham county farmers who are determined to raise what they can without hiring. They are offering labor \$25 to \$35 a month with board, representing a cut of \$15 to \$20 over 1920.

Missaukee county plans to hire 30 to 40 per cent more men and will pay them \$50 to \$60 a month, or about \$30 less than in 1920.

A general tendency to curtail cultivation and build up the land by seeding to clover is prevalent in Newaygo county where a very few men are being hired at \$50 to \$60 a month.

Oakland county farmers are determined not to pay high prices for labor and have set their figure at \$25 to \$40.

Washtenaw county has found it hard to get good help and has a scale ranging from \$30 to \$75 for the best men.

Five hundred farm laborers may be added in Wayne county, where the pay will range from board only to \$25 a month with board.

Manistee hires by the day, paying \$2 to \$3, a cut of 50c to \$1.50.

Play safe is the Oceana county farmers' slogan. They will not reduce their farm labor force and will pay an average of \$40 a month with board. Eaton county farmers talk the same way.

With plenty of men available and crop prices down, Mason county farmers have cut farm wages \$10 to \$20 a month and in Macomb \$40 will obtain for the season only.

General Treatment for Spraying Your Apple and Plum Trees

By H. J. EUSTACE and R. H. PETTIT
Horticultural and Entomological Sections, M. A. C.

WILL YOU please tell me what to use to spray apple and plum trees? When is the best time to spray,—when the trees are in blossom or not? I will appreciate any information you can give me.—
V. K., Bay County, Michigan.

IN THE FALL, winter, or early spring, make an inspection of your apple trees for scale-insects. Look on the twigs and branches of trees in different parts of the orchard. The kinds most commonly found are: San Jose, Oyster-shell, Scurfy, and the European Fruit-scale. Scale-insects are serious pests, (especially the San Jose), and must be destroyed.

Just before the buds open, if scale is found spray with strong lime-sulphur or Scalecide or some other efficient scale destroyer. Be thorough in this. Cover every part of the tree.

As soon as the blossom buds separate in the clusters, while they are "in the pink," a spraying must be made to prevent scab, the Canker-worm, the Bud-Moth and possibly a few other insects, as Plant-Lice and Red-Bug.

For this spray may be used bordeaux-mixture or lime-sulphur for the Scab and to each 50 gallons of either add for chewing insects two or three pounds of arsenate of lead paste or from 1 to 1½ pounds of arsenate of lead powder or ¾ pound of arsenate of calcium powder. If plant lice or red-bug are present when this spraying is to be made, add to the Bordeaux or dilute lime-sulphur and poison ½ pint of "Black Leaf 40" or some other 40 per cent nicotine-sulphate solution.

Immediately after the blossoms fall, and before the calyx closes make another spraying. Use the same materials as in the previous application, but if plant-lice or red-bug are not found, the "Black Leaf 40" or other 40 per

cent nicotine solution will not have to be added. This is an important spray especially for the Codling-moth (worm).

About two weeks after the above application, make another. Use the bordeaux-mixture or lime-sulphur, plus poison, as before.

About the first week in August, there will be a second generation of Codling-moths to do serious damage to fall and winter varieties. A spraying is necessary to destroy them and frequently a late summer development of the Scab fungus is serious. For this treatment use bordeaux-mixture or lime-sulphur, plus the full amount of poison.

The Lesser Apple-worm works more superficially than the codling-moth. Sometimes it merely mines under the skin. It resembles the codling-moth in many ways, but is smaller. When present it requires a spray of poison to be applied when the standard winter varieties are from 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. This spraying should be thoroughly done. It takes the place of the second appli-

cation after the petals fall. The other regular sprays will also help to keep the Lesser Apple-worm in check.

Plant-Lice of several kinds infest the apple tree, but their effect on the fruit depends largely on weather conditions. The red-bug is also now well distributed over the state. The eggs of both these insects are hatched out by the time the buds turn pink, and at that time the plant-lice are easily killed and the adults of the red-bug are unable to fly. If either the rosy-louse or the red-bug is strongly suspected of being present, apply a spray of nicotine-sulphate, using a pint of Black Leaf 40, or of some other 40 per cent nicotine-sulphate, to 100 gallons of water, adding 2 or 3 pounds of soap to the mixture; or else add a pint of the 40 per cent nicotine-sulphate to 100 gallons of bordeaux or dilute lime-sulphur. Stir the nicotine in just before applying, and be sure to omit the soap in this case. An early spring with warm, dry weather following is unfavorable to the lice, and a cold, wet, late spring is favorable to the lice. In seasons such as the latter, spraying is almost imperative. As both these insects feed by sucking the sap from the foliage and from the fruit, it is necessary to use a contact spray and the safest contact spray, besides being the only one that can be mixed with lime-sulphur or bordeaux, is nicotine-sulphate.

Fire Blight is sometimes a serious disease in apple trees. A constant watch should be kept for its

(Continued on page 18)

Farmers in Other States Pool Wool Successfully

Wool Growers in Several States Pool Wool Clip and Force Dealers to Offer Better Prices

By E. A. KIRKPATRICK
Special Representative, Michigan Business Farmer

IT IS NOT the aim of this article to show that the wool dealers are combining to beat down the price of wool; proving the fact would be harder than making the statement. But this is an account of how wool growers have marketed their wool to better advantage by pooling their clips, and in some instances have gone a step further and manufactured the wool, in a limited way. All of which goes to show that where there's wool there's a way to market it.

Take Williamson county, Texas, for example. Cooperative marketing of wool through the advice of the county agent gave the growers sixty cents a pound when local buyers offered only thirty-five cents. The county sheep and goat breeders' association handled the wool. Sealed bids were received, but there was no advance in price over the price offered by local buyers. All offers were declined and preparations were made for a shipment to Boston. The price immediately went up to forty cents, but the growers went ahead and shipped. The price received in Boston was sixty cents a pound, and the saving to the wool growers was \$13,020.

What these Texas wool growers did on a county basis, others did on a state basis, in quite a few states. Last summer the wool growers of South Dakota got together and, after the customary speeches were worked off, the men in attendance got down to business. A wool growers' association was organized, a contract was made with a warehouse in Chicago, for storing the clip, and by the first of October half a million pounds of wool had been promised or started on the way to market.

Not to be outdone by her neighbor, North Dakota wool growers organized and sent three fourths of a million pounds to market cooperatively last summer. Twenty-eight counties formed local associations for pooling wool and sending to the warehouse at Fargo. An expert grader from Boston was secured to grade the fleece, samples were used in securing bids, and that is the way North Dakota found for marketing its wool last year.

Missouri wool growers pooled

Pooling Wool

THE FARMERS in this state pooled their wool last year with the state farm bureau and because the market went to pieces some of them became discouraged, with the result of their pooling while others reasoned the question out and are standing by the bureau. Wool pooling has proven highly successful in most of the states where it has been tried. It stands to reason that farmers selling collectively can demand better prices than when selling individually and the writer of this article has studied results obtained in other states very closely and this article is the result of his study. He tells how in some states they have had their clip manufactured into blankets. The Michigan State Farm Bureau has found a market for a large portion of their pool in this way.—Associate Editor.

their clips last year. Hardly a county but marketed the clip in that fashion, and in every case at a profit. County agents' reports last summer were full of references to wool pools. Last year forty-six farmers in Marion county pooled 16,015 pounds of wool, and the price received averaged three cents a pound higher than was bid by local buyers, which means a saving of \$480.46. Worth while, to be sure.

The Northwest Missouri Wool Pool at St. Joseph sold 220,802 pounds of wool at an advance in price of 7.8 cents a pound more than was offered locally. Livingston county, Mo., pooled 47,000 pounds; Johnson county, 48,

000 pounds; Cape Girardeau county, 12,850 pounds; Bates county, 52,810 pounds; and in all cases pooling has resulted in better prices for wool.

One of the first counties to adopt the pooling system in marketing wool is Jefferson county, Iowa. The first pool was formed there in 1915. The pool had only fifty-five members the first year, but the membership has grown to more than 200. The responsibility of selling the wool, rests with three directors. Each member of the pool reports to the committeeman in his township, the number of fleeces he will have to sell, and the number of sacks he will need for his clip. The committeeman in turn reports this information to the county secretary of the wool pooling organization. The sacks are brought and distributed among the members.

Just before shearing time directions are sent out regarding the shearing and care of the fleece, so that all packs will be uniform. If a pack of wool is not honestly put up, the member is docked on his receipts or expelled from the pool.

Bids for the wool are based on samples that are brought to the county agent's office. If the buyer wishes, he may inspect the wool by driving through the county. When the wool is bought, the members of the pool are notified to bring their wool to the point of shipment. Prices have always been from three to ten cents a pound higher than local offers.

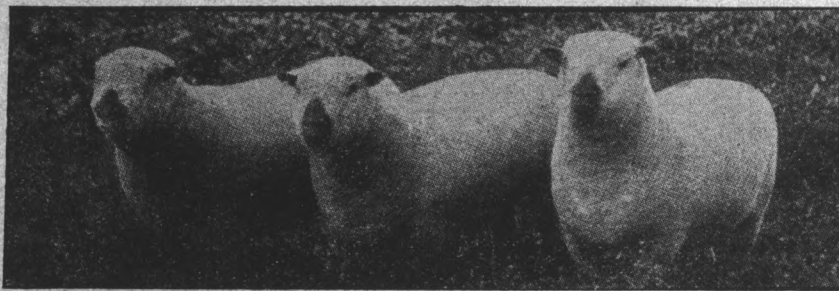
Wool is graded when it is received at the pooling station, for shipment. Each sack is tagged with a number, and the record of wool in that sack is kept so as to trace any mistake or fraud.

"But the wool is only half sold when it is pooled, and while pooling may help the bidding, it does not make a better market for wool," says someone.

Unfortunately that is true. Several states have solved the problem of poor market, the big problem last year, by manufacturing their wool.

Farmers in North Carolina have found that there are more ways than one to get a market for wool.

(Continued on page 18)



Not worrying about who gets the profits from the sale of their clip.

United States Supreme Court Declares Farm Loan Act is Valid

Federal Farm Loan Banks Now Issuing Bonds and Will be Ready to Loan Money Within Thirty Days

A LEGAL BATTLE instituted by the American Mortgage Bankers' Association to test the constitutionality of the Farm Loan Act which created the Federal Loan Banks came to a close last week Tuesday when the highest court in the United States gave out the decision that the act was legal.

It is the general belief that this case which was brought by the president of the American Mortgage Bankers' Association in the Federal Court of Kansas City nearly a year ago was merely a part of a campaign to hamper the land banks. The case involved the legality of the Land Bank Act, both as to the Joint Stock Land Banks, and the Federal Farm Loan Association.

Details of Case

The case decided last week Tuesday was an appeal from lower court decrees refusing an injunction sought by Charles W. Smith, a stockholder in the Kansas City Title and Trust company, to restrain that institution from investing its funds in securities of the land banks. The contention was made that the farm loan act was invalid, as congress had neither the authority under the constitution to establish banks or to exempt their securities from state taxation.

The court, in a practically unanimous opinion, upheld the authority of the government in both instances. The power to designate

Apply for Your Loan

A DECISION regarding the legality of the Farm Loan Act has been reached at last and that it is constitutional has been decided. Bonds are to be issued immediately but it will be a month before loans will be made to the farmers. The farm loan board has approved hundreds of millions of dollars of loans and it will require some time after the thirty days to take care of the already approved loans. The many farmers in this state who have been awaiting the court's ruling would be making a wise move if they would put in their applications at once because farmers from all over the United States have been awaiting this same ruling and will begin applying immediately and it will be "first come first served."—Associate Editor.

fiscal agencies has been conceded to congress since the days of Chief Justice Marshall, the opinion held, and the tax exemption provision was necessary protection.

Owing to this case farmers could not secure loans from the Federal Land Banks so they had to borrow elsewhere, usually from some member of this bankers' association. These bankers caused interest rates to raise enormously, and loans were taken, not for the customary two or three years, but for ten years with no privilege of pre-payment. As an ex-

ample we quote the following from a letter received by us some time ago from an authority in the west:

"At the rate of interest now asked, the president of a St. Paul land bank tells me a farmer borrowing from the Land Bank would be able to amortize his loan in the ten years but under the terms of the notes he gives to the Mortgage Bankers he will have paid just as much money and at the end of the ten years he will still owe the original principle."

Clears Away Any Question

In the opinion which Commissioner Lobdell of the farm loan board declared "clears away every legal question and removes every shadow of question as to the legality of the banks or their bonds," the court held by the decision it made that congress had full authority to establish the land banks and correlative authority to exempt their bonds from state taxation.

The commissioner stated that a new issue of farm loan bonds bearing interest at five per cent will be offered immediately to finance the hundreds of millions of dollars in loans which already has been approved by the farm loan board. Immediately after the bonds are offered the distribution of funds will begin, but it will be at least 30 days, according to the commissioner, before funds are available for actual loaning.

Fordney Tariff Bill Vetoed by Retiring President

Wilson Advised Congress Emergency Measure Not Broad Enough to Assist Farmers

ONE OF THE final official acts of President Wilson was to veto the Fordney Emergency Agricultural Tariff Bill. Efforts of congress to pass the measure over the President's veto were unavailing, the vote falling far short of the requisite two-thirds majority. The vote was not confined to party lines as is so often the case in matters of tariff legislation, many democrats from agricultural districts voting in favor of the measure, and a number of republicans from industrial centers voting against it.

The Presidential veto came as no surprise to the friends of the Emergency Tariff Bill. Indeed, it had been freely predicted during the course of the discussion of the measure that the president would veto it and it was said that both democrats and republicans voted in favor of the measure contrary to their individual convictions for the sake of pacifying their agricultural constituents, with the full expectation that the president would prevent the measure from becoming a law.

In returning the measure to congress without his signature, President Wilson gave a lengthy explanation of his reasons for vetoing the bill. It was clear that the president did not wish to appear in the light of being unfriendly to the agricultural interests but it was also clear that he did not intend to compromise his own convictions upon the subject for the mere sake of gaining the approval of the farmers.

In his veto measure, the president said in part:

"The title of this measure indicates that it has several purposes. The report of the committee on ways and means reveals that its principal object is to furnish relief to certain producers in the nation who have been unable to discover satisfactory markets in foreign countries for their products and whose prices have fallen. Very little reflection would lead anyone to conclude that the measure would not furnish in any substantial degree the relief sought by the producers of most of the staple commodities which it covers.

"This nation has been for very many years a large exporter of agricultural products. For nearly a generation before it entered the European war its exports exceeded its imports of agricultural commodities by from approximately \$200,000,000 to more than \$500,000,000. In recent years this excess has greatly increased and in 1919 reached the huge total of \$1,904,249,000. The excess of exports of staple products is especially marked.

Little Wheat Imported

"In 1913 the nation imported 783,481 bushels of wheat valued at \$670,931, and in 1920, 35,848,648 bushels worth \$75,398,834; while it exported in 1913, 99,508,968 bushels worth \$95,098,838, and in 1920, 218,280,231 bushels valued at \$596,957,796. In the year 1913 it imported 85,183 barrels of wheat flour valued at \$347,877

and in 1920, 800,788 barrels valued at \$8,669,300; while it exported in the first year 12,278,206 barrels valued at \$56,865,444, and in 1920, 19,553,952 barrels valued at \$224,472,448. In 1913 it imported \$3,888,604 worth of corn and in 1920, \$9,257,377 worth, while its exports in the first year were valued at \$26,515,146 and in 1920 at \$26,453,681.

"Of preserved milk, in the same year, it imported \$3,331,312 worth and exported \$65,239,020 worth. Its imports in the same year of sugar and wool, of course, greatly exceeded its exports.

"It is obvious that for the commodities, except sugar and wool, mentioned in the measure, which make up the greater part of our agricultural international trade, the imports can have little or no effect on the prices of the domestic products. This is strikingly true of such commodities as wheat and corn. The imports of wheat have come mainly from Canada and Argentina and have not competed with the domestic crop. Rather they have supplemented it.

Particular Grades Needed

"The price of wheat is a world price; and it is a matter of little moment whether the Canadian wheat goes directly into the markets of the other countries of the world or indirectly through this country. The relatively small quantity of corn imported into this country has a specialized use and does not come into competition with the domestic commodity.

"The situation in which many of the farmers of the country find themselves cannot be remedied by a measure of this sort. This is doubtless generally understood. There is no short way out of existing conditions, and measures of this sort can only have the effect of deceiving the farmers and of raising false hopes among them. Actual relief can come only from the adoption of constructive measures of a broader scope, from the restoration of peace everywhere in the world, the resumption of normal industrial pursuits, the recovery particularly of Europe and the discovery there of additional credit foundations on the basis of which her people may arrange to take from farmers and other producers of this nation a greater part of their surplus production.

Better Credits Needed

"What the farmer now needs is not only a better system of domestic marketing and credit, but especially larger foreign markets for his surplus products. Clearly, measures of this sort will not conduce to an expansion of the foreign market."

No Effect on Markets

A close study of the market during the period surrounding the birth of the Emergency Agricultural Tariff Bill and its subsequent veto by the president disclosed the fact that the trade had largely discounted the effect of the proposed tariff upon the prices of farm products. In fact, very little attention was given to the pending legislation by the traders in the market who undoubtedly felt that it did not matter one way or the other whether the bill became a law or not. It is most significant that the veto of the bill by the president did not cause a rattle in the market. As a matter of fact the wheat market

advanced during the two or three days following the president's veto of the bill. These facts must be taken to indicate clearly that the importation of foreign food products has not seriously menaced the domestic product in recent months. It is likely that the effect of the adoption of such a bill or of the presidential veto would have been entirely different a few months ago. But the fact that this proposed legislation has had so little effect upon the market in general is surely evident that there is no over supply of food products, and that the competition of foreign products need not be greatly feared so far as the immediate future is concerned.

While the adoption of the Emergency Agricultural Tariff Bill would probably have stimulated the market slightly in the immediate future it is encouraging that its failure had made so little impress upon the market. Its defeat should therefore be taken philosophically by the farmers of the country. As an emergency measure there was much to be desired which the bill did not contain. On the other hand there were some items in the bill which never should have been inserted and the presence of which endangered the entire measure. As a matter of fact there were really only five items in the entire measure on which there was some excuse in asking for a tariff at this time. These were beans, potatoes, sugar, wool and cotton. It is already a matter of record that the American bean market has been demoralized, if not ruined, by the competition of Japanese beans. It is also a matter of record that the importation of Canadian and Danish potatoes has been during the past several years of sufficient quantity to keep the price to the American producer dangerously close to the cost of production. American wool has likewise suffered severely because of the competition of the Australian product. The same is true of the American beet sugar market which has been temporarily paralyzed by the importation of cane sugar from nearly all of the low producing sugar countries of the world. In our judgment an Emergency Tariff Bill involving these five items and no more would have stood a far better chance of receiving the approval of President Wilson than the bill as originally drawn. Incidentally it is in four of these five items that the farmers of Michigan are mostly interested.

No doubt the republican administration will, in keeping with its traditions, immediately proceed upon a careful investigation of the effect of free trade in certain agricultural products upon the prices received by American farmers and will endeavor to draft a Tariff Bill at the earliest opportunity which will at least equalize cost of production here and abroad.

Census Figures Show Extent of Purebred Livestock Industry in U. S.

RETURNS FROM the agricultural census of 1920 indicate that the purebred livestock industry is of greater extent than many people had supposed, according to officials in the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, who assisted statistical experts of the Bureau of Census in the preparation of the original schedules and are aiding in the compilation of the results. The figures for the 10 States which have been available are said by the specialists to be of the utmost value in the systematic and economical improvement of domestic animals in the United States, since they show breeding centers for purebred animals of various kinds and the strides which the purebred live-stock industry is making.

The 10 States for which purebred livestock figures have been reported are: South Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, New Hampshire, and Indiana. The States are mentioned according to the percentage of farms reporting purebreds.

Purebreds in Michigan

Farm Reporting Purebreds
No. Farms Pct. Farms

Michigan, all farms	Number	196,647
Purebreds, all kinds	21,373	11.12
Horses	1,293	0.66
All cattle	14,301	7.27
Beef cattle	4,461	2.27
Dairy cattle	10,004	5.09
Sheep	2,639	1.34
Hogs	7,656	3.89

In Indiana, where purebred stock is reported by about 15 per cent of all farms, the purebreds are principally hogs and cattle. Supplementary census data for that State show that Poland-China hogs, Shorthorns among beef cattle, Jerseys among dairy cattle, Shropshire sheep, and Percheron horses are the breeds kept in greatest number. The importance of New Hampshire as a purebred live-stock State is due principally to her dairy cattle.

In South Carolina, standardbred horses are reported in largest numbers, with Percherons second.

The Shorthorn breed is first in Virginia, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. In beef cattle Hereford farms rank first in South Carolina, West Virginia, and New Hampshire. Aberdeen-Angus cattle appear as second or third in a majority of States.

Among the dairy breeds the Holsteins are most numerous in Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Ohio; Jerseys lead in South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Oklahoma and Indiana.

Shropshire sheep are the predominating breed in nearly every State thus far reported except in Ohio, where Merinos lead.

The predominating breeds of hogs, according to the census figures, are the Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Poland Chinas lead in West Virginia, Oklahoma, Ohio, and Indiana. Durocs are first in South Carolina, Virginia, and Michigan.



Farmers Service Bureau



IMPROVING ROAD

I have lived here 8 years and haven't any road except a poor one. I've asked the road commissioner many times to repair it but he only promises to fix it soon and it hasn't been fixed yet. As it is I am unable to get a threshing machine to my place. What should do?—A. K., Houghton County, Michigan.

I can not tell from your letter whether you have an established highway, but a poor one, or whether you have just a poor road without its being established by proper authority. If you have no lawfully established highway then you should petition for one under section 5228 of the compiled laws of 1915. If you have a lawfully established highway you will have to rely upon the highway commissioner for its improvement. Perhaps you can make a contract with him to do the work if the improvement would be for your sole benefit.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

TREATING SEED CORN

I would like to know how to treat seed corn for smut. I use formaldehyde for oats. Would it do for corn? If it will, how much must I use?—H. D., Fairgrove, Michigan.

There is no effective method of treating seed corn to prevent smut. The spores of corn smut are carried for the most part in the soil. Growing corn in a good rotation and planting from seed selected from healthy stalks is the most effective way of controlling the corn smut. Corn smut does most damage under conditions where corn follows corn for several years.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

KEEPING DITCH OPEN

I had a piece of land that had to be drained. The ditch which this land drains into is not deep enough and the water backs up onto my land. The ditch is a natural water course. Must I keep the ditch open or will the neighbor across whose property it runs have to?—Subscriber, Penfield, Michigan.

The owner of the land on the other side of the railroad track is under no obligations to clean out or dig a ditch for your benefit. You cannot go on his land to do it without his permission. The ditch will have to be kept open by you, if he will permit, or you will have to proceed through the drain commissioner for redress is any redress can be obtained. You are only entitled to have the land kept as it was in a state of nature. He could not dam up the natural water course to your damage but he does not have to lower the water course for your benefit.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

GRASS SEED ON SAND

Can some sort of grass seed be sown on my 25 acre pasture land to prevent its drying up during July and August? The soil is sandy.—D. G. R., Bad Axe, Michigan.

As a rule very little return is secured from seed sown under the above mentioned conditions. It might be well for you to try seeding a mixture of sweet clover 4 pounds, brome grass 4 pounds, and orchard grass 4 pounds, on a part of your pasture. Sweet clover and brome grass are fairly drought resistant and if they catch will undoubtedly tend to relieve the shortage of pasture during July and August.—C. R. Megee, Ass't Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

REPLACING WOOD

I rented a farm on shares and was to have my wood. The river flooded the flats and I had to get wood elsewhere. Now I am about to move away and am getting up a buzz pile to take with me. Would I be entitled to any wood off this farm to replace what I got elsewhere to burn while living here?—O. S., Van Buren county.

I think you would be entitled to what wood was necessary for you to use to replace that which was used.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

POPPIES AS MONEY CROP

Can you give me any advice on growing poppies as a money making crop, and will new muck land do? How much seed to plant to the acre and where to obtain the seed cheapest? Would like to know how much can be made from an

(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.)

acre of land. What is the seed used for? I have heard it was used for extract. Is this so? Would I need a contract to sell it or can you advise me where I could dispose of all I could raise without?—J. B., Shepherd, Mich.

Poppies were formerly grown as a money crop in some section of this country, particularly in the state of Vermont where it was grown primarily for seed to be used for opium. I understand that within recent years the Chinese government has passed a law forbidding the general sale of opium to its inhabitants and therefore I am of the opinion that the market for poppy seed to be used for this purpose is quite limited at the present time.

The only market that might be available would be from some of the large seed houses, but as a rule poppies are not grown in Michigan as a seed crop for this purpose. I cannot encourage, therefore, the growing of poppies at the present time on a commercial scale. I also believe that if they were to be produced it would be better to select upland soil

rather than muck land as they are a crop that do not need much fertility in the soil and would tend to run to vegetative growth rather than to heavy seed production on our muck soils.—C. P. Halligan, Prof. of Horticulture, M. A. C.

ABSENT FROM SCHOOL

Do the parents of school children have to send written excuse to the teacher when a child is absent for one or more days; and is the teacher allowed to keep the child's report card and refuse to send it to the child's parents until she receives the excuse from the parents?—A Subscriber, Gladwin, Michigan.

It is best for the parents to cooperate with the teachers concerning all regulations of the teacher. When the pupil is absent from school the teacher does not know whether the pupil is playing truant or absent because the parent desired it. It is best all around for the parent to comply with any regulations that the teacher has. They are meant for your benefit and for the benefit of your child.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

MAKING BRICK WALLS DAMP-PROOF

Would you please tell what to do for the walls on the inside of a brick house where the plaster is put on the brick? Dampness seems to come through and paper will not stick. As the plaster is old and crumbling off, would painting the walls be the proper thing to do, or put on new plaster before painting? There is no air space between plaster and brick and some have suggested plaster board.—A Reader, Homer, Mich.

It would be very difficult to damp-proof this wall so that a covering of paper could be used. It seems that the only satisfactory way to get around the difficulty is to fur the wall with 2 inch strips placed 16 inches apart so that lath and plaster can be placed upon these furring strips as it would be upon studding. If the time could be found when the wall is perfectly dry and a coat of asphaltum water-proofing paint is applied to it a great deal of the difficulty with moisture will be obviated but with this paint it would not be satisfactory to apply paper or other wall-covering. The only sure way of overcoming the difficulty is to provide an air space by some means such as I have suggested.

(Continued on page 11)

Making Farm Power History

SINCE the first Titan went out to the fields five years ago, the farming world has invested over seventy million dollars in Titan tractors. This is a record approached by no other 3-plow tractor. During those years of power history, countless experiments have risen and fallen, but Titan has advanced on a basis of practical design and workmanship to a success acknowledged the world around.

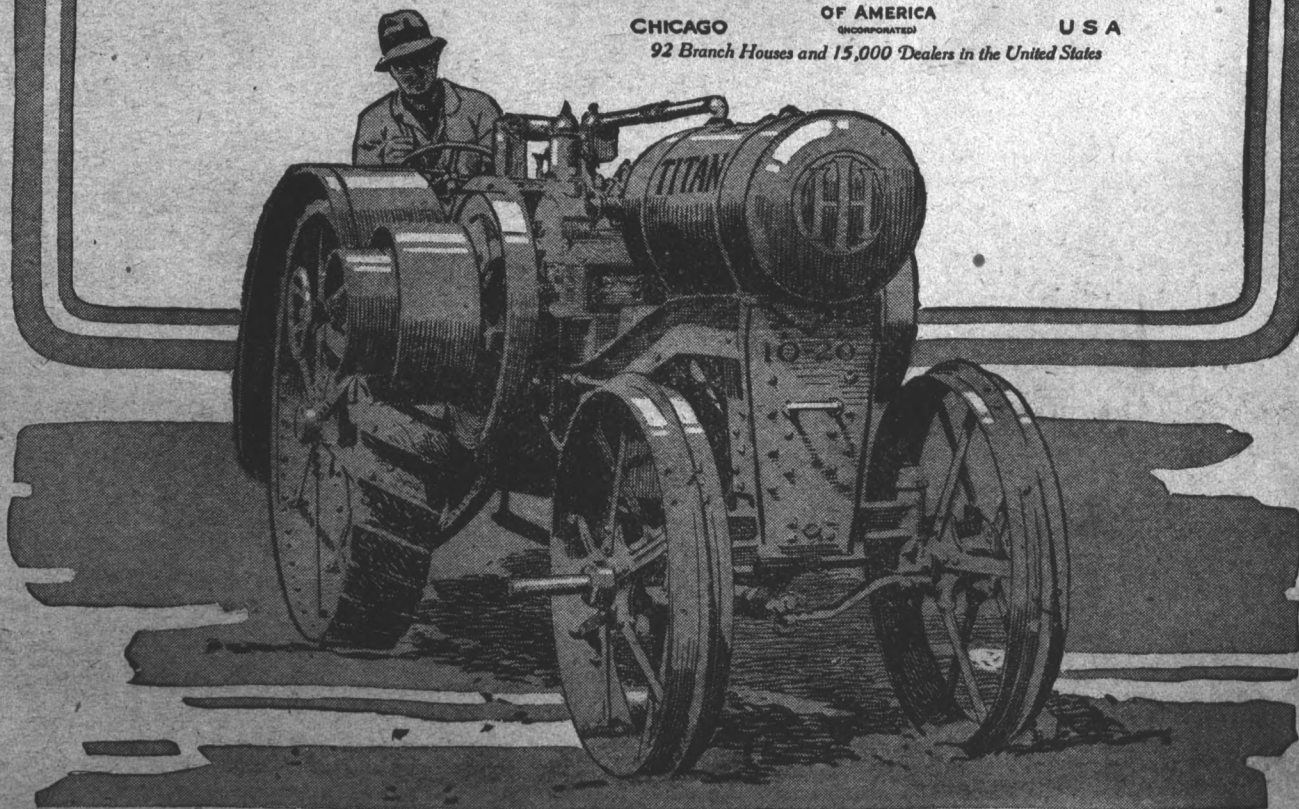
Entering into 1921, this Company has effected arrangements which include provision for time

payment and price reduction guarantees in the sale of its tractors. Titan owners are benefiting by this assistance and safeguard during the present period of uncertainty. Details may be had by application to any International Dealer or by letter from the address below.

Farmers who believe in plain drawbar and belt power work that will cut further the costs of farming, as this Company believes in manufacturing standards based on quality, will help to build higher the achievement of Titan in 1921.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO OF AMERICA USA
(INCORPORATED)
92 Branch Houses and 15,000 Dealers in the United States





MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

A NOTHER quiet week is reported in business and industrial circles, the chief feature of interest being the close of the Wilson administration and the inauguration of President Harding. A pronounced feeling of optimism is plainly discernable among all classes of business men because they are confident that a change of administration, at this time, is just what the country needs most. Many predictions are being made concerning the early return of prosperity in the form of plenty of work and an ample demand for all raw material and manufactured products; as very little is heard about better times for the farmer, we find it hard to imagine a general revival without counting him in.

There is good reason to believe that more business is being done, just now, in connection with the sale of cloth than in any other line; manufacturers have quoted very favorable prices for this class of goods and the trade is taking advantage of the opportunities offered and are buying both cotton and woolen goods, freely. The same cannot be said of trade in other lines, especially is this true of the iron and steel industry. The independent steel manufacturers are only running 25 per cent of their total capacity and there is reason to believe that the U. S. Steel Corporation must lower prices to competitive selling levels before they can hope to add to the volume of their business. The first report made since the close of the war, on Germany's export business, in manufactured steel, shows that for the first half of 1920, German steel manufacturers exported 735,000 tons; for the same period, in 1919, the showing was 3,352,000 tons.

The total amount of manufactured iron, produced in this country during the month of February, was 1,927,000 tons; the January output was 2,414,753 tons. On Feb. 1, of this year, 164 furnaces were in blast. On March 1, the number was down to 153. During the last few months, 164 furnaces have dropped out of production in this country. Foundry operations, in the industrial district which includes Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Northwestern Pennsylvania and Western New York, are estimated to be running about 23 per cent of capacity. Regardless of the reports that the automobile industry is rapidly rounding to, the fact remains that Michigan is making the poorest showing of any of the states mentioned.

The unemployment situation still continues to be very bad, especially in the district which surrounds Detroit and includes all of lower Michigan; there has been occasionally, a bit of encouraging news in the form of the announcement of a resumption of active operations by the Cadillac Motor Co., of Detroit and two or three of the Pontiac factories that make parts for the Ford Motor Co. The number of men actively employed, at Ford's Highland Park plant, is being increased from week to week but very few if any of these men have, as yet, been put on more than half-time.

There is absolutely no improvement in the money situation and the outlook seems to suggest still tighter money before the end of the current month. Call money, on the New York Stock Exchange is firm at 7 per cent and even short time bank loans can only be had on the best security. The approach of the end of the government's fiscal year, which comes on March 31, and an imperative demand for private loans is testing the strength of our financial institutions and, incidentally, reminding us that the strain is not yet over.

While America is in a particularly strong position, when compared with other countries, she must inevitably suffer, sympathetically with European nations whose finances are

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT:—Wheat showing some weakness. Other grains easy. Beans steady. Potatoes firm. Cattle weak. Hogs active.

CHICAGO:—Oats and wheat nervous with prospects of higher prices. Corn steady. Potatoes weak.

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

probably in worse shape, just now, than at any preceding date, since the signing of the armistice. The last financial report of the bank of France shows that since the beginning of the current year, the French government has borrowed 1,350,000,000 francs with which to pay current administration expenses. The pressing needs of our own government and the discouraging character of foreign bank statements, argue for a continued scarcity of money.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 8, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.83	1.77 1/4	1.89 1/4	
No. 2 White	1.81			
No. 2 Mixed	1.81		1.77 1/4	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed		
Detroit	2.47	2.45	2.45	

Wheat prices averaged higher last week. Crop news came in for more consideration, the winter wheat situation in the southwest having excited some attention by reason of high winds and renewed insect activity. There was another demonstration of the lack of public willingness to take hold in an investment way, but the market nevertheless received a good character of support and displayed a firm undertone. Private estimates on farm reserves of wheat were bearish, indicating large amount back in growers' hands but failed to have important bearing on the market. This was partially due to the fact that the farm total is offset to a considerable degree by the fact that the amount of wheat in second hands is very small and also because many did not believe that the government report, to be issued this week will confirm private estimates. Strained political condition abroad was of influence calling attention to the fact that production over there can hardly become normal while affairs are so unsettled. The closing day of the markets saw all grains weak owing to predictions of rain for Sunday in the southwest. Realization of rain predictions weakened grains the opening day of the current week and prices went down.

Light receipts and European political news are bullish factors in the markets at present and dealers are very reluctant about selling their stocks. Wheat is in a strong position and one market expert believes \$2.00 wheat is almost in sight. Winter wheat in general is looking good, according to government reports.

CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAR. 8, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.72	.69	.88 1/4	
No. 3 Yellow	.72			
No. 4 Yellow	.69			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.		
Detroit	1.56	1.52		

In spite of large receipts from elevators corn was firm last week and prices averaged higher throughout the country. An active export demand had much to do with the advancing prices last week; around a million bushels were sold in Chicago to go overseas. Owing to preparations for spring work farmers are not marketing much grain; one house with 50 stations in Illinois and Iowa report they took in only 500 bushels Friday of last week. It is felt there is a bull movement coming in this coarse grain and dealers believe the remainder of the 1920 crop can be marketed without further serious recessions of prices. Of course this does not mean prices will not go lower because large receipts invariably cause markets to seek lower levels but it does mean while temporary declines are expected the general trend will be upward instead of the reverse. Monday of the present week found this coarse grain following the trend of wheat but with a slightly more bullish aspect.

OATS

There was also considerable strength shown in oats last week and the grain finished the week higher in all markets. Domestic demand is becoming better and oat markets appear to be taking a new interest in life. Like in other grains receipts

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 8, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.48 1/2	.46 1/4	.55	
No. 3 White	.47	.45 1/2		
No. 4 White	.44			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White		
Detroit	.94	.93	.92	

from farms have fallen off the past few days. The future trend of corn will determine which way oats will go but serious advances in corn prices are expected before oats show much activity. Some farmers in the southern sections of Illinois have begun planting.

RYE

Rye followed other grains since our last writing and lost its opening day of the present week on the Detroit market where No. 2 is now quoted at \$1.57.

BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., MAR. 8, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	3.95	4.75	4.85	
Red Kidneys	3.25	3.25		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
C. H. P.	Prime	Red Kidneys		
Detroit	6.75	14.25		

We told you so! Beans have taken a turn for the better and they advanced 20c on the Detroit market last week. Demand is increasing and sellers are not offering freely. Dealers from various sections of the United States report increased consumption.

You all have wondered, no doubt, why the Detroit bean market continued to decline when the markets in Chicago and New York held firm and even advanced. We were sure it was due to manipulation and have just discovered the market has been manipulated by a Michigan dealer who has been accused of nearly every kind of illegal practice in the sale of beans and is considered the black sheep of the Bean Jobbers' Ass'n.

Whether the Michigan markets will advance again within the immediate future we are not prepared to say at this writing but the present shortage of beans would cause prices on the average market to advance.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., MAR. 8, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	1.66	1.40
Chicago	1.30	1.40
New York	1.38	1.40
Pittsburgh	1.40	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	4.66	4.60

A firm potato market is reported from all sections of the country. The Detroit price has advanced for the first time in many weeks and Chicago and New York markets are holding firm in the face of large receipts. Chicago dealers claim inquiries from outside have much to do with the strength in their market. New potatoes are making their appearance but the movement is not of a very large volume as yet.

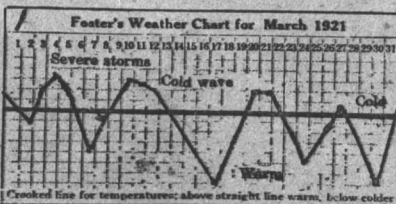
HAY

[No. 1 Tim.] [Stan. Tim.] [No. 2 Tim.]				
Detroit	20.00 @ 21.15.00 @ 20.15.00 @ 18			
Chicago	25.00 @ 27.23.00 @ 24.21.00 @ 22			
New York	29.00 @ 32	26.00 @ 25		
Pittsburgh	24.50 @ 25.23.00 @ 24.20.00 @ 21			
[No. 1] [No. 1] [No. 1]				
[Light Mix.] [Clever Mix.] [Clever]				
Detroit	15.00 @ 20.17.00 @ 18.17.00 @ 16			
Chicago	23.00 @ 24.21.00 @ 22.18.00 @ 22			
New York	28.00 @ 30.23.00 @ 27			
Pittsburgh	21.50 @ 22.22.50 @ 23.22.50 @ 23			
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
[No. 1 Tim.] [Stan. Tim.] [No. 2 Tim.]				
Detroit	33.50 @ 34.32.50 @ 33.31.50 @ 32			
[No. 1] [No. 1] [No. 1]				
[Light Mix.] [Clever Mix.] [Clever]				
Detroit	32.50 @ 34.31.50 @ 32.31.50 @ 32			

Western markets last week showed a little more strength on account of lighter receipts and a consequent steadying of the market, but Eastern markets were weak under increased receipts. Permits are easy to obtain and hay is coming forward in large quantities so that conces-

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1921.—Near March 25 a warm wave will cover the northern Rockies in Alaska and western Canada, including the Pacific slope and plains sections. At that time it will be moving south but, as it must make a half circle around the magnetic north pole, it will begin to turn eastward near the international boundary, crossing meridian 90 near March 27. These warm waves are always in the southeast quadrant, or quarter, of a low, or storm center and of course the principal storm features move in harmony, similar to a great army. These features are the high, low, wind, rain, snow, cooler, warmer, high temperatures, low temperatures, warm wave, cold wave, clouding, clearing. I hope that leaders in each locality will study weatherology beginning with these bulletins. More people are interested in weatherology than in any other subject, and these bulletins give more information in a

small space than can be found elsewhere.

The average path of these storm features will continue to be near that of the past four months till about the middle of April. Evaporation of moisture will be moved to another part of the Atlantic about that time, and that, more than any other cause, controls the storm paths and locates the precipitation. This warm wave and the storm center to which it belongs will pass eastward across the continent south of the great lakes from meridian 90 to near Newfoundland from March 27 to 30. Storm forces will not be great; precipitation about the average of past four months and similarly located. Next bulletin will give some important information about April weather.

From March 12 to April 12 I expect an increase of precipitation in most of the eastern section and near the Gulf of Mexico, Central America and the West India Islands will get an excess of rain, but that should make sugar cheaper. Very severe storms are expected during the week of March 12. Severe storms were also predicted for week centering on March 5. April's greatest storms will be during the week centering on the 22nd.

W. T. Foster

ations are asked and obtained in order to move stock. Until this surplus is cleaned up little improvement in market conditions can be expected. This week finds the Detroit market firm and in moderate supply.

BOSTON WOOL MARKETS

The *Commercial Bulletin* says: "Business was limited in the wool market last week, buyers apparently waiting for final disposition of the tariff. Importers who had considerable quantities of wool en route from the foreign markets were greatly relieved at the ending of the suspense, as prices are somewhat erratic, but generally steady."

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The general live stock trade, the country over, shows to be on a much better footing than on this date last month; as might naturally be expected, the sheep and lamb situation is the weakest number on the list and a seasonal outlook for veal calves suggests a gradual decline in live calf prices until after the peak in spring receipts has gone by. Eastern markets have all marked up dressed beef during the past week and Chicago has added \$1 to \$2 per cwt. The entire line of packing-house products has been marked up but dressed mutton and lamb closed lower than on the week before, owing to the advent of burdensome receipts of fat sheep and lambs on the closing days of the week.

The Chicago cattle trade was well supported, all last week, by the activities of eastern order buyers who stood ready to take everything that showed quality at an advance over the prices paid the week before for the same kind. The average quality of the cattle, received in the Chicago market during the week, was the best of the season, hardly enough of the inferior grades of steers coming to hand to establish values. The top for steers was \$10.75 being the same as last week; the steers that topped the market were of mixed breeding and averaged 1,571 pounds. They were fed in Missouri and went to Boston. The highest priced yearlings were 720-pound Herefords, fed in Missouri; they brought \$10.40 per cwt. The average price of good beef steers, in Chicago last week, was \$9 being 25 cents higher than the week before and \$4.30 lower than for the same week, last year.

Butchers cattle, in Chicago last week, averaged about 25 cents higher than the week before; bulls started the week well but were fully 50 cents lower on the close than the high point, earlier in the week. Canners and cutters were a trifle higher for the week on the better grades but the poorer grades were only steady. An improved demand for the cheaper grades of butcher cow developed as a result of a demand from the country for feeding purposes. The better grades of stockers and feeders were scarce all last week in Chicago and prices averaged 50 cents per cwt. higher than during the week before. The top for well-bred feeding steers, last week was \$9.50, the bunch that brought this price averaged 1,000 pounds. The outlook for feeding cattle favors an active trade and gradually hardening values as the time to turn out comes nearer to hand.

With more than 93,000 sheep and lambs on sale in Chicago, last week, prices were sharply lower than the average of the week before; values closed at the bottom on Saturday and as Monday's Chicago arrivals, in this department of the trade, were larger than was expected, a little more had to be taken off the price. The excess receipts during the week were largely fat lambs and this kind sustained the greatest loss in price. The top for fed ewes, early last week was \$6.90 but on the close the same kind sold for \$6 per cwt. Aged wethers, sold early for \$7.50 per cwt. but \$6.75 bought this kind on the close. Shorn wethers brought \$7, early, but could be had, later, for \$5.75 to \$6.25. Monday, a fine band of fat yearlings sold for \$9.50 on the close the same kind brought \$8.75. Shorn yearling wethers lost from 75 cents to \$1.25 per cwt. during the week, aged ewes went slow-

ly with the best selling for \$6 per cwt. The average price for all aged sheep during the week was \$6 per cwt. or the same as the week before.

The chief cause of the break in prices for fat lambs, last week, was large shipments, direct from the west, to Chicago packers. A few loads of extra well-finished lambs of handy weight, brought \$11.25 in Chicago on Monday but the same kind were available, later, for \$10.25 and medium and heavy lambs, in some cases were \$1.50 per cwt. lower for the week. The average price for all fat lambs in Chicago last week, was \$10.25 being 25 cents higher than for the week before. Very little demand for feeding lambs and prices fully 25 cents per cwt. lower than the average of the week before.

Live Hogs and Their Products

A sharp advance in live hog prices was staged in all markets early last week. The top for the week was \$11.25 being 50 cents higher than the top for the previous week. The week's hog arrivals, 185,800, showed a gain of 18,500 over the week before and 35,800 over the corresponding week, last year. The week's average, in Chicago, was \$10.20 per cwt. being 70 cents per cwt. higher than that of the week before. Buffalo reported a \$12 top for hogs five days last week, but the high at Omaha and Sioux City was \$9.50. The general average top for the week, in 14 principal markets, was \$10.80 compared with \$10.15 for the previous week. The close on Saturday was decidedly weak and as arrivals on Monday of this week were larger than had been looked for, prices were again marked lower. The trade is looking for 180,000 hogs, 54,000 cattle and 75,000 sheep and lambs this week at Chicago, the totals in this estimate are considerably higher than the receipts for the same week, last year.

Last week's speculative provision trade responded to the bulge in live hog values, prices being marked up 50 cents per cwt. on lard and ribs and \$1 per barrel on mess pork; with the decline in hog prices, the commodity was marked down but closed the week somewhat higher than the week before.

LAY ROOFING OVER SHINGLES

During the past three or four years any number of buildings on the farms of Michigan have been neglected, though sadly in need of re-roofing. Good news for our friends who have been putting off this necessary improvement to their property comes in the announcement "Lay Winthrop's Right Over Old Shingles!" which appears on the back cover of this issue. This composition shingle is so durable that the manufacturers, an old reliable Detroit paper house, absolutely guarantees them to last 15 years. They are tapered—thick at the butt and thin at the top—just like a wooden shingle, and this is an exclusive and patented feature of the Winthrop asphalt shingle. Of course, they are ideal for new buildings, but the fact that they can be laid right over old shingles makes them appeal to hundreds of farmers who must re-roof this spring. Beecher, Peck & Lewis, Detroit, are the manufacturers and we hope every reader who is even thinking of re-roofing either a new or old building will send in the coupon for more information or write them mentioning the fact that you saw the announcement in *THE BUSINESS FARMER*. We are pleased to recommend the company and will guarantee you a fair and square deal if you patronize them or their dealers, in any part of Michigan.

BUSINESS FARMER GETS UNDER WIRE

An examination of the back files of *The Michigan Business Farmer* will show, that in the issue of Jan. 22, a prediction was made, that inside of 40 days hogs would sell more than \$2 higher than the recent low point which was \$9 per cwt. Thursday, March 3, was the 40th day and the top, in Chicago, was \$11.25.

MT. FOREST-GARFIELD SHORT-HORN BREEDERS MEET

The Mt. Forest and Garfield Short-horn Breeders' Association of Bay county held a meeting the evening of March 4th and all members were present. Meeting was called to order by President Alonzo Sheaver and the service fee question was the first thing on the program. Some thought it should be lower than the last year's service fee of \$3 per cow on account of the low market value of everything the farmer has to sell, but after considerable discussion it was decided to leave it at the old rate for another season with the understanding that fees are to be paid to manager Nelson the time of service or within a week after. The next question was feeding and care of the bull. We all know hay, oats, and corn took an awful tumble so our manager, Mr. Nelson, lowered his price considerable, also. We now are paying four dollars per cow per share a year towards feeding the bull and his care for the coming year and all seem very satisfied with the results so far. Some are figuring on selling their share but rest assured, when it comes to a showdown they will have more than one excuse and will hang on to their shares like a puppy to a root. Of course we expect a member or two to be dissatisfied. That is only human. We are not all alike, of course, —F. E. Schurzer, Sec'y., Mt. Forest & Fairfield Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS FROM LANSING

(Continued from page 2)
posals to require the licensing of "legislative counsel and agents." Sen. Henry's motion to strike out all after the enacting clause finally prevailed by a vote of 13 to 10.

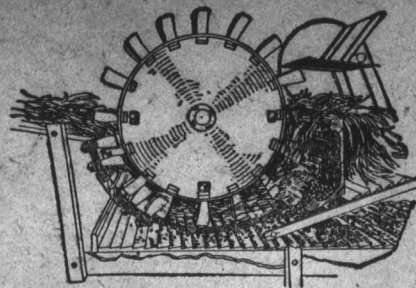
The bill providing for the creation of a State Department of Agriculture, as suggested and sponsored by the state farm bureau, has made considerable progress during the past week. It was reported favorably by the state affairs committee of the house on Tuesday and referred to the committee on Ways and Means. This latter committee reported the measure favorably on Thursday and on their recommendation the bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The constitutional amendment allowing for legislative enactment of a state income tax law, introduced by Rep. Mosier of Allegan, was reported favorably after a rather warm session in the committee. This is another measure which is being urged by the Michigan State Farm Bureau and other farmers' organizations.

A new income tax scheme that was received with considerable favor was presented by Sen. Penney of Saginaw. He proposes to eliminate the duplication of effort which would result from the adoption of both a federal and a state income tax system by requiring the federal government to return to each state 50 per cent of the amount collected by the U. S. income tax from that state.

Capital punishment is to be threshed out on the floor of the house. Rep. Hart's bill allowing optional capital punishment for first degree murder which was reported without recommendation by the House Judiciary Committee was placed on the general orders by an overwhelming vote.

Of special interest among the new measures to make their appearance during the week were proposals having for their purpose repeal of all bounty laws, Rep. Burnham of Sanilac; repeal of the law requiring the gathering of agricultural statistics by threshermen, Rep. Lock of Gratiot; authorization of boards of supervisors to appropriate money for the purpose of employing public nurses; Sen. Sink of Washtenaw; regulation of stockyards by the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Rep. Rowe of Hillsdale; and the establishment of a central board to control the several state penal institutions, Rep. Wells of Cass.



"Beats Out" the Grain

Threshing grain with the old-fashioned flail and separating it with a pitchfork was a costly, tiresome method. But it saved the farmer's grain. The same principles, less manual labor but with vastly more efficiency, are built in the

Red River Special

It doesn't wait for the grain to fall out, as other machines do. It beats out the grain to the last kernel. The Big Cylinder, and the beating shakers plus the action of the "Man Behind the Gun" insure clean work on every job.

H. L. Gehant, West Brooklyn, Illinois, says: "My 36x56 Red River Special separator is more than you claim for it. The thing that impressed me most was the method of separating the grain from the straw and chaff by the 'Man Behind the Gun.' I want to tell you and all your prospective customers that this one single piece of construction does more and better work right at the cylinder than any other make of machine does all put together. These special Beating Shakers get what little grain escapes the 'Man Behind the Gun.'"

Ask the Red River Special owner in your neighborhood to do your threshing. You'll save the price of your thresh bill in grain and time. If you want to do your own threshing, ask about our "Junior" Red River Special.

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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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If you have a farm or any real estate that you desire to exchange, write us. Get your property in our big list which will be issued soon. Get together through our medium. We get you what you want where you want it and a "Square Deal" always. Write quick for our plan.

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IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

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

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

Farmers Service Bureau

MAKING BRICK WALLS DAMP-PROOF

(Continued from page 7)

Another plan which might be found satisfactory but which employs the same principle would be to plug the brick wall and tie metal lath to it, upon which plaster could be applied. This plan would not require as great a thickness of wall to be added as the other scheme. It is possible to lessen the amount of mixture coming through the brick wall by applying to the outside of the wall a soap and alum wash known as Sylvester's Wash and which I am giving below:

Sylvester's wash has long been used for waterproofing brick work and concrete which has hardened and dried out. It consists in the alternate applications of alum and of soap solutions to the face of the wall. The alum solution is made by dissolving eight ounces of alum per gallon of water, and the soap solution by dissolving one and one-half pounds of hard soap per gallon of water. The surface should be clean and dry so that the solutions will be readily absorbed. The air temperature should not be less than 500 degrees F. The soap solution should be applied boiling hot while the alum solution should be about 70 degrees F. A coat of the soap solution is first applied, using a white-wash or other convenient brush and rubbing it well into the surface but taking care not to produce a froth. This is left for 24 hours or until the surface is entirely dry. A coat of the alum solution is then applied and allowed to dry for another 24 hours. This is followed with another coat of soap and another of alum at similar

intervals. Two pairs of coats should be sufficient for any ordinary case, though additional ones may be applied if required. The effect of this treatment is to form an insoluble compound of calcium soap in the outer pores of the concrete, this soap filling the pores and acting as a water-repellent. It is one of the most effective treatments which can be given a concrete surface.—H. H. Musselman, Professor of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

SURVEY OF LAND

Could you inform me through your legal adviser, as to the proper steps to take to get a legal survey of land which I own? If a petition is drawn to whom should the petition be made? Who should be solicited as signers, and how many signers are required? If I should pay the county surveyor from my own pocket would this affect the legality of lines surveyed?—E. A. B., Williamsburg, Mich.

For the surveys by the county surveyor and how a majority of resident owners may have their corners and lines established and how the proportion of expense of the survey shall be divided see sections 2488 and 2489, of the compiled laws of 1915. A man may employ the county surveyor upon his own responsibility and at his own expense to locate any line or corner from the minutes of the original government survey. The surveyor has no authority to change long established boundary lines. The supreme court decided in one case that "a parol agreement long acquiesced in, to settle boundaries between adjoining proprietors being the result of an honest attempt to fix the true boundary, and according to which they have actually occupied will be held

good in an action at law." In another case the supreme court decided that "all bounds and starting points in making surveys are questions of fact, to be determined by testimony, and surveyors have no more authority than other men to determine boundaries on their own notions."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PORTRAIT COMPANY WILL DELIVER PORTRAIT AND PHOTO

On April 30, 1919, there was a salesman called representing the Chicago Portrait Co., 509 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., taking orders for enlarged pictures. I let him take one and he said it would be returned on or about the 2nd of June 1919. We have never heard anything at all from them. I have written several times but cannot get an answer from them.—A. A. J., Kent City, Mich.

The Chicago Portrait Company answered to our complain that they had succeeded in locating our subscriber's portraits and photograph. They also enclosed a copy of their letter to him in which they said their agent would call at a near date to deliver them. They went on to say that their agent a year ago had been unable to locate our subscriber. From letters received from other subscribers regarding this company we are willing to bet a lead nickle that Mr. J. will get the photo and also the portraits before many moons.—Associate Editor.

PROVIDING OUTLET FOR DITCH

Must the county provide an outlet when digging a county ditch?—A Reader, Calhoun county.

If the county drain commissioner causes a ditch to be dug he must provide an outlet, or be liable for the damage he causes the lower proprietor by causing the water from above to settle on him by reason of no outlet. He is not liable if an outlet was provided.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CHANGING ROUTE OF CO. ROAD

Is it a crime or an offense or either for private citizens to hire an influential attorney to change the route of a county road?—A Subscriber, Jackson, Mich.

I am not sure what is meant by the words "to hire an influential attorney to change the route of a county road." If it means to hire him to use arguments and persuasion upon the individuals having the matter of the change of the route of a county road in charge there would be no wrong, but it would be a crime to hire an attorney to bribe any public authority to do any official act. The one who hired him to do an illegal act would be equally guilty with the one who committed the illegal act. The license of an attorney does not permit him to violate the law and many have been disbarred from practicing law for unlawful and dishonest acts as an attorney.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF CHICAGO PORTRAIT

Here is another one that got bit by the Chicago Portrait Co. Don't worry, A. W. B., Charlevoix. They let you off easy. On Sept. 10th the agent was here and had some tickets to draw from. My wife was lucky. She drew one that was worth \$45, so she was to have two pictures painted that were worth \$60, making her owing them \$15. On Nov. 8th they delivered the pictures and their bill was \$49.90 for pictures and frame. My wife only had \$12 in the house at that time so he said, "Just give me the \$12 and I'll give you a receipt for the amount and I know Mr. J. will be glad to send the balance some time next week." So she gave him the \$12 and she signed the paper which she understood was a receipt, but it was a note for \$37.90 instead. She never thought of reading the paper when he said, "sign here." The pictures and frames wouldn't be worth over \$12 so we got beat out of our \$37. So dear readers of the M. B. F., take my advice. Don't accept their trash, but open the door and show them the way out. Let them have a number 10 boot instead of the \$\$\$.—F. A. J., Edmore, Mich.

It makes me warm under the collar to read such accounts as this. They're swindlers pure and simple, the whole gang of them. Beware a drawing scheme. If the man who comes to your door to sell you something cannot sell it on its merits, but has got to get your order by enticing you into a shell game on the side, show him the door. It would perhaps be well to ask the next legislature why the state of Michigan permits such snide games to be played in this state.—Editor.

ASKING FOR MAIL AT THE POSTOFFICE

Will you please tell me through your paper if a person living and receiving his mail through R. F. D. has a right to ask for his mail at the postoffice as I have some times? When I go to town I go in to see if there is mail and the postmaster tells me he doesn't have to give it to me if he doesn't want to.—A Subscriber, Kinde, Michigan.

You would have to observe the regulations of the postoffice department as to the delivery of mail. If the postmaster refuses to give you the mail at the postoffice you can only appeal to the postoffice department at Washington for a modification of the order.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

LIABLE FOR NOT CARRYING OUT AGREEMENT

About 17 months ago two neighbors and myself purchased two heifers and one bull from a man. He agreed to transfer the registration papers to us and claimed that the bull was a good breeder. We have failed to get the papers for the two heifers and the bull failed to be a breeder. We think that the man has had plenty of time to transfer the papers.—W. T. N., Amadore, Michigan.

The owner would be liable for damages for failure to carry out his agreements; and also liable for damages upon his representations that amounted to a warranty of the animal sold.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

HUNTING ON POSTED LAND

Can a person who owns property keep hunters off? It is fenced on two sides.—G. R. G., Harvard, Michigan.

The law provides for a criminal penalty against any one who goes hunting on posted enclosed land. If the fences on two sides are sufficient to enclose the land for the owner's purpose I think it would be a violation of the law to trespass on such land after it has been posted.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

FREE

Trial Pkge

CORONA

WOOL FAT

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

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

The Healing Ointment—for the Home and Barn

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

Mail this FREE TRIAL Sample PACKAGE COUPON!

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

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Dept. 16, Kenton, Ohio



The Corona Mfg. Co., 16 Corona Bldg., Kenton, O.
Dear Sir:—Without obligation, send postpaid Free Sample Package of Corona Wool Fat. I have never used Corona.

Name.....

Town.....

State..... R. F. D.

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

8-oz. can by mail, postpaid, 65c. At dealers, 60c.

20-oz. can by mail, postpaid, \$1.25. At dealers, \$1.20.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing

PETER LENNON

OUR old friend Peter Lennon, the farmer-lawyer member for Genesee county who "put the cusses on record" last session on the Terminal Warehouse amendment thereby incidentally heading a few of them into the discard, won a new pair of spurs in the house, recently. He had introduced a bill prohibiting aliens from toting guns; he fought it through several hostile committees, thru a glorious old battle in committee of the whole and nally in the face of the bitterest opposition he fought it successfully across the home plate on the third reading, one of the most notable events of the present session and a fitting tribute to the fateful personality of the Genesee county farmer legislator. Peter has demonstrated in several ways and on several occasions that he is real speakership timber and if the farmers of the next House should make him the presiding officer of

BY SENATOR HERBERT F. BAKER



PETER LENNON

that body they will have no occasion to apologize for their action. Here's to speaker Lennon.

RICHARD EMERSON OF CLARE DISTRICT

HE IS ONE of the few real dirt farmers of the present legislature. He is here because of an awakening on the part of the farmers of his district. He succeeds the Hon. Henry Croll, one of the most influential members of the last House, but who seemed to be constitutionally disqualified from the farmers viewpoint. Representative Emerson has lived for 25 years on the farm he now occupies in Grant township, Clare county. He is a big, broad shouldered upstanding character, has been supervisor for ten years, and chairman of the board of supervisors for past five years—There is no doubt that he will give a good account of himself as a legislator.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

COMIN' BACK TO EARTH

WHEN A feller's been floatin' around in the clouds for a long spell—ridin' kinda easy like, so to speak, it's purty hard to come back to earth, 'specially when we have to come back sudden an' with several an' various hard bumps. For three or four years we've been seein' things thru eyes of gold an' sim'lar—there's been lots of work an' the wages have been high—the highest ever known—an' a dollar didn't look bigger'n a nickle. We didn't think a dollar amounted to much 'less we could have five or six more to go with it. High prices for things we didn't need, had no terrors for us an' we bought whatever we wanted whether we needed the things or not. The laborin' man was turned into the aristocrat class an' he had more money than he knew how to handle—with judgment. An' let me tell you it wa-ant always easy to get along with the fellers we had to work with—some of 'em was jest as independent as a hog on ice—"If you don't like my style you know what you can do"—that was the answer if you asked for a little more or a little better work—you see I happen to be one of the laborin' kind an' have worked with hundreds of different men an' as many different kinds an' sometimes I had to tell men what to do an' show 'em how an' so I know how they talked—they wuz a good deal more uppish an' arbitrary than any employer I ever happened to work for. Jobs wuz plentiful an' wages wuz high so they didn't appreciate a position, no matter how good it wuz an' as I said before, some of 'em wuz mighty hard to get along with.

An' the pity of it all is, these men thought, or acted as if they thought such conditions wuz going to last for ever, an' they didn't save anything—jest spent their money as fast as they got it—was extravagant an' everything an' now they're out—down and out an' they're hollerin' long an' loud—takin' on something awful cause they ain't got anything to do an' no money to do it with. You readers, 'member somethin' I wrote last spring time of the switchmen's strike? A conversation I had with some of the boys an' they wuz hollerin' fer a dollar an hour an' I told 'em in less'n a year they would not be hollerin' so much about the dollar as they would about a job an' somethin' to eat.

Well they called me all kinds of a fool, even an old one which I some-

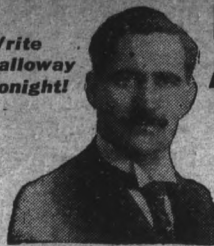
times kinda resent—not bein' so old as some—but they ain't a callin' me so many kinds of a fool now—they're out of work an' most of 'em out of money an' a job at most any kind of wages would look good to 'em an' the dollar an' hour talk is a thing of the past—it ain't in style jest now an' although its hard medicine to take still an' its goin' to help in the en 'cause men are goin' to think more of their jobs from now on—they're goin' to be more careful of their money an' the poorer folks that never benefitted much from high wages are goin' to have a better chance to live an' raise their children as they should, for things they need will be cheaper an' easier to get.

The farmers are hit hard—very hard in this comin' back to earth business. They have lost hundreds of millions of dollars by the slump in prices, so far as dollars are concerned they are hit hardest of any class, but most of 'em have plenty stored away to eat an' that's more'n can be said of the jobless men who have only their head an' hands to make their livin'—they have nothin'—Well I won't say that 'cause many of 'em have automobiles, some of 'em high-priced ones too—an' while they neglected to buy homes, neglected to have a little bank account to tide 'em over when the time they wasn't looking for to come—they've got their cars you know an' while they can't at the present time buy gasoline an' such to run 'em, still an' all they can spend a good deal of time washin' and polishin' them up an' keep 'em as a reminder of the days when their jobs wasn't worth much to 'em an' when a dollar looked smaller than a nit's eye—it come easy and went easier.

Now I am jest as sorry as any one can possibly be to see so many men out of work—it looks bad an' it is bad, but I know men will be easier to get along with now. I see the change in 'em when they come back where I am workin' an' they do their work better an' are more steady an' in a little while things will open up an' ther'll be work for all. This ol' country of ours won't stay on the bum long—it can't 'cause it ain't that kind of a country—an' employers ain't goin' to be uppish. They have had a lesson, too, an' they mustn't try cuttin' too deep nor to bust up labor unions an' the likes—as a bad dream, a thing to be re-

(Continued on page 18)

Write Galloway Tonight!



YES, SIR!

Times are changing—and changing fast! Any man with brains and common horse sense knows that when corn, oats and live stock are at their present values, it is unreasonable to expect the farmer to pay high prices which are not a fair exchange for his products. It's a hard pill for everybody to swallow—to get back to the old order of things, but it's got to be done. Our Company is meeting the present situation by a Stupendous Price Cutting Program, depending on volume of sales, and a small profit, plus your co-operation, rather than a large profit and small sales. You know me, you know our Company, and you know our policy, and you know that the Galloway goods have stood the acid test of time and tried experience.

WRITE TODAY

while it is on your mind. A post card written with pencil and addressed to us may save you hundreds of dollars and give you some new buying ideas. It has done it for thousands of others, and the fact that we are getting hundreds of unheard-of new customers is proof that this is a Galloway Year, because we are saving the farmers of this country thousands of dollars on the machines illustrated here, tractors, farm implements, and many new specialties. Drop us a Postal Card now before you forget for Big, New Catalog!

Big, New Galloway Catalog SENT FREE!

My Proposition

is simply this: Order any machine on your choice of my selling plans, Cash, Note or Installment. Try it out 30 days under all conditions. Then be your own judge and decide whether or not you want it. Write and mention the machine of interest.

Shipments made from Waterloo, Kansas City, Chicago, Council Bluffs and Minneapolis.

WM. GALLOWAY, President.

The Wm. Galloway Co.,

367 GALLOWAY STATION, WATERLOO, IOWA.

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LET'S DO BUSINESS AT A FAIR EXCHANGE!

That's exactly what I mean and what we can and are doing for our farmer friends today. Let's prove it by giving you our latest, bed-rock prices and proposition on the articles listed below at actual cost of labor and materials, plus one small profit. Many factories have been entirely shut down. Our factories have never closed since we began more than 15 years ago, which proves that our methods of manufacturing and selling direct from the factory to user are correct. You have been waiting for lower prices. Here They Are! This is your opportunity. Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

The Wagon Box Manure Spreader Made Our Company Famous!

In recent years very few were sold because people had lots of money and wanted higher priced machines, but conditions have changed and we are therefore offering you our Perfect, Genuine Galloway Wagon Box Manure Spreader (11 patents), will fit any truck or wagon gear (wide or narrow tread), at the new low price of only \$69.50. This machine and price will solve your manure-spreader problem. Will haul any kind of manure, under any conditions, and do as good work as a \$200 machine.

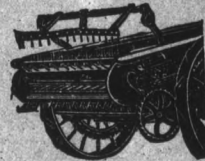
Wm. Stahl of Northwood, Iowa, says, "Works like a charm after 10 years of service. Does everything you claim." F. F. Johnson, Norton, Mo., says, "Proven an excellent machine. Hauled 4,000 loads. Have not been out one cent for repairs. Does work under all conditions." We have hundreds of other letters which tell the same story. Write today for big catalog and full particulars.

The New Galloway "Bull Dog" Engine

5 H. P. for only \$119.50 is our latest move to meet the present price situation and thereby give you a fair exchange for your products at their present prices. Write us about it! We back it with the Galloway guarantee of unconditional satisfaction or money and freight both ways refunded. The New Galloway "Bull Dog" is built for the toughest and hardest kind of farm service. It is easy starting, easy running, and economical in operation, and the only reason we can make this new, unheard of price is because we have determined to meet the present situation by putting through a big run and are depending upon you to send us the business, and we believe we will get your support and co-operation. Write today for full particulars.

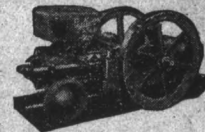
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It will skim cold milk to a trace, is easy running and easy to clean, a mechanical masterpiece. Made in our factory with automatic machinery from the very best material. Big money in dairying now, at the high price of butter fat, and the low price of cows and feed. The Galloway will give you quick results, save you money in first and after cost. Write today.



Wagon Box Spreader

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ONLY \$119.50



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Balancing the Foreign Trade

IN HIS message to Congress explaining his veto of the emergency agricultural tariff bill President Wilson said:

"There are only three ways in which Europe can meet her part of her indebtedness, namely, by the establishment of private credits, by the shipments of gold, or of commodities. If we wish to have Europe settle her debts, governmental or commercial we must be prepared to buy from her, and if we wish to assist Europe and ourselves by the export of either food, or raw materials, or finished products, we must be prepared to welcome commodities which we need and which Europe will be prepared, with no little pain, to send us."

There is no mistaking Mr. Wilson's meaning. He believes that foreign food products should come into this country, as it gives us an opportunity to pay back to Europe some of the enormous sums which she paid to us during the war. The reasons which he gives for his position are sound enough. The trade balance, which for several years, has been very largely in favor of the United States must be cut much lower or equalized if our export business is to continue. With these conclusions the farmers of the United States have no quarrel. They are perfectly willing that a portion of American purchases abroad shall be of food products, providing that they in turn may be able to purchase raw materials, farm machinery and other supplies from foreign manufacturers at sufficient saving to help make up their losses on food products sold in competition with foreign products.

If, for the sake of international exchange, American farmers are asked to compete with European farmers, by the same token the manufacturers of goods which the farmers must buy should be expected to do the same thing. But there are large industrial interests in this country who are showing that they do not expect to make any such sacrifices. They want to eat their cake and have it, too. They want their business protected from foreign competition by a high protective tariff, and they are already preparing to make their wants known to Congress.

Large as has been the exports of American food products, they have easily been exceeded by the exports of American manufactures. The abnormal demand for our food products is gradually subsiding, as Europe's agriculture comes back into its own. But the demand for manufactured goods continues unabated. American ingenuity and inventiveness have set a pace which Europe's manufacturers will find it difficult to follow which means that there will always be a large European market for American made goods. The future, therefore, is one which the American farmer and manufacturer view with altogether different emotions. The one finds his European market gradually growing smaller; the other finds it rapidly expanding into undreamed of limits. These facts should be considered in the drafting of any tariff legis-

lation which seeks to regulate the flow of European products into this country.

A New President for the M. A. C.

IT IS RUMORED that David Friday, professor of economics at the U. of M., may be the next president of the M. A. C., to succeed Frank S. Kedzie who has recently announced his willingness to resign and make way for a younger man. I recently sat beside of David Friday at a luncheon table, and was vividly impressed with his broad knowledge of current affairs, and his ready answers to many questions which were fired at him upon knotty economic problems. Friday is a young man, probably not over forty. He was born of a family of farmers, his brothers being successful farmers and cannery men in the western part of the state. He has made a life-long study of economics, but has acquired no narrow or faddy notions. On the contrary he is extremely practical and his lectures are usually full of human interest comparisons which makes him a most entertaining and easily understood speaker. I was surprised to learn upon the occasion above referred to that Prof. Friday is a believer in both the excess profits tax and the income tax. I say "surprised," because the big financial interests opposed to the excess profits tax, have succeeded in inducing many of the nation's leading "economists" into declaring that the excess profits tax is "economically unsound." I thought to myself that here was a young man who preferred to do his own thinking instead of having it done by the profiteers. Yes, David Friday would make a good president for the M. A. C. We earnestly hope that he may be the choice of the Board of Agriculture.

Exit Milk Commission

I AM IN receipt of a letter from Fred L. Warner, written at Los Angeles, Cal., in which he tells me that the Milk Commission which has sought to arbitrate the milk price in the Detroit area for the last several years, is no more. It will be remembered that Mr. Warner was one of the members of this commission who gave freely of his time in the hopes of bringing about permanent mediatorial relations between the producers and distributors of milk. The failure to realize this ideal should by no means be laid at the door of the Commission who, he it said, exhausted every effort and patience in a three year trial. The reasons for the failure of the Commission idea were entirely beyond the control of the Commission, as has been repeatedly discussed in these columns before. Mr. Warner writes:

"I hear the Commission is out of business. In fact, before I left home at one of our conferences with the producers' officers and dealers, I could readily see that the dealers were not willing to leave it to the Commission to set the price, especially for the next few months, so I rather believe that the producers' officers were forced into accepting these low prices. The Commission, or rather a large portion of them, were strongly against making a 13 cent price; they might have left it as it was for two months, and then made a 14 cent price with about \$3.20 for milk."

Mr. Warner tells us that milk is retailing in Los Angeles at 16 cents. The producers receive \$1 per pound butter fat, making 3.5 milk net \$3.50. He also tells us that the producers "own 60 per cent of the stock of one of the medium sized dealers," which "he thinks is a very good idea, for since that time they've had very little trouble in arranging prices, both to the producer and consumer."

But to return to the Detroit milk situation. Looking back over the past three years through the impartial eyes of the observer we can see little that has been accomplished. The period was no test of the Commission's value, because every dairy section in the country received nearly as high, if not higher prices, as were paid the producers in the Detroit area. In the face of the first crisis that has confronted the producers in over three years' time the Commission plan has signally failed, the price of milk is way down below cost of production and the immediate future is black and gloomy, indeed. With a little foresight on the part of the Producers' Ass'n, the organized dairymen all over Michigan might today be owning cheese factories, butter factor-

ies, condensory plants, and receiving or distributing stations in the principal cities through which agencies they would now be able to handle their milk and milk products entirely independent of dealer and consumer. But this foresight was lacking. So far as practical results are concerned the dairymen of Michigan are not one whit nearer the goal of economic independence than they were five years ago.

The Inaugural Message

THOSE WHO expected Mr. Harding to define in specific terms the position of the Republican party upon the pressing problems of the day, were doomed to disappointment. The inaugural message was a beautiful thing in many ways, expressing fine hopes and ideals, but as a guide to Republican intentions it was about as illuminating as a long range weather forecast. The message was entirely surrounded and smothered by generalities. Did you wish to know Mr. Harding's views on the League of Nations? The last place to look for them would be in his message. True, Mr. Borah exclaimed in rapturous tones, that Harding's message clearly indicated an "end to the League of Nations." But how so? Mr. Harding not once mentioned the League of Nations. He did say something about a super-government, but the friends of the League of Nations, including William Howard Taft, have not yet admitted that the League of Nations is a super-government. Every American citizen will agree with Mr. Harding that the United States should not surrender its sovereignty to a super-government. If you wish to know Mr. Harding's views upon taxation, on Mexican intervention, future control of the railroads, tariff, soldiers' bonus, government expenditures, industrial disputes, and a host of other current domestic problems, look not in his message given to the American people on March 4th, for you will not find them. Possibly a President's inaugural message is not intended to let the people know what the Administration thinks about the needs of the Republic or how it intends to administer to those needs. If so, the Harding message was one hundred per cent regular.

The New Board of Agriculture

ON JANUARY 1st of next near the personnel of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture will be as follows: Jason Woodman, farmer; J. W. Beaumont, lawyer; L. Whitney Watkins, farmers; Mrs. Dora Stockman, farm wife and Grange lecturer; Malcolm MacPherson, farmer; J. A. Doelle, agriculturist and Development Bureau manager. On Dec. 31st, 1919, the personnel of this same board was as follows: Jason Woodman, farmer; J. W. Beaumont, lawyer; W. H. Wallace, sugar manufacturer; I. R. Waterbury, publisher; Robert Graham, banker; A. J. Doherty, merchant and resort owner.

Two years ago the policies of the Board of Agriculture were extremely conservative and as a result of the reactionary tendencies of the majority of the Board the M. A. C. was fettered and bound and rendered helpless to keep pace with other progressive agricultural colleges in the study and solution of farmers' economic problems.

Thanks, however, to the federated legislative committee of the Grange, Gleaners and Farmers' Clubs, the personnel and policies of the Board of Agriculture have undergone some radical changes during the two year period. This committee threw itself for the first time into the state convention two years ago and won the nomination of its candidates hands down. Again in the recent state convention it made its wishes known, and again it tasted victory. The Board of Agriculture, as it will be constituted when the members to be elected in the April election, take their seats next January, will be the most thoroughly representative of agriculture of any Board in recent years. Its policies may therefore be expected to reflect in the fullest degree the best agricultural interests of the state and develop the M. A. C. into a potent factor for the advancement of farming along both scientific and economic lines.

after the inventor had been called a "lunatic" when he first suggested it to a railroad president.

William Harvey who discovered the circulation of blood, enjoyed a lucrative practice before he announced his discovery, but thereafter he was called "crack brained" and his trade fell off.

Luigi Galvani, who experimented on frogs, and discovered galvanic electricity, was thought to be crazy.

Daguerre, inventor of the daguerreotype was put in an asylum for saying he could transfer the likeness of human beings to a tin plate.

The Bavarian Royal College of Physicians claimed that railroads would ruin the health of the people because the rapid motion would give travelers train disease.

Professor Lovering of Harvard demonstrated mathematically the impossibility of telegraphing three thousand miles under the ocean, and several scientists also "proved" that the long range gun was an impossibility at the very time Paris was being bombarded.

Napoleon refused to consider Fulton's steamboat and later when the first steamboat did cross the ocean, as a result of Fulton's invention, it carried abroad an essay proving the impossibility of the undertaking.

Printers broke the windows of the first plant that installed linotype machines.

The introduction of the spinning jenny, the power loom and other textile machinery in England caused nation wide riots.

Farmers built barricades to obstruct automobiles.

Iron ships were derided for a quarter of a century after they came into use.

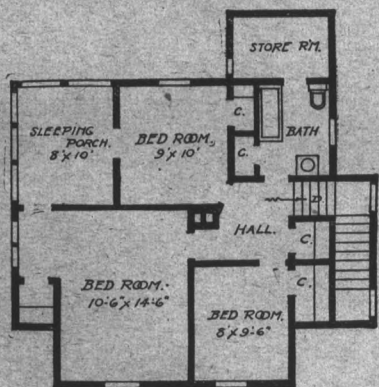
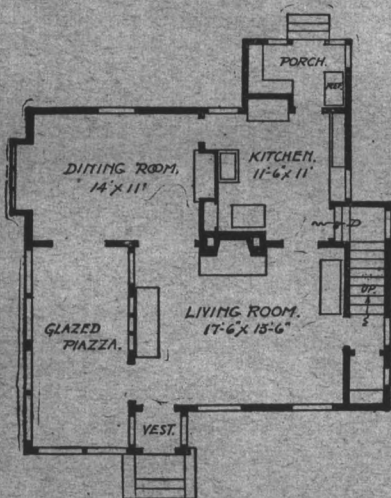
Go easy in challenging a new idea, invention or discovery. Fifty years from now our children will be erecting monuments to the "crazy" men of today.—The Finder.

TOO MUCH!

I can stand a lot o' foolin' in the feminine attire,
With heels as high as clothes-pins,
end-on-end or higher!
I can tolerate the feather with its flipper-flapper-flop.
But I hate those crazy Arctics, with their "slicker-slacker-slop!"
If I'm young an' giddy, and a lookin' fer a wife,
Fer a gal that's good to look at, good to live with all my life;
I can blink at "cottle-catchers," never mind the cob-web hose,
Nor be shocked at nuthin' on her from her shoulders to her nose;
But, get me quick the button-hook, her feet are raggy mops!
I'll be switched if I will marry one with slicker-slacker-slops!
—Joseph Dutton.

A Compact House of Seven Rooms

Designed by CHAS. S. SEDGWICK



HOUSES containing seven or eight rooms are the most popular types of houses now being built. Mainly, because the small house helps solve the servant problem and largely also because of the high cost of building materials. The small but charming home is the fashion and many exceptionally practical and beautiful little homes have been designed to meet this present need among home builders and home seekers.

It would indeed be very difficult to find a more attractive little home than the one shown here. Compact and convenient down to the last detail, and at the same time losing nothing in the way of appearance, this house is one which appeals to all seeking a small house. The first floor includes a bright and cheery living room from which the staircase ascends and which is featured by a brick fire-place, a dining room

with a charming bay window, a glazed sun porch and a kitchen modernly equipped with service porch in the rear. This story is finished in Washington fir with mission stain and floors of fir. Upstairs there are three lovely bed rooms with nice closets, a sleeping porch, store room, with which every thrifty housewife will fall in love, and a bath room with linen closet. Ample wall spaces in all the bed rooms allow for the happy arrangement of the furniture. This story is finished in the natural fir, varnished, and has floor of fir.

As shown here, this house, which is 30 feet wide by 26 feet deep, is of frame construction with metal lath and stucco on the outside. It has a concrete foundation and a full basement which is seven feet six inches high. The first and second stories are each eight feet six inches high. The roof is of shingles, stained with red or green creosote and outside casings and cornices should be painted white. It is estimated that the cost of this house would be between \$3,800 and \$4,000, exclusive of heating and plumbing.



At the Price of Two Eggs

At the cost of the price of two eggs a big Jell-O dessert can be served—and it will serve from five to twelve persons, according to the manner in which it is prepared.

If plain, it will serve five or six persons; if whipped, Bavarian cream style, ten or twelve may be served.

There are so many possibilities—so great a variety of delightful dishes made without cooking or fussing—that every farmer's wife is urged to send her name and address in order that she may receive (free) a copy of the Jell-O Book, which has everything on the subject that any woman could wish. Among other things it tells how whipped Jell-O takes the place of eggs and cream in desserts.

Jell-O is put up in six pure fruit flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Chocolate, and sold in all general stores and groceries at 25 cents for 2 packages.

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This shoe is a wonderful value—especially designed for outside work. Double Oak Sole—Grain Leather Insole—Full Vamp—Leather Counter—Calf Straps and Buckles—Color Dark Brown. Width, Wide Medium last. Sizes 6 to 12. Grab this opportunity quick! Specify size wanted. Order by No. 141 8808.

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The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: How many of you read the short letter I wrote you last week about an auto game for a stamp and printed at the end of your letters? How many of you had your papas fill out the coupon and send it to the company whose name was printed on it? Well, all of you boys and girls, whose papas own autos, tractors or trucks, that haven't better get right busy, and last week's issue, clip the coupon, have it properly filled out and send it in to that company because you don't know what fun you are missing. And all it costs you is a 2-cent stamp.

The Doo Dads are printing a paper this week and what a busy lot they are. We are very busy getting our paper out each week on time but we do not get as excited as the Doo Dads appear to be. Maybe they are not used to running a paper.

I will not publish any letters about New Year resolutions after the March 19th issue. Maybe we can announce the prize winner in the following issue. I hope so.—**UNCLE NED.**

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—Another boy who wants to join your circle, can I? I am a boy 13 years old and in the 7th and 8th grades at school. My New Year resolutions are: Obey my parents; do all I can for them; obey my teacher at school; do unto others as I want them to do unto me; get my lessons perfect at school; not to be cross and sassy; go to Sunday school and church every

time I can; pray to the Lord every day; play gently; not lie or cheat and be kind to Uncle Ned. I am glad that the Doo Dads are in and are going to be in from now on. I wish some boys or girls would write to me. I would answer their letters gladly.—**Stanley Ruschke, Jr., Route 2, Box X, Munger Michigan.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—I read the Children's Hour page every week in the Business Farmer and I think it is the best paper that ever was printed. We all think that. The best part I like is the children's page. I write to a few of the girls. I wish Ethel Fay Sharp would write to me and Vera Squires, Ethel Schneider, Edna Baughn and Alice Verrett. I will gladly answer every letter I get from any boy or girl that belongs to this merry circle. I will write the resolutions I made for the new year: The first resolution I made was that I will save up all the money I can and when I have a lot I will help some poor orphan child; every morning before I go to school I will always wipe the dishes for mama; as I am the janitor at school I will keep the school as neat as a pin, and after I get home I will change my clean clothes to save mama from washing them very soon; I will wash and wipe the supper dishes; on Saturday will help all I can and Sunday I'll let mama rest in the forenoon and afternoon; I'll go to Sunday school and I will try to get one person each week to write to out of the M. B. F.—**Anna Madzellan, Manton, Mich., R. F. D. 1.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer girl thirteen years of age. My birthday was the fourth of March. I have three brothers and one sister. Their names are Leroy, 11; Arthur, 9; Kenneth 3; and Hazel, 6. My teacher's name is Mr. Goodman. I like him real well. My New Year resolutions are as follows: Help my mother and father all I can, clean my teeth and finger nails every day; try to do good in my music and school work; be kind to every one and try to go to Sunday school every Sunday; say my prayers every night

before I go to bed, and obey my parents and try to be mannerly to every one. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I would answer every letter. Well this is all for this time, so good-bye, your friend.—**Leola Francis, Bentley, Michigan, R. F. D. 1.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl ten years old and in the fifth grade at school. I have three sisters and four brothers. My brothers are: Anthony, eight years old; Carl, four years old; Paul, three years old; and Donald, one year old. My sisters' names are Loretta, eleven; Gertrude, nine; and Mary, six years of age. Here are some resolutions: I am going to go to Sunday school every Sunday; obey my teachers and parents; study my lessons better; and love God and everybody all I can; never quarrel with my playmates; clean my teeth every morning and night; help my mother and father all I can. I wish Uncle Ned and all the readers of the M. B. F. a prosperous year. I am going to make everybody happy and watch my little sisters and brothers. I think this is all the resolutions I have. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I will answer their letters. Your friend—**Viola Kreiner, R. F. D. 4, Brown City, Mich.**

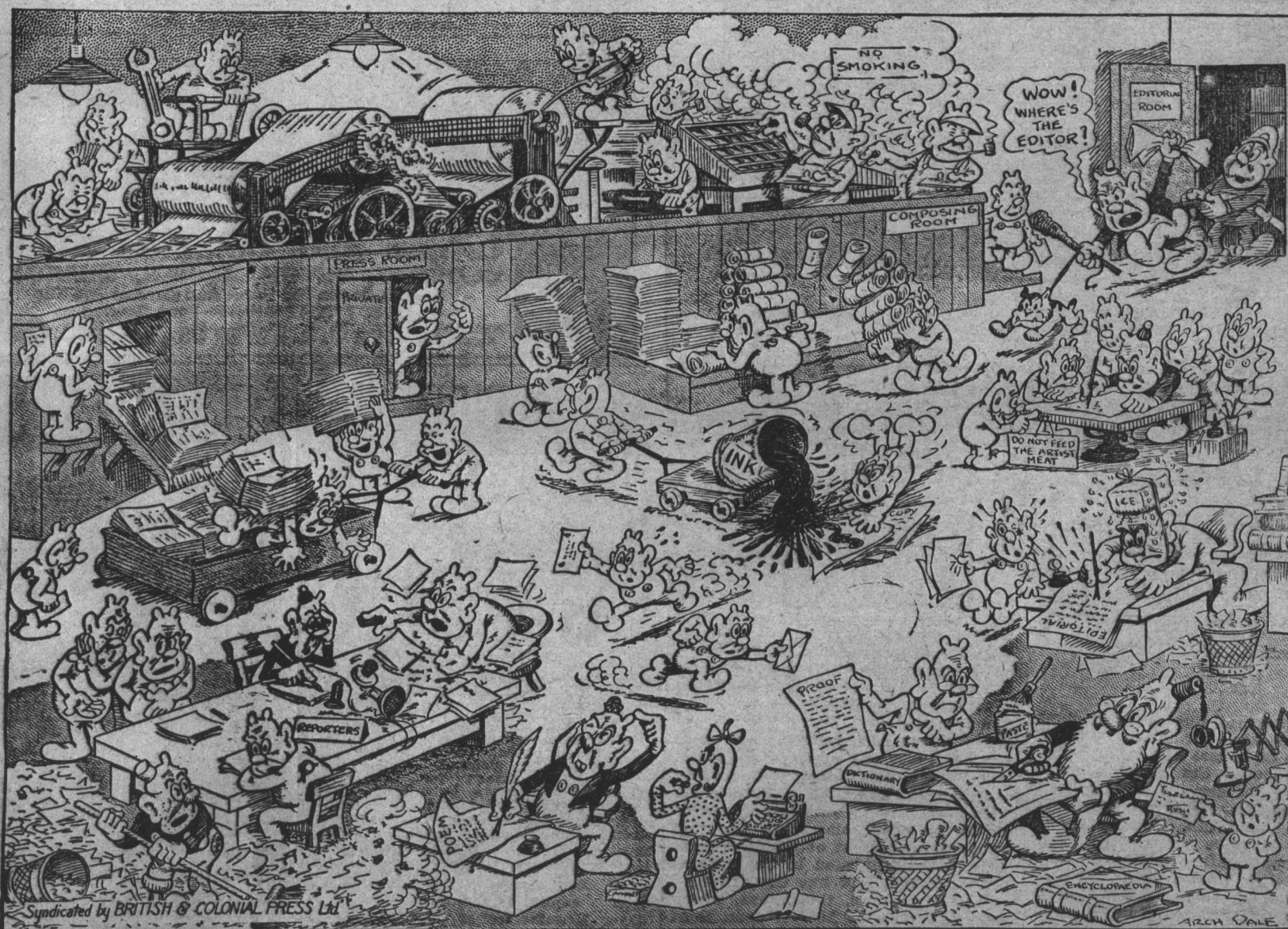
Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy ten years old. I am in the fourth grade at school. I am going to try to win a prize for the New Year resolutions. Mine are: I am going to learn well at school; help my mother and father as much as I can; go to church every Sunday; love God and my parents, and be kind and true; clean my hands and face; I will be kind to everyone. I wish some boy or girl would write to me.—**Kenneth Farrow, Munising, Mich.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—Eathel Fay Sharp has written to me many times and I am glad she won the prize. A flashlight would be no good to me because we have two now. I am going to try for the prize for the best resolutions. I have resolved to wash the dishes every night after supper; to get my lessons

good in school; to obey my mother and father willingly; to be kind to all dumb animals; to not waste any food; to attend church on Sundays; to be clean; to unharness my horse when I get home and not bother papa with it. Last but not least I am going to save my money. I have a bank account started already. I think it is a good plan don't you, Uncle Ned? One dollar starts a savings account. There hasn't been enough snow here to notice it. We are having lovely weather for the middle of January. Don't you wish, boys and girls, that Uncle Ned would print his picture in the children's page so we could see what he looks like? I do. Well I suppose you would like me to close for now wouldn't you? So good-bye. Wishing good luck to Uncle Ned I remain, Oh yes, I want all the boys and girls to write to me. Some have already written to me, and I have answered them promptly. Please write.—**Mary Ellen Evans, Fenwick, Mich., R. F. D. 1.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl ten years old and in the fourth grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like it very well. I have been reading the boys' and girls' letters and I think they are very nice so I thought I would write. I am going to tell you what I am going to do this year. I am going to clean my finger nails and my teeth every night and morning. I have three sisters and no brothers. Well I am going to write again so will close hoping the boys and girls will write to me.—**Beatrice McNett, Otsego, Mich., R. F. D. 2.**

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am rather large for my age but I am nine years old and weigh one hundred and five pounds. Do you not think I am rather large for my age? I am in the fourth grade at school. Our teacher's name is Miss Eveleth. I like her very much. I like my school too. I have a half a mile to go to school. I go to school with a little girl and she says when she gets old enough to go to high school, she is not going. My let-



TO-DAY we get a glimpse of the office of the Dooville Outlook, the official paper of the Doo Dads. Doc Saw Bones of course is editor-in-chief and has to manage everything and everybody. Old Man Grouch is very angry over something which the Outlook printed about him and is coming into the office to tell the editor just what he thinks of him. Flannelfeet the Cop is trying to stop him for he knows if Grouch gets in while in that angry mood there will

Getting Out The Dooville Outlook

be trouble for somebody. Roly is the artist and one mischievous little Doo Dad is putting up a sign telling them not to feed no meat to the artist in case he will become wild. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude is the poet and seems to be having some wonderful thoughts. The stenographer is quite amazed at Percy's cleverness. Next

to Percy's desk is the reporter's table. Poly is one of the reporters. Poly is getting a dreadful scolding from the city editor who is telling him he is a very lazy reporter, as he has no copy ready for the printer. One reporter is asking for a loan of money from another and judging from his looks, does not seem very pleased to lend it.

Sleepy Sam the Hobo is caretaker and is certainly raising a dust. One of the editors has a piece of ice tied on his head to keep his brain cool so that he can think clearly. Writing editorials for the Dooville Outlook is certainly very strenuous work. Over to the back of the room is the press-room and we can see the paper running on the presses and coming out of the press-room all folded and ready for mailing.

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The Rural Publishing Company
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

ter is getting rather long so will close. Yours forever — Zona Amos, Owosso, Mich., Route 7.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I would like to join your merry circle. I am a farmer girl 14 years old, and have two sisters and two brothers. I am in the 8th grade at school. I have a good teacher. Her name is Ila Heise. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I live on a farm of 120 acres. For pets I have a dog named Collie and 2 cats. We have a large pond near our school, and I am learning to skate. There are 32 pupils in our school.—Cora Brankert, Fountain Mich., R. F. D. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 10 years old and in the 4th grade at school. I have three sisters and one brother. Their names and ages are Elaine, 5; Avis, 8; Bernice, 6; and Roy, 3. My grandpa takes the M. B. F. and we like it very much. As I was reading the letters I thought I would write. My mother died January 27, 1916, and we stay with our grandmother in Reese. We are having examinations in school. I got 100 in music. For a pet I have a cat. I will have to close with much love from—Carmon Shook, Reese, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 14 years old and in the 8th grade. I have read many of the girls' and boys' letters and I thought I would try my luck. I am much interested in the Michigan Business Farmer. My teacher's name is Mrs. Sharp. I have one mile to go to school. For my pets I have one dog, named Shep. I have made a New Year resolution to work hard and get up early every morning. I will bid you all good-bye hoping to hear from Dear Uncle Ned soon.—Verna Szeszelski, Essexville, Mich., R. F. D. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it real well. I like to read the Children's Hour very much. I am a girl 12 years old. I am in the seventh grade at school; my teacher's name is Mrs. Nina Hunt; I like her quite well. We live on a 120 acre farm. We have 6 cows, 8 calves, 13 sheep, 4 horses, 1 hog and 4 little pigs. For pets I have a dog named Queen, a cute little puppy whose name is Kink, a kitty which hasn't any name, 12 pigeons and 6 rabbits. We have about 100 chickens. We sold 65 pigs last fall, so we haven't many left. I have 4 brothers and 1 sister. Their names are John, age 13; Tyrus, age 8; Curtis, age 5; Glenn, age 1 year 7 months. My sister's name is Lila, age 15. I wish some of the girls would write to me. Your loving niece—Agnes Matilda Hampel, Mayville, Michigan, R. F. D. 4.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer boy 13 years of age. I am in the 4th grade at school. We have a Studebaker touring car. It is a five passenger car. I live on a 60 acre farm. We have about 30 rods to walk to school. We have 69 pupils in our school. My teacher's name is Mr. M. K. Simon. I like to go to school. We have 13 ducks and 13 horses, 4 cows, 90 chickens. For pets I have a dog and his name is Fritz. We have lots of fun with him.—Hubert Tackman, R. F. D. 2, Bay City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a reader of The Children's Hour. I am glad we are going to have more letters printed. I have two sisters who also enjoy reading them. Their names are Eva and Carrie. I am 13 years old. I didn't go to school today. We had a valentine box at our school yesterday. My sister was nine years old on the 22nd day of February. With good luck to M. B. F., your friend.—Beulah McRobbie, Mayville, Mich.

My Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 11 years old. I am in the seventh grade at school. I have two sisters and one brother. I live on a 120 acre farm. We have 3 horses, 8 cows, and 14 lambs. For pets I have a dog Teedies and 3 cats, Daisy, King and Kate. I am glad the Doo Dads have come back again. My father takes the Michigan Business Farmer and likes it very much. I enjoy reading the letters from

our boys and girls. Our school is closed now on account of smallpox. I am going to try and win the prize for having the best resolutions. Mine are: To write to the M. B. F. real often; obey my father and mother; be kind to everyone; clean my teeth every morning and night; clean my finger nails as often; try and pass my grade this year; and help my father and mother with work that I can do. I will close now hoping to win the prize as I never have before. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I would answer all I get. Your friend.—Edith McVeigh, Ithaca, Mich., R. F. D. 7.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 9 years old and in the third grade at school. I have one mile and a half to go to school. We take the M. B. F. and I enjoy reading the Children's Hour. Papa reads it to us some times. We live on a 120 acre farm. We have 2 horses, 9 cows and 2 calves. For pets I have 2 rabbits, 1 cat named Kitty, and a dog named Tiger. I have three sisters, Dorothy, Dolores and Marie.—Helen Brancheau, Pinconning, Michigan, R. F. D. 4, Box 55.

Dear Uncle Ned:—We take the M. B. F. and I like it fine. I like to read The Children's Hour. I have four sisters and two brothers. We have one pig, one cow and two horses. I wrote to Carmel Sheddell and Mable Shelter but haven't heard from them yet. I wish they would answer. I am about four feet eleven inches tall. I have light brown hair and blue eyes, am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I wish some of the girls and boys of my age would write to me.—Della Hollinshead, East Jordan, Mich., R. F. D. 5, Box 79.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl ten years old. I have one sister and no brothers. My uncle has 40 acres of land, two horses and three cows. For pets I have one cat, and one hen. The cat's name is Tabby and the hen's name is Speckle.—Gladys E. Craven, Coloma, Mich., R. F. D. 1, Box 79.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I enjoy reading The Children's Hour very much. I am ten years old and I am in the 5th grade. I have a piano and I am in the third grade in music. We have a car which I enjoy in the summer time, but I have no pets. I haven't any brothers or sisters and sometimes I get a little lonesome. Perhaps some of the children would like to exchange post cards. I mean views of their home town or country home or of anything on the farm for I surely love the country.—Leah Turner, Alma, Mich.

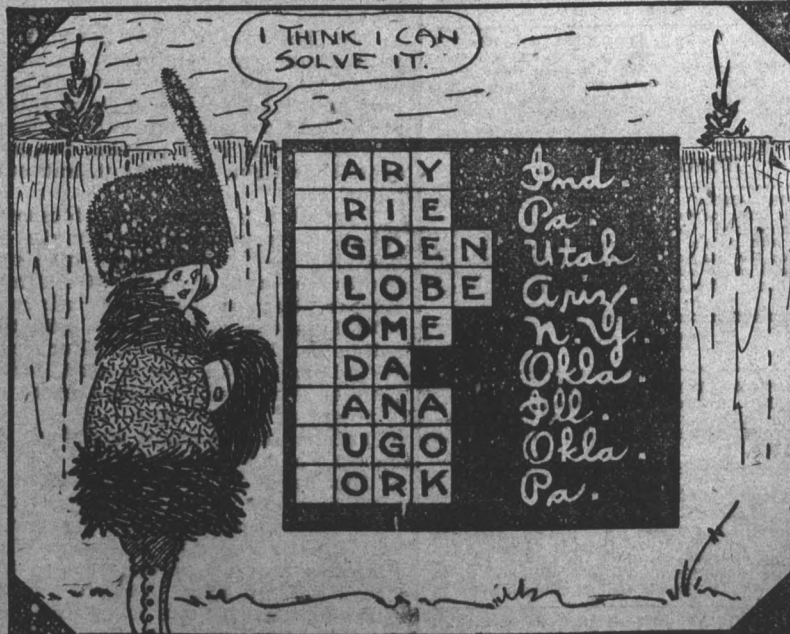
Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl of ten and am in the fourth grade at school. I am not a farmer girl. My father takes the M. B. F. This is the first time I have written. I was looking at the other children's letters so I thought I would write. I have no sisters, but I have two brothers. The oldest is called Clarence and he is 18. The youngest, Herbert, is 16. For a pet I have a very pretty cat. She is black and white. I wished some of the boys and girls would write to me.—Jeanette Sarasin, Dollarville, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 13 years old. We live on a seventy-eight acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I like to read The Children's Hour. We have three horses, three cows, three calves and two pigs. For pets I have a dog; his name is Jeff. I have three sisters and one brother. I go to the Duvel school. I have to go one-half mile to school. I am in the eighth grade.—Dora Holka, Auburn, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a little girl 12 years old. I have a little western pony named Bessie and ride her to school every day. My father has a 106 acre farm and has two horses, seven cows and five head of young stock. For pets I have a shepherd dog and my pony. I would not part with them for anything.—Dorothy Etcher, Boyne City, Mich., R. F. D. 1.

SCHOOL PUZZLE

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Here are nine cities, with the first letter, in each case, missing. If you will supply the missing letters, they will spell the name of the favorite subject of the little girl at school.

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CERTIFIED PETOSKEY GOLDEN RUSSET Seed Potatoes. Nine years; hill selected for type and yield. \$6 per 150 pound sack. E. D. POST, Twin Boy Farm, Alba, Michigan.

I HAVE RECLEANED WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet Clover Seed at \$7.50 per bu., bags included. Send for samples. ARTHUR CHURCH, Bad Axe, Mich.

FOR SALE—LIMITED QUANTITY OF CAN- adian field peas re-cleaned \$2.50 bu., bags included. F. O. B. Shepherd. WALTER BROWN, R 1, Shepherd, Mich.

SEED CORN—EXTRA EARLY GOLDEN Dent. Large yielder, \$3.00 Bushel. Express or freight. Package 10 cents. GEO. L. PRAY, Elsie, Michigan, R. 3.

FOR SALE—WHITE CROWN SEED OATS. The best yielding variety ever introduced in Michigan. For full particulars write EARL STOWELL, Dundee, Michigan.

SAVE THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT. NOR- thern grown re-cleaned seeds. Hairy Vetch, 12 1-2c; red clover, medium, 20c; sweet clover, 15c per lb. Bags free. Prompt shipment.—E. B. Pollett, Hale, Mich.

REGISTERED MICHIGAN BLACK BAR- ley seed for sale. The barley with smooth heads. Write for prices. H. J. COY, Mason, Mich.

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MOGUL S-18 INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR in perfect mechanical order with full plowing equipment. Will sacrifice for quick sale. Write L. G. OLK, Leslie, Mich.

WE HAVE THREE STUDEBAKER TRACT- or attachments which can be used on any type Model "T" Ford Car. We will close these units out at \$25.00 a piece, f. o. b. Detroit. For further information communicate with HORTON A. PEARL, 434 E. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

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LOOMS—ONLY \$9.90—BIG MONEY IN weaving rugs, carpets, portieres, etc., at home; from rags and waste material. Weavers are rushed with orders. Send for free book, it tells all about the weaving business and our wonderful \$9.90 and other low-priced, easily-operated looms. Union Loom Works, 266 Factory St. Boonville, N. Y.

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GENERAL

LIGHTNING RODS, EXCLUSIVE AGENCY and quick sales to Live Dealers selling "DID-DIE'S BLITZEN RODS." Our copper tests 99.96 per cent PURE. Write for Agency. Prices are right. L. M. Diddle Co., Marshfield, Wis.

GET A GOOD JOB—WORK FOR UNCLE Sam. Men and women needed. \$1,400, \$1,600, \$1,800 at start. Railway mail clerk and other "exams" soon. Let our expert, former U. S. government examiner, prepare you. Write today for free booklet, D10, Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

FEDERAL FARM LOANS

(Continued from page 13)

eral Land Bank the applicant must purchase a bond (of course this is not a bonus) equal to 5 per cent of the amount of his loan. This bond is held as additional security to his loan and the dividends gained therefrom, 4 per cent, are not paid to the individual but to the local association to assist in paying the expenses of the association and when the several dividends fail to pay the general expenses an assessment is made upon all the members for additional money to defray said expenses.

The Federal Land Banks admit that each individual farmer would be liable for his neighbor's inability to pay up to ten per cent of his own loan, five per cent of which is already paid in the bond and 5 per cent more by assessment, and the poor farmer when he is unable to pay any of his several obligations by reason perhaps of too much rain, drouth or frosts must pay eight per cent on all his past due obligations, which he is never requested to do when he borrows of local parties.

If the Federal Land Bureau would get the real truth before the farmer and hold back such buncombe as the following, what farmers did borrow would be apt to stay, but now as they learn the facts many say "I shall get out as soon as the five years are up."

Here is some things the Bureau has to say: "Farmers can under the Federal Farm Loan Act, procure mortgage loans much easier than at the bank, because the banks need to keep their money at command all the time and ought not to be asked to loan money on farm mortgages." Again, "banks ask 6 or 7 per cent and 2 per cent commission or bonus" and evidently the writer of such nonsense is not acquainted with the fact the statutes regulate the rate of interest and not the banks and all firms and individuals consider farm loan mortgages the very best security at from 5 to 7 per cent with no responsibility upon the mortgagor to pay his neighbor's obligations.—Dr. B. C. Sickles, Petoskey, Michigan.

Dr. Sickles is talking about some things as they ought to be, and not as they are, as thousands of borrowing farmers can testify from their own experience. It wasn't the bankers who were satisfied with 6 per cent who brought the federal farm loan act into being, but the banker who charged from ten to twenty per cent. The farm loan act has been thoroughly described in these columns and it would be repetition to attempt to answer Dr. Sickles' objections to the loan.—Editor.

GENERAL TREATMENT FOR THE SPRAYING OF APPLE AND PLUM TREES

(Continued from page 4)

appearance from the time the trees blossom until the end of the growing season.

Treating Plum Trees

Plum trees may be attacked by the San Jose or European fruit scale. If found, make a spraying before the growth starts with strong lime-sulphur or other efficient scale destroyer, the same as directed for apple orchards.

Just before the buds open spray with dilute lime-sulphur or the bordeaux mixture and to every 50 gallons add 2 1-2 or 3 pounds of arsenate of lead paste or one-half as much powder. This is to prevent the leaf spot, brown rot, black knot, and curculio.

Immediately after the blossoms fall it is very essential to make a spraying to prevent leaf diseases, brown rot and curculio. Use dilute lime-sulphur or bordeaux mixture. (On Japanese varieties use only the self-boiled lime-sulphur). For each 50 gallons of whatever is used, add 2 pounds of arsenate of lead paste or 1 pound of the powder.

This is an important spraying. Be on time and be thorough.

Ten days or two weeks later it may pay to repeat the previous spraying, especially if the weather is wet or the curculio serious. With varieties that are susceptible to the brown-rot, it may pay to make sprayings every ten days or two weeks until there is danger of staining the fruit; stopping at least a month before picking time. If desirable to make later applications

use a spray of weak copper sulphate. One pound of copper sulphate to 150 or 200 gallons of water. Poison need not be used.

Black knot. Early in the spring a careful inspection should be made of every tree, and all "black-knots" cut out and destroyed. Cut back several inches below the knot. Disinfecting cuts as for pear-blight is not necessary. Wild cherry trees harbor the disease and if diseased ones are near plum or cherry orchards, the wild trees should be destroyed, if possible.

FARMERS IN OTHER STATES POOL WOOL SUCCESSFULLY

(Continued from page 5)

When the bottom dropped out of the wool market, and several wool sales throughout the state had to be abandoned last year, a manufacturing company was interested in making up the wool into blankets for farmers. This was to the advantage of the manufacturer, because it saved him advancing money on wool to keep his mill running. The farmers then placed their blankets on the market, and in that realized more for their wool than they would have by selling on a poor market.

Likewise the wool growers in Maryland interested a manufacturing plant in their wool last year and had blankets made from the clip. In this way they realized for their wool more than they would have by selling to wool buyers.

The latest and most progressive move made is that by western wool growers' associations who have just completed arrangements whereby some of their pooled clips are to be made up into virgin wools and sold direct to farmers and others. The buyer of goods has over 40 samples to select from and may purchase the suiting and have his local tailor make his suit or he can have the suit tailored by tailors employed by the wool growers in Chicago where the samples are on display.

These instances go to show that there is a way of marketing wool, even when the market is dull. Not many wool growers can go into the manufacturing business, but all can pool their wool. If there is any market at all for wool, a better price for wool can be secured by pooling. Even if the wool has to be stored to wait for a market, better prices will be secured in the long run by pooling.

COMIN' BACK TO WORK

(Continued from page 11)

be any the worse for comin' back to earth even though we may get some purty hard bumps in the landin'.

If men will keep their heads an' not try some rash an' foolish thing—if people will buy what they need an' not try to kill business by goin' without everything—if manufacturers will be satisfied with a reasonable profit an' dealers an' jobbers an' such, will be fair, then business will adjust itself an' things will run smoothly once more. An' this nightmare we are passin' through will be as a bad dream, a thing to be remembered only because the awakening will show us just where we wuz at.

So let us look for the brighter days that are bound to come—keep our feet warm an' our heads cool—we may not wear so many silk shirts an' sim'lar but lots of folks can live better an' we'll all live jest as happy an' 'die jest as easy as though these hard times never come. Cordially.—UNCLE RUBE.

AN OLD SONG

In the shade of the old apple tree,
Where the snow and the rain blow so free,

It's no way to store
The binder and mower
And implements there that we see;

For the rust and the rot you'll agree,
Are worse than hard usage would be,

And the paint that they wore
Is a shade, nothing more—
Just the shade of the old apple tree.—Bristow Adams.

County Crop Reports

ALCONA—Weather warm for winter; more like early fall weather; no snow and ground frozen hard. Unable to tell whether wheat and rye are injured or not. Looks green where the sun thaws the surface of the ground. There is nothing being sold at present; the markets seem to be shot to pieces. There is no demand for anything in the line of farm produce. Building the East Michigan Pike seems to interest the farmers more than farming at present. I guess there is more money in working on the road than in raising crops at present prices. A great many farmers think farming is overdone and we will have to make things scarce before we can get a decent price for our products but I guess we will raise all we can and trust to luck.—D. C. Lincoln.

ANTRIM—The past week has been more like winter. Quite sharp with a few snow flurries. Very moderate again now. Farmers have just commenced their ice harvest. Some are cutting wood and drawing to the nearest towns. Eggs are 28c and butter is 40c. Hay is selling for around \$20.00 per ton. Farmers who did not sell or store their potatoes in warehouses are feeding them to the stock. Nearly all farmers have joined the cow testing association. No sleighing here to speak of this winter. Autos much in evidence nearly every day this winter. If there is any truth in the old saying about March coming in like a lamb we sure will have a howler when March leaves.—F. A. Kewadin, March 1.

MIDLAND—Farmers are doing chores and getting ready for the spring work. We have had some snow but it is nearly gone again. It is somewhat colder than it has been—more like the winters to which we have been accustomed. Farmers are selling some wood but not much of anything else. Beans have come down to \$3.35 and the farmers are holding them for higher prices. Let us hope they get them! Not much is being built.—C. L. H. Midland, Mar. 4th.

WEXFORD—A big snow storm a week ago; nearly all the snow gone and we had a few days of nice weather, but today is another January blizzard. Not so very cold, but a bad north wind. What little snow that fell last night has blown helter-skelter and is disagreeable to be out in.—S. H. S., Hargetta, March 3.

GRAND TRAVERSE—Farmers are cutting wood; also some flash wood being cut and hauled. Having some light falls of snow, but not enough to amount to anything. Nothing being sold as prices are low. Not much to be written by reports now.—C. L. Williamsburg, March 4th.

GENESEE—Farmers are working up wood, hauling manure and attending auction sales which are quite plentiful. Some farmers are selling some grain and livestock because they must have the money, but not many are selling very much. We had a heavy snowstorm last Saturday; the snow being about a foot deep on the level. It looked as if the roads would be impassable for a while, but it warmed up right after the storm and the snow went off in a few days leaving the roads muddy. The roads are now cut up in bad shape and it is getting cooler and freezing so it looks as if we will have some bad roads for a while at least. Wheat is not looking very good but rye is looking some better than wheat. It depends a lot on what kind of a spring we have whether wheat or rye will amount to anything or not. The farm organizations around Fenton, consisting of the Fenton Gleaners, Fenton Grange, Farmers Club and Farm Bureau staged a Community Banquet Wednesday evening, March 2nd at Fenton. Over 400 were in attendance and it was a complete success in every way.—C. W. S., Fenton, March 4.

INGHAM—Still good weather. Had about six inches of damp snow; made good sleighing for a couple of days. All gone now. Ground froze some last night. Roads are quite rough off the main roads. Quite a lot of stock being shipped from here; it seems as though the farmers are selling all their calves for veal by the way they are brought in for shipping. Some hay and grain is coming in for sale. A good many auction sales are being held and changes of farms either sold or rented.—C. I. M., Williamston, March 4.

ARENAC (E)—Today it is rather cold and snowing. Weather has been real changeable the past week and acts as though it might be cold for a few days. The markets are very uncertain. Beans are lower, hay some higher, oats and corn very low. The sugar beet question is again up to the farmers and they are hesitating in signing up on contracts. Auction sales are numerous and prices are at a very low level. Some farms changing hands, many renting. Spuds down to as low as twenty-five cents. Taxes are a serious menace to the farmers and if a poor season should hit the farmer this summer, matters would surely be severe.—M. B. R., Twinning, March 5.

MONTCALM—The farmers are doing their chores, hauling grain and logs. The weather is windy, snowy and cold. The frost is not very deep in the soil. The farmers are selling grain and wood. They are holding their potatoes. Last Friday quite a heavy snow and wind storm swept this part of the country which did not make sleighing because it was blown in drifts.—M. C. P., Trufant, March 4.

SAGINAW—We have about 8 inches of snow; the biggest snow fall of the winter; but the wind blew and piled it all up, so we haven't either sleighing or wheeling. The farmers are not very busy at present. Live stock of all

kinds is looking good with lots of feed for the balance of the winter. Auction sales about every day; some selling their farms and going to town to live, and some from town are coming back to the farm. People are very uneasy; they are looking for better conditions financially.—G. L., St. Charles.

ST. JOSEPH—Farmers working in the woods, buzzing wood, hauling logs, busy all the time. No man loses his job here. A drizzly rain set in this afternoon. Nice and warm for the last of February. Sales are plentiful and cows and horses selling good. Cows high. Chickens were selling for \$1.90 at one sale. Lots of building to be done this spring. A big Poland China hog sale held in another neighborhood, 50 head of registered stock, a fair attendance, hogs averaged \$57 apiece, just fair for such stock. Elmer Matheson, Prop., Centerville, has lots of stock yet for sale; about 100 head.—W. W. Colon, Feb. 28.

COOK (Ill.)—Quite a little wheat and corn still in producers' hands. Cattle and hogs healthy, milk is plentiful. Little hay is being baled as feed is getting scarce. Small hogs are selling at from \$5.00 to \$8.00 apiece for 8 to 10 weeks old pigs. Cook county is still without a county auditor as Mr. Duest is now with the 2 A. A. The Cook County Berkshire Breeders' Ass'n did over \$8,000.00 business in less than two months. Many boys and girls have lately joined the Pig Club, which is responsible for the heavy business being done by the Berkshire and the Cook County Duroc Jersey Hog Breeders' Associations.—D. F. T., Mt. Prospect, Ill., March 1st.

BERRIEN (W.)—Weather much colder; freezing at present. Some farmers had commenced plowing for oats during the previous warm spell. Wheat here is not looking good; too much freezing and thawing. Some farm sales; everything going cheap although sales are well attended. The spring moving season has arrived; you can meet furniture vans and trucks daily on the roads now. Most of the moving is being done with trucks. The Berrien County Fruit Growers are getting together to promote the building of a modern, large capacity cold storage plant as an insurance against loss during car shortage and market glut. It is just what we need.—O. C. Y., Maroda, March 4.

MONTCALM—Some farmers are making syrup now or have tapped the trees, but the cold spell stopped the running of the sap. It is getting much warmer today so we will probably have another run now. The weather is fine today, but yesterday was rough and stormy. Many of the farmers are now selling potatoes; the buyers are paying 70 cents per cwt. No building is being done yet, material being too high priced. There is a very large auction sale billed for the 9th of March. It is an administrator's sale of the late James Fontaine. There was a large fire in Lakeview, March 4th. The Michigan Motor Garment factory burned, and much other damage done. The telephone company poles burned down putting lines out of commission. Wm. Wither lost his office and repair shop. This building had once been Bollinger Bros. garage for Dodge cars, and there were about 20 cars stored on the second floor belonging to the different people of Lakeview that had no small garage at home.—G. B. W., Lakeview, March 4.

CALHOUN—Farmers are thinking about spring work. We have had some cold weather with a little snow, but it is warming up again. There is not much frost in the ground. Grain is looking good in this locality. Lots of hay and oats going in. Potatoes are a drug on the market; stock very cheap; lots of auctions.—C. E. B., Battle Creek March 5.

ALCONA CO. FARMERS FORM POTATO AGREEMENT

(Continued from page 4)

adjoining counties asking for their active co-operation in the matter. By such a method of co-operation it is believed there can be nothing but beneficial results to the farmer.

Practically all other lines of business are now organized and do not seem to encounter much trouble in obtaining the required necessities to make their respective lines more remunerative. Why cannot the farmer do the same? He can if he only has backbone enough to stick to his agreement with himself and his fellow-men. This is the first step in the history of our country where the farmer, and not the dealer, has set the price of the farm product.

When similar action is taken on the various lines of farm products there will not be so much discontent among the rural population.

The farmer has always gambled with existing conditions, many of which he has found very difficult to overcome. By uniting and overcoming this one obstacle, that of price fixing, he will have knocked the props from under the greatest impediment to his success as a farmer. We earnestly hope that similar action will be taken by all potato growing counties throughout the state.—Geo. B. Emerick, Secretary Alcona County Farm Bureau.

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Marinette Pedigreed Seeds are grown far North for farmers everywhere. We specialize on the cool-climate seeds which thrive in the South as well as in the North. Our specialties are Marinette Clovers, Wisconsin Pedigreed Barley, Wisconsin No. 1 Oats, Improved Kherson and Improved Swedish Select Oats, Wisconsin No. 25 and No. 12 Corn, Marquis Wheat, Grimm Alfalfa.

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

MACK'S NOTES

It is a fact well worthy of note, that since the "committee of seventeen" came forward with their recommendations for the orderly marketing of farm products, the Board of Trade crowd are keeping mighty quiet.

Higher prices for fat cattle are boosting the stocker and feeder trade and now that a buying movement has started, in this branch of the market, an active business is looked for right up to turning out time.

Now that the big packers seem to have their fill of frozen mutton and lamb the American sheep grower is taking a new lease on life; a marked improvement in the outlook for wool is also giving encouragement to the thrifty farmers of this country who have, heretofore, made an outstanding success with sheep.

The farmer who has a big Holstein or Jersey bull for sale should not waste any grain making him "good" for the leaner he is the better the packers like him. With corn at current prices, it will pay to finish well-bred dry cows but the bulls should be sent along as soon as their owners are through with them for breeding purposes.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 4.5 per cent during January; in the past 10 years the price level increased about 3.1 per cent during January. On February 1 the index figure of prices was about 51.3 per cent lower than a year ago, 41.7 per cent lower than 2 years ago, 17.0 lower than average of past 10 years on February 1.

The prices of meat animals (hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens) to producers decreased 0.6 per cent from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15; in the past 10 years prices increased in like period 1.8 per cent. On Jan. 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 30.6 per cent lower than a year ago, 37.5 lower than 2 years ago and 1.0 lower than average of past 10 years on Jan. 15.

HORSE BREEDERS' SALE

The Michigan Horse Breeders' Association held their annual sale at the Michigan Agricultural College, February 24th. While the prices were not sensational yet consignors were well satisfied with settlements made. All of the animals were sold with prices averaging as follows:

8 grade horses averaged \$198.
16 pure breds of working age averaged \$240.
11 young colts and stallions averaged \$167.

The sale was deemed a success because of the downward tendency in the price of all commodities and the tight money situation.—R. S. Hudson, Secretary-Treasurer.

SHORTHORN SALE AND SHOW

The Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association sale and show at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, February 25, drew a large crowd. The cattle were of mixed breeding and the quality of the offerings with a few exceptions was very good. An encouraging indication is that many of the cattle were absorbed by new breeders. The 46 head brought \$9,280, an average of \$202.—thirty-seven females averaging \$201.50 and nine bulls averaging \$203. Lady Belle 475528 consigned by H. B. Peters & Son, Carleton, Michigan, topped the sale at \$1,000 going to Whitney Bros., Onondaga, Michigan. Commonwealth, 920042 offered by C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Michigan, was the top bull and went to M. J. Downs, for \$290.

While the average of \$198 on 44 head was not high, yet the cattle sold well. The attendance was good and the outcome was very satisfactory. Michigan buyers consuming the entire offering. Auctioneers, Andy Adams and John P. Hutton did the selling.

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.

March 16—Cattle, horses and hogs—James A. Lewis, Eaton Rapids, Mich., R. 5.
March 18—Shorthorn and Poland Chinas. Frank I. Stephens, Conklin, Michigan.
March 21—Hoseins—H. A. Smith, Wixom Michigan.
March 22—Holsteins. Joseph D. Zeigler South Lyons, Mich.
May 5—Shorthorns. Southern Mich. Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., Branch Co. Farm, Coldwater, Mich.
May 10, Shorthorns. Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., Greenville Fair Grounds, Greenville, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN. Herd sire Paul Pieterje Wane Prince. Two nearest dams average 31.9 lbs. butter, 672 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam milked 117 lbs. in one day; 3,218 lbs. in 30 days; 122.37 lbs. butter in 30 days. His bull calves for sale. One from a 22 lb. two-year-old. Good individuals. Prices reasonable. Age from 2 to 5 months.
E. E. BUTTERS, Coldwater, Mich.

USE PURE BRED SIRE

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

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

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

MICH. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
Old State Block Lansing, Mich.

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aaggie Koradyke-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!
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OSCAR WALLIN, Wiscogin Farm
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From Junior two year old A. R. O. heifer, 17.68, born February 10, 1920, sired by
MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA
whose grand dam, Glista Ernestine, has six times made better than thirty pounds of butter. This bull is bound to transmit high milk production.

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

TWO BULL CALVES

Registered Holstein-Friesian, sired by 33.37 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.
HARRY T. TUBBS, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE

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All good breeding and good
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DATE HOLSTEIN FARMS

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Baroda, Berrien County, Michigan

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.

WANTED—HOLSTEIN SIRE AROUND 10 months or younger, with 35 lb. (or better) sire and 30 lb. (or better) dam. Also 30 lb. (or better) cow, bred to 35 lb. (or better) sire. We must buy at farmer's prices.
BACON BROS., Pittsford, Michigan

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lunde Koradyke 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.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

March 21—Holsteins. H. A. Smith, Wixom registered Holstein cows, 5 yet to freshen, bred to a 30 lb. bull. \$1,200 takes them.
BERT SLOCUM, Byron, Mich.

FOR SALE—3 GOOD BULLS, LIGHT, MEDIUM and dark. Dams' records at 2 yr. 3yrs. and 4 yrs. 18 pounds, 24 pounds and 26.46 ones. First two dams average 22,000 pounds milk and over 1,000 pounds butter in year. All good type. Also a few registered cows and heifers.
M. J. ROCHE, Pinckney, 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.

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. NEHL
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.

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

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

Dispersion Sale

March 21st, 1921

at Wixom, Michigan

50 HEAD OF PURE BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

1 33 pound cow and heifer calf. Nearly all cows have A. R. O. records averaging from 18 pound 2 year olds to 25 pound bull age cows. 1 yearling heifer from 32 pound dam and one yr. heifer dam 29 pound. Sires of herd, King Pieter Segis Lyons No. 170506 and Huron Hill Pontiac Sir Johanna No. 212006.

H. A. SMITH & SON

AND

HAYES BROTHERS

WIXOM,

MICHIGAN

DISPERSION SALE

20—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—20
TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1921, AT SO. LYON, MICH.

Of the 18 females in the sale ten are by 30 lb. sires and 14 have A. R. O. records or are from record dams.

MY LONG DISTANCE HERD SIRE KING ONA CHAMPION 257518
Is Included in the Sale

He is a fine individual, kind and gentle, two years old. Under State and Federal Supervision. License No. 7439.

Farm sale at 10:00 a. m. Cattle sale at 2:00 p. m.

Catalogs ready March 10th

JOSEPH L. ZIEGLER,

South Lyon, Mich.

3-4 mile from depot.

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

CHOLERA

Will someone tell me what is wrong with my pure bred Plymouth Rocks? All seem well at night and probably find one or two under the roosts dead in the morning. Some will start with a brown diarrhoea which will turn to a green or white color before I kill them. They are fat even though sick three or four weeks. Their combs turn purple I feed vegetables, oats, corn and wheat and during a cold spell a warm dish of chopped feed. Keep fresh straw on the floor.—H. K. Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Cholera in chickens is caused by a germ. Right here I will describe the general symptoms and you will see how closely they tally with the disease you have in your flock. The onset of this disease may be so sudden that its signs pass unobserved, and finding the dead birds in the nests or under the roosts may be the first notice that the owner has of the existence of disease in his flock; or the birds may have fowl cholera in a more chronic form and live for six to ten days. In the protracted cases there is noted loss of appetite, great prostration, staring feathers; the bird mopes or sits around with tail and head down, giving the so-called "ball" appearance, the comb turns dark, the gait swaying, and there is trembling, sometimes convulsions, thirst and severe diarrhoea, with passages of a greenish-yellow color. The disease spreads very rapidly through a flock. Pure-bred birds are more susceptible than scrubs. Cholera may affect chickens, turkeys, geese, pigeons and many wild birds. The time elapsing from the entrance of the germs into the body of the bird until the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease is from twelve to forty-eight hours. The percentage of loss in the flock if not treated, is very great. The germs are found in the discharge from the bowel and are carried on the feet into the feed and water troughs, or are picked up from the ground with the foodstuff. Birds should be fed out of troughs frequently disinfected with a five per cent solution of creolin, or better still, a five per cent solution of carbolic acid, and the water they drink should be similarly guarded. Sick birds should be immediately removed from the flock and the dead ones cremated. The hen house and nests should be cleaned thoroughly each day and sprayed with whitewash to which sufficient carbolic acid should be added to make it five per cent of the whole. Zenoleum or Creolin may be used, of the same strength. The yard should be cleaned every day; if the yard be small it may be disinfected by covering it with straw and burning the straw. If you wish to treat the sick birds, give them sulphocarbolates compound in one half grain doses twice daily; if this cannot be had give hydrochloric acid, one teaspoonful to each quart of water, or you may give one per cent of conparas and potassium permanganate.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS

I have five shoats that are not doing well. They are stiff in their legs and want to lie down all the time. When I drive them up to eat they stand and sneeze as if they were in great pain. They have a good dry place to sleep in with plenty of straw for bedding, and a well ventilated hog house. I am feeding them corn on the ear, with ground oats and separated milk for drink. They have been getting this way for about one month. Their appetites are poor and they are in bad condition. Could you tell me through the columns of the M. B. F. what I could do for them?—J. T. M. Beulah, Mich.

I think this condition is a form of partial paralysis, brought on by a more or less hereditary tendency, or, I am inclined to believe a great many cases is caused by inbreeding. Recovery will be slow. Give them ten drops fluid extract nuxvomica and fifteen grains of potassium iodide morning and night for about two weeks; omit for one week and repeat.

Of all the farm papers that I have read and that is quite a few, M. B. F. is far ahead on all subjects. Don't let it stop. Keep it coming.—I. C. Machine, Mich.



BREEDERS DIRECTORY

(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 28 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.

Auction Shorthorn Durham Cattle

(Dual purpose beef and butter bred.)

MARCH 18, at 1 o'clock p. m., 1921, at the Frank I. Stephens Farm, 4 miles north, 1 mile west of Berlin, or 3 miles south, 1 mile east Conklin

27 Head

REGISTERED—12 HEAD—

5 Cows, 4 Heifers, 3 Bulls

UNREGISTERED BUT HIGHLY BRED GRADES—15 HEAD—

4 Cows, 3 Heifers, 3 Bull Calves, 5 Fat Steers.

HERD TUBERCULIN TESTED

Also a few fullblooded Big Type Poland China Gilts, out of Hazel No. 631334, an exceptionally fine specimen of the breed.

FRANK STEPHENS, Prop.,

R. 2, Conklin, Michigan

BULL CALF FOR SALE

His six nearest dams average 29.7 lbs. Sire 42.26 lbs. Dam 21.39 lbs. at three years. Terms if you want them. Voepel Farm, Sebawaing, Mich.

FOR SALE

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

JOHN SCHLAFF

277 Tillman Avenue

Detroit, 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. Rosmussen 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 Farm?

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.

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.

Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE—REG. SHORTHORN BULL CALVES ready for service. Also Oxford Down Ewes.

JOE MURRAY & SON, Brown City, Mich.

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

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN 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 OFFERING 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 LUCKHARDT, R. 3, Manchester, Mich.

HEREFORDS

TWO HEREFORD BULLS 11 MO. OLD.

Sired by Keapon. Good ones.

JOSEPH FELDPAUSCH, Fowler, Michigan

HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

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

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE — KING

REPEATER 713941, and Beau Perfection 327899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, bred or opened, bred to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.

Tony B. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehrhoiz, Herdsman, MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

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

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

E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

HEREFORD BULL FOR SALE

12 months old. Sire: Donald Lad 21st grandson of St. Louis World's Fair Champion. Prime Lad. Dam, a Perfection Fairfax Beau Mischief bred cow. A good one, well developed. Priced for quick sale.

HAROLD DETWEILER, Gladwin, Mich.

JERSEYS

REG. JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD—

Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyllock 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolle's Master Pogs 177683, a grandson of Pogs 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.

GUY C. WILBUR, R. 1, Belding, Mich.

FOR SALE—MY HERD OF MAJESTY Strain Jersey Cattle, 9 head. Herd sire,

Bountiful Majesty Prince, 2 years old, 8 females, 3 cows, 2 yearlings and 3 fall calves. First check of \$1000.00 takes the bunch. Write for particulars and pedigrees.

WM. H. FRY, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

MEADOWVIEW JERSEY FARM, REG. JERSEY cattle for sale.

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

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

FRED HAYWARD, Scotts, Mich.

HIGHLAND FARM JERSEYS, ACCREDITED herd. High production, splendid type and breeding. Write us your wants.

Samuel Odell, Owner. Adolph Heeg, Mgr. Shelby, Michigan

YEARLING BULL

Sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyllock. Nothing better

FRANK P. NIXINGTON, Ionia, Michigan

GUERNSEYS

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

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

J. M. WILLIAMS North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULLS

One four-year-old bull, best breeding, splendid individual. His dam produced 8969.6 pounds milk and 423.45 pounds fat at 2 years old. Also some young bulls 9 to 12 months old; best of breeding.

SPRING DELL FARMS, LaPorte, Ind. White Bros. & Burns R2, Box 20

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

H. F. NELSON, R. 1, McBrides, Mich.

Guernsey Bull for Sale

of serviceable age. From A. R. dam. Herd under state and federal supervision. Also Duroc bred sow (registered). Write for particulars to C. A. HENNESEY, Watervliet, Michigan.

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

From tested and untested dams.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for prices and breeding to

MORGAN BROS., Allegan, Mich., R1

ANGUS

The Home of

Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny

Probably

The Worlds' Greatest

BREEDING BULL

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Orion, Mich.

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

The Most Profitable Kind

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

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

Methods explained in "SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING", 400 pages illustrated.

GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C.

Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

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 Prince and L's Long Prospect.

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.

FARWELL LAKE FARM

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

W. B. RAMSDALL Hanover, Mich.

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to advertise livestock

or poultry in

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BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS Sired by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price. DeWitt C. PIER, Exart, Mich.

L S P C—4 BOARS BY CLANSMAN'S IM-AGE and Big Defender, that are extra good a few gilts left bred for April farrow, at Farmers' Prices. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

BIG TYPE POLANDS. AM OFFERING TWO good growthy fall gilts, from best sow in our herd. W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BRED SOWS ALL SOLD. Closing out a few choice sows at a bargain also some extra good fall pigs, either sex. From growthy stock. L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

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BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS Three August boars for sale. Good backs and good heavy bone. Write for prices. Himm Bros., Chesaning, Mich.

B. T. P. C. A FEW TOP GILTS BRED TO Highland Giant, the \$500 boar. Others bred to Wiley's Perfection. Weight, 700 at 15 months. JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

L. T. P. C. I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs, 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers. F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

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

I am offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to E'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.

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

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

FOR SALE—SPOTTED POLAND CHINA PIGS. Price reasonable. Address B. G. WHERRY, R. R. N. 3 Mendon, Mich.

DUROCS

DUROCS WITH QUALITY Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Gr. Yearling Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919 Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEYS; GILTS BRED for April farrow to Gladwin Col 188995. Also several extra good spring boars ready for service. HARLEY FOOR & SON, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

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

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

PEACH HILL FARM offers tried sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over. Also a few open gilts. INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

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

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 22949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

FOR SALE: REG. SOW PIGS OF SEPT. FAR- row. Maple Law's Pathfinder is the name of my new herd boar. Nuf sed. V. N. TOWNS, R 6, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

DUROCS, ANYTHING YOU WANT FROM A spring gilt to a herd boar, at prices you can afford to pay. Cholera Immune Satisfaction guaranteed. C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE winning stock ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

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

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

BUY PIGS NOW

Registered Duroc Pigs crated and delivered to express station for \$20 each. This is choice stock sired by State Fair winners and weighing near 100 pounds. Write for particulars. MICHIGANA FARM, Pavillon, 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. J. R. VAN ETEN, Clifford, Mich.

O. I. C.

15 last spring gilts weighing from 225 to 340 pounds. Write for prices. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C.

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

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

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

SAGINAW VALLEY HERD OF PRIZE WIN- ning O. I. C's. Jan. and Feb. pigs ready, priced reasonable. John Gibson, Foster, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES

FOR SALE—CHESTER WHITE BOAR NO. 92833. Farrowed April 25, 1920. Good one. JULIUS BUCHKOWSKA, Deckerville, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

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

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS—BULLS, Heifers and cows for sale. Priced to move. Inspection invited. RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Michigan

The Best Breeders

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

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

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

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BOAR PIGS \$15.00 At 8 Weeks Old W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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FOR SALE—THREE SPANISH JACKS, Also some nice young mules to show what stock they get. Prices cheap. Write F. J. BIGGS, R. R. No. 3, Woodland, Michigan

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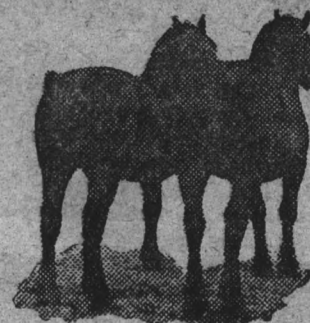
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In S. C. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, White Wyandottes and W. Orpingtons. Our stock is on free range, Standard and bred for heavy laying. Chicks are strong and healthy. Hatched and shipped by most modern methods. We send you nothing but the best, hot out of our own incubators, to your door by prepaid parcel post and guarantee safe, live delivery. GET OUR BIG BARGAIN OFFER on chicks and brooders and save money. Circular free.

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Belgian and Percheron Horses and Short Horn Cattle

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Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, Owner and Prop.

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Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in. We will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dep't., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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We are now beginning to ship chicks from our **PURE BRED PRACTICAL POULTRY**. This is the stock that will pay on your farm. Ducks, Hatching Eggs, High Quality Egg Leghorns and All Standard Breeds. Send for 64-page illustrated Catalog, which tells how to raise Chicks. Delivered postpaid.
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S. C. W. Leghorns. Flock average 267 eggs per year per hen. Eggs and Baby Chicks. Also Baby Chicks from selected purebred, range raised flocks in Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Orpingtons, Minorcas. Get prices from us before buying elsewhere. All Eggs and Chicks safely delivered by Prepaid or Parcel Post.
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COCKERELS, PULLETS AND HENS
White Orpingtons R. C. R. I. Reds
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Anconas White Wyandottes
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Price List Now Ready.
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Bloomingdale, Mich.

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offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. I. C. spring gilts. Write today for prices on what you need.
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Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.
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Cockerels & Hens, Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes.
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SILVER LACED GOLDEN AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, Choice Cockerels \$3, \$4 and \$5 ea.
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\$5.00
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WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MAY & June hatch. Fine birds \$2.50 each.
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Martin strain White Wyandottes. Grand utility and exhibition matings. Winners at W. Mich. Poultry Show at Muskegon. Order early to avoid disappointment. Some fine cockerels at \$3. Send for descriptive price list.
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LADY DID 317 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

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FOR Hatching
100 per cent fertility guaranteed
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We have the world's greatest layers. You can have them too. If you get our eggs, Chicks or stock. There is big money in poultry if you have heavy laying stock. Send today for our big free instructive catalog. It gives prices for eggs, chicks and stock and much other information. Send for it today before placing your order elsewhere.
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Pure Bred Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs. postpaid \$1.50 setting, \$8 per 100. Also Registered O. I. C. swine.
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ANCONA COCKERELS FROM GEOIL SHEP-ard's fine strain. Aug. hatched, \$2 and \$4 each. You want one.
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BABY CHICKS



BABY CHICKS

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S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Best selected stock; large, with capacity for eggs which they DO lay. Only THE BEST grade. Write for terms.
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100,000 best blooded chicks ever produced, selected utility, trapnested stock. 20 varieties. Hatching eggs. Catalog. Early booking avoids disappointment.

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Do it more easily than laying wooden shingles and get a lasting durable roof that will lie flat, be absolutely weather-proof, and won't curl. And you don't have to go to all the dirty work of removing the old shingles. Save time and money—send in the coupon.

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No other roofing manufacturer can put such a guarantee on his roofing. But we know we are perfectly safe in making such an astounding guarantee. Winthrops have proved their quality over a period of many years. Facts show that they will last longer. We have never known of one wearing out.

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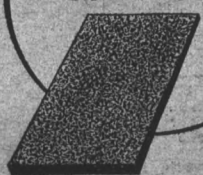
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