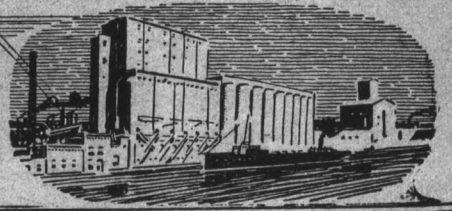


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
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Edited in Michigan



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MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1921

\$1 A YEAR



On the Farm of a Business Farmer.



Keep closer to your friends

Are you letting those you care for drift away from you?
That girl or boy at college. That chum in a nearby town.
That relative.

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Connections with state towns are a matter of minutes; then you are all ready for a good heart to heart visit.

Speak in a low ordinary tone; conversation can be heard distinctly.

There is no need for neglecting acquaintances in other towns these days.

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

25c

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The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Friends:

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

To

Address

Introduced by your reader:

M

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The Organized Farmer

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



MEMBERS OF MARKETING COMMITTEE TALK MARCH 17

L. J. TABER and C. V. Gregory, members of the Farmers' Marketing Committee of Seventeen, were scheduled to appear before Michigan county agents, the managers of 155 co-operative grain elevators of the state and others interested in the co-operative marketing of grain at a state meeting in Lansing, March 17th and explain the nation grain marketing plan recently announced by the Committee of Seventeen.

The state meeting was one of 17 in as many different states where during the ten days from March 14th to 24th the grain growers were getting first hand information on the national marketing plan and electing delegates to the national ratification meeting to be held in Chicago, April 6th.

Michigan, ranking fourteenth as a grain producing state, is entitled to three delegates. The number of delegates each state is entitled to has been apportioned on the value of the grain marketed by each annually, which for Michigan is \$23,018,013.

The marketing plan of the Committee of Seventeen plans the linking up of the individual grain grower to his local elevator and the elevator to a Central Sales Association for the disposal of all marketable grain through a system of crop contracts. A warehouse corporation for future grain pools, a finance corporation to expedite marketing, and an export corporation for foreign trade are parts of the proposed organization, according to the committee's announcement. A complete system of gathering and interpreting grain market news throughout the world has been provided for.

The committee intends to establish branch offices at the principal grain centers of this country and will handle grain on either a consignment or pooling basis, turning all sales money back to the farmer through his local elevator association, less handling costs. The crop contracts involved will be for a period of five years. Only bona fide grain growers are eligible as members of the Central Sales Association, and they will elect the board of directors and determine its policies.

FORESTRY CONSERVATION BILLS

MICHIGAN owners and consumers of timber will find much of interest in two forestry conservation bills which are now before Congress, the Snell bill, providing for 50 per cent Federal co-operation with the states, and the proposed revision of the original Capper bill, providing for national administration of the forests through the Secretary of Agriculture.

Whichever bill prevails, if either, will mean much to Michigan's 3,500,000 acres of timberland and 7,000,000 acres of idle lands, 60 per cent of which is available for reforestation if given proper fire protection, says F. H. Sanford of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, forestry department. Michigan timberlands now have less than 25 per cent fire protection according to Mr. Sanford.

APPROPRIATION FOR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

RESOLUTIONS of the Menominee county farm bureau asking for a state appropriation for the Menominee County Agricultural school were adopted by the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at its regular meeting, March 8, and recommended that the school receive the same consideration at the hands of the legislature as other education institutions of the state.

The executive committee decided that hereafter the state farm bureau would pay 25 per cent of the per diem expenses of assistants sent out by the state farm bureau to help in

the organization of co-operative associations and farm bureau locals. The county will be asked to pay 25 per cent and the local to be benefited will be assessed fifty per cent.

The committee decided to send Frank Coombs, farm bureau traffic commissioner, to Chicago, March 14 to attend the meeting of farm bureau traffic men, called by President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

PUT FIRE FIGHTERS IN NEW DEPARTMENT

ENTIRE approval of the proposal of the Michigan State Farm Bureau to separate the forest fire fighting forces of the state from those employed to protect the game of the state and to place them under the control of the proposed Department of Conservation was voiced by the forestry interests of the state as represented by the conference of Michigan Foresters held recently at Lansing. These forestry experts urge a state appropriation of \$150,000 for a comprehensive system of forest wardens to consist of one chief forest fire warden, three district wardens and 40 fire rangers. They have also carefully considered various legislative measures to secure better forest fire protection.

URGE PASSAGE OF McARTHUR-MOSIER BILL

REPRESENTATIVES of various farmers' organizations of the state appeared before the House Committee on Revision and Amendment of the constitution at a public hearing March 9th urging the passage of the McArthur-Mosier resolution, providing for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment to allow for legislative enactment of a state income tax law. More than 400,000 farmer voters are opposed to the present condition of taxation and have given their whole support to a state income tax law, says the farm bureau.

FARM BUREAU NOTES

MICHIGAN farmers having wool in the state farm bureau wool pool will soon be able to buy both ladies' and men's suitings made from their own fleeces at cost. The wool department of the farm bureau has ventured into the clothing business, which promises to develop on a large scale, thereby insuring the grower an additional return on his wool through its sale as a manufactured product. And he will be able to buy the finest in suiting from his own plant at cost—material made from virgin wool and absolutely free from shoddy. A Michigan mill will make up the suitings. Sample books are now going out to county agents. Several other farm bureau states have engaged in the manufacture of suitings through their wool departments, with marked success.

A. J. Rogers and A. T. DePue, members of the state farm bureau executive committee, constitute the livestock committee of the organization. They were appointed by President Nicol at the March 8 meeting of the executive committee. The livestock men of the state at their annual meeting in February endorsed the state farm bureau and agreed to become the official livestock organization of the state body under the commodity control plan.

E. S. Briggs, chairman of the National Perishable Freight Committee, is now in charge of all activities in connection with the perishable freight tariff, says the farm bureau traffic department. The American Railway Association has abolished the perishable freight division and consolidated all its activities under the direction of Mr. Briggs. Business on refrigerator cars should be taken up with the farm bureau traffic department, Norris block, Grand Rapids, or with Mr. Briggs, Pontiac Bldg., Chicago.

Kansas Hoodlums Assault League Organizers

American Legion Members Tar and Feather Non-Partisans and Prevent Their Peaceable Assemblage

By THE EDITOR

NEWS DISPATCHES from Kansas tell of outrageous assaults upon organizers of the Non-Partisan League by members of the American Legion. It is alleged that organized bodies of men have broken up meetings of farmers, apprehended League speakers, and in some cases tarred and feathered them. Among those who suffered from these indignities was former United States Senator J. Ralph Burton, who was forcibly driven from the town where he was scheduled to speak in behalf of the League.

These criminal assaults upon the farmers of Kansas pursuing their constitutional rights to assemble peaceably will be viewed with grave alarm by all true American citizens. Mob rule always has failed and always will fail to stem any movement no matter how visionary or impractical it may be. Assumption of police authority by private citizens has always been fraught with controversies of a dangerous nature, and almost invariably results in bitter enmity and bloodshed.

Since the beginning of this republic irresponsible men have sought to abridge the constitutional rights of their fellow citizens by threat and violence. Even in the trying days immediately preceding the Revolution American patriots who sought to express their honest feelings of indignation against the treatment received at the hands of the mother country, were set upon by British hoodlums, stoned and otherwise maltreated. Fifty years later William Lloyd Garrison, the original abolitionist, was mobbed and led through the streets of Boston with a rope around his neck, for daring to advocate the emancipation of the slaves. And yet only thirty years later the city of Boston was a hot-bed of anti-slavery sentiment, and joined enthusiastically in the great war which decided the question of slavery for all time.

Freedom of Speech

CONGRESS shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition a government for a redress of grievances.—Amendment No. 1 to the Constitution of the United States.

MOB-RULE

THE HISTORY of persecution is a history of endeavors to cheat nature, to make water run up hill, to twist a rope of sand. It makes no difference whether the actors be many or one, a tyrant or a mob. * * * The mob is man voluntarily descending to the nature of the beast. * * * It persecutes a principle; it would whip a right; it would tar and feather justice. * * * The martyr cannot be dishonored. Every lash inflicted is a tongue of flame; every burned book or house enlightens the world; every suppressed or expunged word reverberates through the earth from side to side. The minds of men are at last aroused; reason looks out and justifies her own malice finds all her work in vain. It is the whipper who is whipped and the tyrant who is undone.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

During almost every stage of the epoch-making history of this country, the independent thinker has been set upon by the mob when he attempted to impart his opinions to others. Elements of society not daring to have questions of public policy openly and impartially discussed, invariably resorted to repressive means to silence those who sought reforms in state and national government. This is not the first time in American history by any means that men have tried by peaceful political means to bring about changes in the

government, have been called agitators and disloyalists. Indeed, during the few years following the birth of nearly every political thought which has since become part of the law of the land, the cry of treason and disloyalty was frequently raised.

This article is no defense of the principles of the Non-Partisan League. Neither is it intended as a reflection upon the American Legion, that great organization of returned soldiers which promises to have so beneficial effect upon the future of the nation. But this article is intended as an earnest remonstrance against the high-handed methods employed by members of the American Legion acting individually in Kansas, to substitute mob rule for peaceful discussion and legal procedure.

It has been a favorite defense of those who are opposed to the extension of the Non-Partisan League program, to stigmatize the farmers composing its membership with the brand of pro-Germanism, I. W. W. Ism and anti-Americanism. Investigation seems to show that in isolated cases these charges are true but it is highly ridiculous to claim that the rank and file of the several hundred thousand land owning farmers who are members of the Non-Partisan League in several western states, are not true American citizens. In the consideration of the Non-Partisan League question common honesty demands that our opinions shall be formed and our verdict rendered according to the aspirations and actions of the majority instead of the minority. But the unscrupulous propagandists who have been hired to bring the Non-Partisan League into disrepute, and possibly destroy it altogether, have more or less successfully convinced the people of the eastern states that the rural populations of North Dakota, Minnesota, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska are ready to fore swear government (Continued on page 22)

Contract by Beet Growers' Ass'n Based on Price of Sugar for Year

THE MICHIGAN Sugar Beet Growers' Association is getting down to business and its campaign for the 1921 season is well advanced. The association has not left it with the manufacturers as in times past to project a contract into the field, but has taken the initiative, and written up a contract which it is circulating among the sugar beet growers of the state. The contract bears upon the face of it the notation, "Approved by the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n," which is assurance to the grower who is asked to sign the contract that it is backed by the force of the united sugar beet growers of the state. The contract also has the approval of the State Farm Bureau.

The work of distributing the contracts is being carried on by the local organizations of the Sugar Beet Growers' Association. The difference of opinion which existed last year and were largely responsible for the failure of the state association to put through its program, have been largely done away with as a result of the unremunerative prices in prospect for the current season. Last year the temptation to grow beets, with the sugar manufacturers whispering tempting promises of \$16.00 per ton into the ears of the farmers, was too great for some of them to resist, but there is an absolute certainty that the present condition of the sugar market does not want any such extravagant claims being made concerning the prices to be paid the present year. It is acknowledged by producers and manufacturers

alike that the immediate future of sugar prices is most uncertain and that the chances for lower prices are quite as favorable as those for higher prices. In writing this contract for the 1921 season the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association has taken these facts into consideration. The contract takes cognizance of the fact that sugar may go even as low as five cents per pound, wholesale and to provide against such a drop has made its minimum price per ton of beets at \$6.45, which would be paid to the grower in the event of five cent sugar.

Some complaint has been voiced by men interested in the sugar factories that the farmers should not ask for an even division of the profits unless they are willing to bear an even division of the losses. However, it is reasonably certain, judging from an examination of the reports that have been made in the past few years upon the profits of the sugar companies, that the companies can afford to pay as much as \$6.45 per ton for beets with sugar at five cents. In agreeing to accept as low as \$6.45 for a ton of beets a farmer declares his willingness to suffer the consequences of five cent sugar. It is ridiculous to assume that the farmer can make any money out of beets this year at \$6.45 per ton. Hence, he will bear all the loss under these conditions, but the manufacturers' profits will not be interfered with.

Under the growers' contract nine cent sugar

would mean \$11.61 for beets which is slightly less than the guaranteed minimum asked by the growers last year. There are other features of the new contract however which more than compensate for this apparent confession to the manufacturer. For instance, the price to be paid for beets is to be based upon the average price for sugar during an entire year instead of for a period of four months as in the past. Inasmuch as advances in sugar prices are more likely to take place during the summer season when a great deal of ice cream is eaten and canning is done, this provision should be to the growers' advantage.

The new contract authorizes the company upon the consent of the grower to deduct from payment of beets five cents per ton, to be turned over to the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association and expended in the furtherance of the organization.

Present conditions are most favorable for the success of the program adopted by the state association for the current year. The men who have millions of dollars invested in sugar beet factories are most desirous of retaining the good will of the farmers at this particular time. There never was a better time in the history of the industry for the producers of beets and the manufacturers of sugar to get together around a table and talk over their differences. This happy consummation can be brought about by every grower signing the association contract and abiding loyally by its provisions.

Annual Detroit Auto Show Will Open Saturday

This Year's Michigan Exhibition Promises to be Greatest of All Twenty Shows Held to Date



A. L. ZECKENDORF,
President, Detroit Automobile
Dealers' Association

"WE HAVE invited and I hope to see the largest crowd of farmers at our show this year that have ever come to Detroit," said A. L. Zeckendorf, president of the Detroit Automobile Dealers' Association. "We will take good care of our up-state friends and send them away more than satisfied with the time and money they have spent to get here!"

Probably no single article of machinery has had the universal sale to farmers which the automobile has enjoyed, largely because it is more necessary to the country man than it is to his city cousin. Time was when the farm seemed a long ways from the town or city, but today one jumps in his automobile or truck and almost in as many minutes as it took our great-grandfathers hours he can be in town for his supplies, school, church or entertainment.

It is quite appropriate therefore that the Auto Show should this year add special stress to the invitation which they have extended to the farmers of Michigan and their families to come in and see the latest improvements in the automotive industry which has come to play such a large part in so many farmers' business.

This year the show is fortunate in having secured the use of the gigantic new Morgan & Wright, United States Tire building which is just nearing completion and on a single floor in this beautiful building will be held what its sponsors state will be the

largest show of its kind that was ever held in America.

Practically every car and truck in America will be on exhibition, most of the exhibits having skeleton or cut-away motors and chassis so that every detail of the mechanical and power equipment can be studied at short range and compared with the others of similar type or price.

In keeping with the gorgeous array of motor vehicles will be the decorative scheme, evolved by the management and a group of experts, designed to present a homey and inviting appearance, with a harmonious blending of colorings that will enhance the effect of the lavish display on the floor. A small army of laborers are busily engaged in clearing away the debris left by the contractors and decorators are following in their wake. Simultaneously, a score of electricians are stringing wires to carry a flood of electrical current to all parts of the building.

If a good business farmer were out to buy a purebred animal which was valued at one to three thousand dollars, he would certainly prefer to do it at a sale or in a judging ring, where he could compare the animal with others like breeding and thus form his own conclusions as to the value offered. It is for this very reason that the farmer who is even thinking of buying an automobile or truck this year, should by all means take the time and spare the expense necessary to come for at least one day at the show.

Every convenience will be offered at the show and the management promises to take extra good care of every visitor from out in the state. If you don't see what you are after, they want you to make your wants known and they promise to do their best to satisfy them.

Probably one of the automobile dealers in your own town in planning to drive down some day. Talk it over with him and come with

him. You will have ample opportunity of giving him the slip and doing your own looking at not only his line of cars, but the other fellows! Of course, don't tell him that we even suggested such a thing, but if he is fair-minded as he should be he will certainly see no danger in such a procedure.

All Jefferson avenue trolley cars and the new line of auto busses, marked "Auto Show" will take you right direct to the building for a single fare and you can stay as long as you like for a single admission charge.

If you drive your own car into Detroit, you can strike the Boulevard from any direction and come east to Jefferson avenue, thus avoiding the traffic congestion of the downtown section which the average driver is glad enough to get along without.



AT THE DETROIT AUTOMOBILE SHOW, MARCH 19TH TO 26TH, 1921.
Just a bird's-eye view of the closed car section. Open cars, trucks and even a few tractors are promised at this year's show, and farmers are especially invited to come and bring their families.

Variety of Seed to Plant to Get Big Yield of Good Quality Oats

M. A. C. Specialist Tells of Improved Varieties of Oats Developed by College and Where Grown Best

By A. L. BIBBINS
(Extension Specialist, M. A. C.)

"WHAT IS THE most important point in oat production?" "Big yields of good quality oats" is usually the answer to such a question. "Yes, to be sure, but how are you going to get them?" Here is where the difference of opinions arise. Some say grow plenty of clover and you will get good oat yields; some maintain that it is a case of fall plowing; others that acid phosphate or spring discing are the keys for successful oat production. Ask any group of oat growers how to get big yields and all of the above answers and many more will be forthcoming. Perhaps it will be impossible to have any unanimity of opinion on these points but they are all quite certain to agree that good, clean, healthy, adapted, high-yielding seed is the foundation to successful oat production.

Improved Oat Varieties

Professor Spragg, Plant Breeder of the Michigan Agricultural College has been so strongly possessed with this idea that for the past fifteen years he has devoted considerable time towards the development of superior varieties of oats for the farmers of Michigan. To meet the existing soil and climatic conditions of Michigan it became necessary to close-

ly study these important factors in order that the oat varieties developed would be adapted to the conditions under which they are to be grown.

Seed adaption is a most important factor in successful crop production. This is just as true with oats as it is with alfalfa or any other field crop. We have learned that neither the late maturing nor the so-called 60-day oats, are successful in Michigan with a possible exception of a comparatively few localities. While a medium maturing oat is best adapted to the greater portion of this state, Professor Spragg's experiments have brought out the point that for certain soils an early medium-maturing oat has a distinct advantage under many conditions.

Strength of straw is another characteristic to be considered. In this respect there is a wide difference between the several oat varieties found on the market today. Many varieties have high-yielding abilities but are so weak of straw that there is very often a loss due to lodging which makes such a variety of little value, especially to the heavy land farm-

ers. In the oat breeding at the Michigan Agricultural College this point has been kept well in mind with the result that farmers of Michigan now have high-yielding oats which because of their stiff-straw characteristics tend to resist lodging.

In the development of Improved Oat Varieties the plant breeder must also consider disease problems and endeavor to develop varieties that are resistant to rust, etc. Shattering is another point of importance.

Plumpness of Kernels

Most of us in looking at a sample of oats are often struck by the plumpness of the kernels as an indication of their feeding value. We should carry out investigations further to determine whether the plumpness is due to thickness of hull or to a large well developed endosperm. Often plump oats such as the Swedish Select found in Michigan have thick hulls, hence are of inferior feeding value as there is very little nutrition in the fibrous hull. The plant breeder endeavors to produce plump but thin-hulled oats as he knows 100 pounds of such oats are worth much more than a similar amount of thick-hulled oats.

The Michigan Agricultural College Experiment Station has

(Continued on page 18)

How One Community Fought San Jose Scale

Colorado Fruit Growers Organized and Manufactured Spray to Treat Members' Diseased Orchards

By RUTH DARLING SHULTIS

TWO YEARS AGO the San Jose Scale threatened the very existence of a certain fruit district near Grand Junction, Colorado. The Scale is a parasitic germ or louse which as a parent bores into trees and the fruit itself; and though not confined to fruit trees alone, it finds a very satisfactory home in them. When it has located, has bored in and has brought forth its young, its work is done and it dies; but the offspring move about to find proper locations in which to repeat themselves and are assisted in so doing by being taken up on the feet of birds, or in other common ways moved from tree to tree. So the pest spreads. Whatever the agent, the transportation is so effectively accomplished and so deadly is the pest, that, left to itself, an orchard will be affected throughout and by the sapping of the trees caused by the unchecked family of Scale, will die in three years.

When a man's trees touch his neighbor's trees over the line fence, or harbor the same birds, a germ pest becomes a community problem. It sometimes happens that a man will be financially so situated that because of the expense of spraying materials he will let his orchard "go," that is, let the pests have it as long as it will live under the conditions and then grub it out. In the meantime his one pest-ridden orchard has contaminated a large surrounding area in spite of the best efforts of his neighbors to keep it down. The problem then was in this case to compel every grower to retain his orchard and to keep it clean for the sake of the prosperity of the individual and to preserve the commercial importance of the district.

A group of growers representing a small block in this area, organized what they termed a "pest district," with the avowed purpose of enforcing the extinction of the pest within its borders. Growers on all sides applied for membership, thus enlarging it to an area four miles in width and ten miles in length, with every man in it pledged to the community rules.

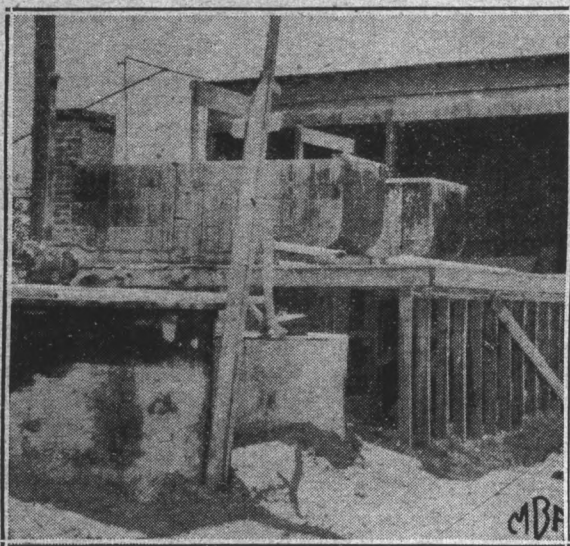
With an original assessment of \$15.00 per member, a building was erected on one of the central ranches, for the manufacture of dormant spray, at a cost of \$467.50. A charge of fifteen cents a gallon



Plant for the home-manufacture of dormant spray on the Johnson Ranch, Grand Junction, Colorado.

the first year and eighteen cents last year was a saving of seventy percent over the price of the commercially manufactured product, making it available to all. The plant has two boiling vats with a combined capacity of 600 gallons. A twelve horse-power boiler for supplying heat by steam to the vats stands in the rear. For emergencies a furnace was built under one of the vats. A storage tank is constructed near with pipe connections in which a supply of the spray solution is during the season kept in reserve.

There are many formulas given out by the various bureaus and experiment stations. There are also prepared solutions which can be bought, but these are of a price prohibitive



The two vats on the platform are for boiling and the one at the lower left hand corner is a storage vat.

to the poor grower around whom the whole problem revolves. This formula for the making of lime-sulphur spray was chosen by the organization after study and experimentation with various formulas and bulletins on the subject of San Jose Scale, and is the formula given in the bulletin of the Washington Experiment Station at Pullman, Washington, by A. L. Lelander, Entomologist: 1 lb. sulphur flour; 1-2 lb. lime; 1-2 gal. water. In accordance with this formula in the hands of a man selected, for the most part, but understood by all the users of it, the solutions are mixed accurately according to weights and measurements, and boiled in the vats from 45 minutes to one hour.

This solution is given the Beaume hydrometer test of 3 degrees. When it registers more it is reduced, thus making in the long run an economic saving of some moment which in the case of individual mixing on a small scale is sometimes overlooked.

This dormant spray is applied just before the buds open, but even after the spraying season for this particular pest, the organization holds together, meeting regularly to discuss matters of community interest.

The success of this community plan in exterminating a serious pest is indicated in three ways; from the standpoints of economy, of popularity, and of efficiency.

From the standpoint of economy,—after charging thirty-five cents a gallon less than the price of the commercially prepared article, at the end of the first season the receipts were sufficient to pay back to each man his original \$15.00, pay for the plant, all the materials used, and show a balance on hand of \$39.50.

Popular? Several units were subsequently formed throughout the valley using this one as a pattern. And efficient? As an effective method of eradicating a pest, the community plan has been a complete success. For in this pest district, an area covering forty square miles of fruit land, the pests have been brought under absolute control,—an accomplishment acknowledged to have been impossible through individual efforts.

As an undertaking from every standpoint, it has shown more gratifying results than the originators themselves anticipated, and they were not pessimists, either!

Experience of Central Michigan Farmer With Sunflowers for Silage

Saginaw County Farmer Says Sunflowers Not as Good as Corn but will Mature in Sections Too Cold for Corn

By S. C. ROBINSON

I FIND THERE is at present a very wide interest in the possibilities of sunflowers for silage. I submit the following conclusions drawn after using sunflowers for silage for two years in Central Michigan.

On land that is fitted for a good crop of corn the Russian Sunflower will far outyield corn in tonnage. If cut at the right time, it is a highly succulent feed and because of moisture and consequent weight it is less liable to mold. The silage has a rather strong odor, not at all pleasing to some people, but it is not offensive to stock. As to palatability, there was no trouble in getting the stock to eat heartily of it. But I can see where if a sudden change was made, switching from full feeds of corn silage, cattle might hesitate to eat it, at first. Full fed stock always show an aversion to marked change in rations, of roughage of all kinds.

As to the nutritive value of the silage, I have seen the claim made that in feed value, ton for ton, it has been proven to be equal to good corn silage. This has been quoted as the findings of experiment stations but I cannot verify this report nor would I claim that feeding value was exactly equal. I would feel, in the absence of demonstration, that the sunflower silage was not so rich in nutrients as ripe or prime corn silage, ton for ton. But I do know that beef and dairy cat-

tle thrive on it. It seems to be more succulent than corn. I am certain it is an excellent feed. Cattle and sheep thrive on it.

Now, what is the proper place of the sunflower in our crop plans for the coming spring? I do not think that it should supplant corn, where corn is a practically certain crop. No never! Corn has proven itself to be the best single feed plant we have to date and as ensilage it is at its best. But the sunflower can be very useful and not crowd at all. It has its place as a supplement to corn. It is to slip in beside of corn; to take a more humble position. What shall that be? Large areas rich in pasture have been held back in stock raising because they were not in the corn belt and corn, because of cold or short seasons or untimely frosts, either was a very uncertain or impossible crop. This is true of northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Here the more hardy, quicker-growing sunflower will fill silos to overflowing, and all the cattle that the summer pastures can carry can be wintered on silage. But the sunflower will easily take a second position throughout the corn belt. It will take the proper place of a new comer. If, for any reason there must be a late planting, because new ground is being fitted or first crop of corn or beans does not grow, then

plant sunflowers. They come to proper stage for ensilage much quicker than corn, and are not injured by light frosts.

If anybody is constrained to plant large southern corn or an early corn very thick just to get tonnage don't do it. Plant sunflowers. In tonnage and also in quality they will make silage superior to corn stover. Only prime, well cared corn will equal or surpass the sunflower for silage.

Do not plant them in corn. There they only supplant the corn. We cannot get a big sunflower and yield of corn in the same spot. And you might be tempted to curse at harvest time as they do not harvest well together. They would not be fit at the same time.

We sow sunflowers, the last crop about June 1, drilling them in rows the same distance apart as our corn, 40 inches. If the rows are closer it will shut out sunlight so that the lower leaves will die and drop. Save the leaves. They are of great value. The plants stand in the row from 4 to 10 inches apart. Cultivate the same as corn.

As to harvesting, they are not as easily harvested as corn. If not too large, many corn binders will cut and bind them. They can be cut by corn knives and thrown directly on rack or cut and laid in piles. A sled corn-cutter handles them (Continued on page 18)

The State Department of Agriculture Bill

Final O. K. of Measure Introduced by Governor Groesbeck Expected in Near Future

GOVERNOR GROESBECK'S bill to create a State Department of Agriculture to take over the duties of some eight or nine boards, officers and commissions of an agricultural or semi-agricultural nature has been passed by the lower house of the legislature and is now in the hands of the senate.

The bill is worthy of special study not only because it aims to consolidate, simplify and broaden the state activities in relation to agriculture, but because it is really the first official recognition that has been given to the state's largest single industry.

Aside from the consolidation features of the bill the two most important provisions are the ones authorizing the state to take over and conduct the institution known as the Michigan State Fair, and to use the facilities of the institution as a public market where direct trading can be carried on between producer and consumer.

The bill proposes to abolish the Department of Animal Industry; the State Food and Drug Commissioner; the State Veterinary Board, the Immigration Commission, the Commissioner of Immigration, the Board of Geological Survey, the State Inspector of Orchards and Nurseries, the Inspector of Apiaries, and the Agricultural Statistics Division of the Secretary of State's office, and would transfer the duties of these abolished offices to the new Department of Agriculture.

In the execution of the duties of the several Departments described above, a large and expensive force of men are employed. It is an open question as to how much the consolidation of these boards under the direct control of the Commissioner of Agriculture would decrease the cost of administering these duties, but the authors and sponsors of the bill do not hesitate in claiming that a number of these employees can be eliminated and the work of the rest made more efficient. Unless this is to be the outcome, this new department will have little excuse for existence.

Provisions of the Bill

Section One of the bill provides:

"There is hereby created a State Department of Agriculture which shall possess the powers and perform the duties hereinafter granted and conferred. The chief executive officer of said department shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall be known as the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Michigan. Said commissioner shall receive an annual salary of (undetermined) dollars. He may appoint such assistants and employees as may be necessary to perform the duties hereby imposed, the number of such assistants and employees and the compensation payable to all persons so appointed and employed, being subject to the approval of the State Administrative Board."

A provision relating to a closer supervision of the agricultural affairs by the state and the taking over of the Michigan State Fair is as follows:

"The control of all lands and other property that now is, or hereafter may be, vested in the State of Michigan, or in the people of said state, for the purpose of holding and conducting agricultural and industrial fairs, and for other agricultural purposes, is hereby placed in the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture is authorized to accept on behalf of the state grants and conveyances of property for such purposes or for any other purpose within the scope of this act, and to consent to such conditions affecting the use thereof as may be agreed upon. All grants and conveyances shall be taken in the name of the People of the State of Michigan. An annual state fair, which shall have for its main purpose the exploiting and encouragement of improved methods in agricultural pursuits is hereby authorized. The ar-

range for such fairs and the actual conducting thereof shall be under the immediate charge of a Board of Managers of State Fairs which board shall consist of twenty members to be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Commissioner of Agriculture shall act as chairman of said board. Said Board of Managers may adopt rules and regulations governing its organization and procedure. The proceeds of the state fair, and all other moneys which come into the possession of the Department of Agriculture under the provisions of this section, shall be and remain a perpetual revolving fund out of which necessary and proper expenses for the conducting of said fair shall be paid. Each member of the board of managers, other than the Commissioner of Agriculture, shall be entitled to ten dollars per day for each day actually expended by him in attending meetings of the Board of Managers or for work actually performed in connection with said fair; and the members of the board shall also be entitled to their actual and necessary expenses while incurred in carrying out the provisions hereof, such compensation and expenses to be paid from the revolving fund hereby created. Whenever in the opinion of the State Administrative Board the moneys in such fund exceed the amount reasonably required for the purposes hereof the surplus shall, on order of said board, be transferred to the general fund of the state. Said board shall also possess the powers and duties now vested by law in the Michigan Agricultural Fair Commission, which is hereby abolished; and shall before the first of December of each year make full and detailed report to the Governor of all its activities, receipts and disbursements."

The inclusion of the above provision bade fair to precipitate a fight upon the entire measure. A good many representatives, including some from rural districts, shrink with abhorrence from anything that smacks of state control. But surely agricultural fairs which receive grants of money from the state, are as legitimate institutions for state ownership and control as the charitable institutions of the state, schools, highways, etc. Since the Michigan State Fair is conducted in the name of the agriculture and industry of the state, and receives the money from the state to help defray its expenses, the state certainly ought to have the right to say how these moneys shall be expended and how the fair shall be conducted. In the past the state of Michigan has had nothing to say concerning the policies of the Michigan State Fair or any of the other fairs of the state to which money has been contributed out of the state treasury. Under the above described bill the state will have direct control over the policies of the state fair, and those who attend the exposition may well feel that it is their own.

It was perfectly natural that Mr. George W. Dickinson who has managed the fair so

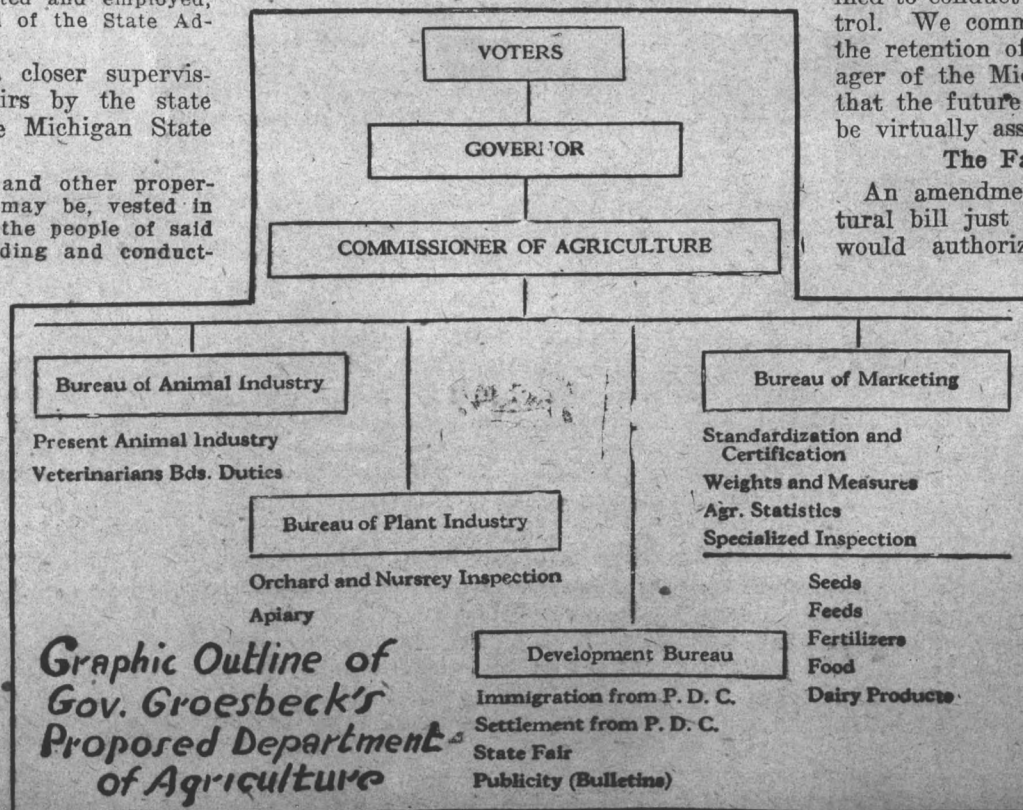
efficiently and satisfactorily the past few years, should be opposed to the institution going over to the state. By hard work and native ability Mr. Dickinson has built the Michigan State Fair to a point where it is the envy of many of the progressive fairs of the United States. Believing, and with good reason, that the reversion of the fair to state control, would deprive him of the fruits of his labor, Mr. Dickinson has sought to show that state ownership of fairs is not conducive to financial success. In his investigations of agricultural expositions owned by other states, Mr. Dickinson found widely varying instances of success and failures. He found that some state fair which had been financial successes under private management, immediately began to show a deficit when the state had taken it over. On the other hand, the legislature upon investigation found that many state fairs, which were but indifferent successes under private control became immediately popular and successful institutions under the guidance of the state.

So far as the Business Farmer is concerned, it can only repeat what has already been said editorially upon the subject. The success of any business or any institution depends almost entirely upon the ability of the management. All other things being equal, an institution encouraged and fostered by the state should be more closely representative of the interests and wishes of the people of the state and consequently more satisfactory to them, than under private control, which puts profit above service. Under inefficient management the Michigan State Fair can easily and quickly deteriorate into mediocrity. But under the continued capable leadership of Mr. Geo. W. Dickinson there is no reason why the Michigan State Fair should not continue on its meteoric flight toward perfection in the agricultural exposition field. It is probable that Mr. Dickinson's opposition to the wishes of Governor Groesbeck may jeopardize if it has not already destroyed his chances of being continued as the manager of the fair. However, we do not believe this should be the case. Mr. Dickinson has told us that his opposition to state control has not been one of personal interest but rather a result of his desire to see the state fair maintain its present leadership, free from political juggling. We shall take Mr. Dickinson's word for this. Whatever his motives may be, the fact remains that he has demonstrated his ability as an executive. He knows the agricultural exposition game from A to Z and we do not believe there is a man in Michigan better qualified to conduct the state fair under state control. We commend to Governor Groesbeck the retention of Geo. W. Dickinson as manager of the Michigan State Fair, believing that the future success of the exposition will be virtually assured under his guiding hand.

The Fair as a Market Place

An amendment was offered to the agricultural bill just prior to its passage which would authorize the use of the state fair grounds when the fair was not in session, as a public market place and where farmers from all over the state could deal directly with the consumers of the city of Detroit. How this theory is to be worked out in practice has not been explained. The state fair grounds are eight miles from the city hall of Detroit and about three or four miles from the city limits of Highland Park. It has always been supposed that a public market should be located near the center of population.

(Continued on page 9)





Farmers Service Bureau



U. S. GOLD CORPORATION

About six years ago I bought a few shares of capital stock in the United States Gold Corporation, Boulder, Colo. I have never heard from them since buying this stock nor have I ever received any dividends. Is the stock any good and is the company still there?—B. J. H. Hamilton, Michigan.

Regarding U. S. Gold Corporation would say that such a company has been operating here. They own a mine and mill, which at the present time is closed down and it is hard to tell when they may start up as they are handicapped by shortage of funds. There is no sale for the stock at the present time at any price and it may be a question as to when they will be open and as to the value of the stock and property. It will be some time, if ever, before there will be a sale for this stock.—R. W. Joslyn, Cashier, Mercantile Bank and Trust Company, Boulder, Colo.

PERSONAL TAX

When a wife owns the farm does the husband have to pay a personal tax on the livestock and machinery, the same consisting of a pair of horses, two cows and a few machines? I have just been told that every farmer is entitled to a pair of horses, two cows and the necessary machinery to operate a farm, and said livestock and machinery are exempt from taxation. Also must the dog tax be paid, and what will happen to an owner if he does not pay same?—M. F., Memphis, Mich.

The fact that the wife owns the farm does not relieve the husband from payment of taxes upon his taxable property. Among the things that are exempt under the law are the following: "All horses, mules and cattle not over one year old, all sheep and swine, not over 6 months old and all domesticated birds; Twelve. Personal property owned and used by any householder in connection with his business of the value of \$200." I would be of the opinion that a dog tax MUST be paid. The statute seems to make a failure to comply with its provisions a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment not over three months. What we commonly call a dog tax is really not a tax but a license fee for privilege of keeping a dog, like the license fee for an automobile.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

CLOVER FOR SANDY SOIL

Would like to have some particulars about Crimson and Giant Incarnate clover, also details about Japanese clover. Which of these is best for a sandy worn out soil? How should soil be prepared? Is it best with a nurse crop and will it make hay the same year?—P. K., Big Rapids, Michigan.

Crimson clover is not well adapted to Michigan conditions. It is a valuable crop in New Jersey, Delaware and Carolina and is grown as a winter annual, that is, sown in August and is harvested the following summer. When sown during August in Michigan it usually winter kills very badly and when sown during the spring, only a meagre growth is secured.

Japanese clover or Lespedeza requires considerable heat and does not begin to grow until warm weather. It is also very sensitive to frost. It is only in the lower Mississippi valley that Lespedeza grows large enough to cut for hay. We would not recommend this crop for Michigan. Sweet clover, vetch, and June or red clover are far superior to crimson clover and Lespedeza for improving sandy soils in Michigan.—C. R. Megee, Asst Prof. Farm Crops, M. A. C.

BUTCHERING FOR PUBLIC

I want to build me a little slaughter house to butcher for the public. Is there a law that you have to go by when butchering for the public?—S. C. J., Bronson, Mich.

Section 5161-2-3 of the C. L., of 1915, regulate the building of slaughter houses and provide that it shall not be built within a mile of any city nor within 30 rods from the highway. Also provisions requiring it to be kept in a sanitary condition. This statute and others concerning the subject are in a pamphlet prepar-

(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.)

ed by the Secretary of State, Lansing, Mich., and called "Laws Relating to Public Health" and may be obtained from Hon. C. J. DeLand, Secretary of State. There may also be ordinances and regulations of the city or village in which the meat will be offered for sale concerning the killing of animals and caring for meat so butchered and for inspection of the premises. Inquire of your city authorities if such exist and prepare your slaughter house in accordance with such regulations. If you do not your customers will not be able to sell their meat. These are regulations concerning the public health and should be strictly enforced.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PAN MOTOR COMPANY

Is the Pan Motor Company of St. Cloud, Minnesota, doing good business, and is the stock of this company a good investment?—C. N. B., Newaygo, Mich.

This company has figured in the courts of Minnesota and the Federal

Court of Chicago for some time past. The company has never been approved in Michigan and the sale of its stock here is illegal.

The head of this company is one Pandolfa, and was tried before Judge Landis of Chicago some months ago and convicted of the fraudulent selling of stock and was sentenced by Landis to the penitentiary, but his case as we understand it is being appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

As to the present activities of the company, or the sale of stock, this commission is not advised.—Michigan Securities Commission.

GETTING NEW ROAD

Can you tell me what the law is in regard to getting a road laid out to a non-resident? I would have to have 80 rods of road laid out on town line to get to my land. Said road would benefit no one but myself. Some tell me that in order to get a road I will have to build and live on land and others say I can get a road but I would have to buy the right of way myself and be to the ex-

pense of keeping up said road. Would it make any difference about road to be laid out on town line?—Farmer, Edmore, Michigan.

There are two kinds of roads, public and private. As the road is to be on the town line a public highway can only be established by a petition of seven freeholders of each township by the joint action of the commissioners of highway of each township, as provided in C. L. 1915, Sec. 4288. Such a road when established is to be maintained by the public. For a private road you will make application to the commissioner of highways who will give notice to the owner to appear at a certain time to assist in striking a jury, as provided in section 4447, et. seq., who shall determine the necessity of the road, and, if they determine it is necessary, they shall appraise the damage. This damage and the cost of the proceeding shall be paid to the commissioner by the papers applying for the road and the person applying for road shall maintain it. It may be that the back "forty" is entitled to a way of necessity over the land
(Continued on page 10)

A Word for The New International Manure Spreader

THIS year you will be planning with extra care. Extra acres and extra bushels must add their share to your profits. You will seek out new economies, and they must not be false ones. It is no year to be penny-wise and pound foolish.

In this connection you will be wise to build up your crop yields with an **International Roller-Bearing Manure Spreader**. Put good manure on your fields, finely, evenly, uniformly, economically, and the extra fertility will respond by paying for the International and leave it free for other years of crop building.

Note again these features in International construction: 1. Roller bearings at seven points. 2. Power delivered from both wheels. 3. Double ratchet drive with six feed speeds. 4. Short turn front axle; no pole whipping. 5. Rear wheels track with front wheels. 6. Tight bottom. 7. Two beaters and widespread spiral. 8. All-steel main frame.

The New International in its first year (1920) could not cope with the great demand for it. This year—place your order early, and rely on the constructive economy of the rolling-bearing International. See the spreader at the International Dealer's or write the Chicago address for information.

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

THE SECOND week in February, 1921, will go down in history as extremely quiet and unsatisfactory from an industrial and business standpoint. There are many signs of improvement, in connection with business and manufacturing and there are those who fancy they see an early return to complete normalcy. It cannot be denied, however, that something important is missing from the formula that insures an even flow of commodities through the great American channels of trade.

A greatly increased activity is noted, in connection with the manufacture and sale of both cotton and woolen goods. One of the greatest surprises of the season came during the week in the form of an announcement of a sweeping reduction in the selling value of what is known as "napped" cotton cloth; the reduction in selling prices for this grade of cloth equals nearly 66 2-3 per cent of last year's price. Owing to the extremely low prices for which nearly all cloth is offered at this time it is believed that a marked revival, in connection with the "ready-made" garment industry, will soon be noted in all parts of the country.

The leading question of the hour, in industrial and transportation circles, is the wage scale and the length of the work day. The packinghouse combination, known as the Big 5, has just announced a big cut in wages and a practical return to the ten-hour day, a move which will be strenuously resisted and threatens to result in a far-reaching packinghouse strike. During the month of February, one railroad after another reduced wages, the reductions including all of the officials of the road as well as the common laborers. There seems to be a determination, on the part of all classes of manufacturers, to materially reduce the labor charge in connection with production costs.

The situation, in connection with the farming classes of the country, seems to be improving, rapidly, of late and good judges of agricultural conditions predict that the spring season will not be many weeks old until the American farmer will be functioning with the same efficiency that characterized his work during the war period. A marked reduction in the cost of farm labor, the country over, is now certain, the number of men looking for farm work having greatly increased, since last spring; would-be farm laborers have greatly reduced the value which they place on their labor. A western live stock journal reports, that an advertisement for the services of two married men to work on a farm, brought 257 replies; many of the applicants offered first-class bank references and more than 50 per cent had formerly worked on a farm.

No improvement in the steel and iron situation has been noted during the past week, a declining tendency for both raw material and finished product being in evidence in all of the leading producing and manufacturing districts of the country. We have Bradstreet to thank for a ray of light in connection with building operations, the total expenditure during February being estimated by this authority at \$78,000,000; this amount is \$20,000,000 larger than the amount reported for the month of January. While this showing is considerably below the report for February, last year, there is an element of encouragement in it, inasmuch as it is certain, that owing to the reduced cost of material and labor, the number of buildings, the amount mentioned will construct, will be fully 25 per cent greater than during the spring months of last year.

A considerable increase in the volume of buying, in connection with many commodities which are seasonal in early spring, is noted in many parts of the country but this move-

ment is uneven and irregular, the commitments in most cases being comparatively small, indicating a disposition on the part of dealers to wait for more definite indications of returning prosperity before taking on heavy orders of spring merchandise.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 15, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.70	1.68	1.77	
No. 2 White	1.68			
No. 2 Mixed	1.68		1.65	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed		
Detroit	2.42	2.40	2.40	

The general trend of the wheat markets throughout the country last week was downward. This was due to lack of interest in the market, heavy selling by houses with large holdings, slow export demand, and the government report. The government reports 207,501,000 bushels in the farmers' hands on March 1st, as against 164,620,000 bushels last year, or 26.4 per cent of the 1920 crop yet on the farms. The percentage of wheat on Michigan farms is estimated at 28, the highest since 1916, and amounts to 3,997,000 bushels. The estimate given out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture coming at the time it did, when financial conditions were very unsatisfactory, caused extensive liquidation. Chicago received 288 cars, against 199 the week before. Millers appear to be marking time as there is very little demand reported from that quarter. The Detroit market closed last week quiet with a 2 cent loss on Saturday making a total drop of 9 cents for the week. Monday of the current week found wheat higher at the opening owing to reported buying by the British commission, but was lower again at the close. If this report of export buying should be true the markets may take several advances as there are many bulls who will load up if prospects are good.

CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAR. 15, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow		.68 1/2	.84 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	.69			
No. 4 Yellow	.66			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Yell.	No. 3 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.		
Detroit		1.62	1.58	

Corn prices last week were also lower but the market was not as weak as wheat. Dealers believe that wheat prices are too high while corn should not go much lower. The supply of corn yet on farms, estimated by the government to be 48.6 per cent of the 1920 crop or 1,572,397,000 bushels against 1,070,677,000 bushels was larger than was expected and markets weakened with visions of large supplies. Receipts at Chicago were good, the total cars being 2,769 against 3,028 the week before and 839 a year ago. Elevators took most of the cars received. Shipping sales for the period were over 2 million bushels, mostly for export. It was rumored Germany purchased around 2 million bushels last week. The latter part of the week saw receipts from the country falling off. Corn followed wheat at the opening of this week with advances and then losses later in the day. Corn prices are not expected to advance very far, at least not within the next three

months. By that time more can be told as to the prospect of the 1921 crop. In the Michigan crop report it is assumed that 34 per cent of last year's crop went into silos last fall and the amount of the remaining 66 per cent of the crop harvested for grain that is still on the farms is estimated at 15,444,000 bushels. This, according to the report, represents 36 per cent of the crop and is the highest percentage, excepting 1913, in 18 years. What corn that is sold off farms in Michigan has little effect on market prices as few counties raise more than they consume, and it is estimated only 6 per cent is shipped out of the county in which it is grown.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 15, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.46 1/2	.43 1/2	.53	
No. 3 White	.45	.41		
No. 4 White	.42			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White		
Detroit	.97	.96	.95	

The oat markets are a very quiet affair. This grain followed others to lower levels last week and the markets were noted for their lifelessness. Farm supplies were shown by the government report to be 689,566,000 bushels against 418,983,000 bushels a year ago. This report shows there is over 45 per cent of the 1920 crop held by the farmers. Michigan farms hold 48 per cent of the Michigan yield for 1920. Eastern demand continues lacking and domestic requirements are easily filled.

RYE

Rye trailed along with other grains and is now quoted at Detroit at \$1.53 for No. 2. Rye is rather dull as exporters appear to have plenty for their present needs.

BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., MAR. 15, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	3.75	4.75	4.75	
Red Kidneys		9.25		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
C. H. P.	Red Kidneys			
Detroit	6.75	14.25		

Despite recent declines in the Michigan bean market the trade in general continues to express confidence in higher prices before another crop. Then, indeed, the student of this market finds it hard to account for the weakness and the occasional slumps, the inclination being to lay the blame at the door of conscientiousless manipulators. An incident took place recently in this state which may be taken as an indication of a belief on the part of the jobbers in a better market later on. Herbert Hoover had been induced to make a bid for 720 tons of Michigan beans at \$4.20 per cwt. f. o. b. shipboard, for shipment to central Europe. This would net to the Michigan bean dealer slightly less than the prevailing market, but in view of the fact that it would relieve the market of about 30 cars of beans, it was expected that the jobbers would accept the proposition. They did not do so, however, and Mr. Hoover will have to look elsewhere for his beans. It is argued that the jobbers would have accepted this offer had they believed that

there would be no improvement in the market.

It is noted in the majority of the big national magazines that the packers of pork and beans are again advertising these products after a silence of several years. The American people, as is well known, got out of the habit of eating beans during the war, and this nation-wide advertising is bound to have a large influence on the future consumption.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT. MAR. 15, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	1.50	
Chicago	1.30	
New York		1.80
Pittsburg		1.67
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	5.35	5.30

After a long period of weakness potatoes strengthened for two or three weeks and prices were higher on many markets but last week saw the old weakness appear again and lower prices are noted at several places. The Detroit market has gone back to the level it held several weeks ago and the market is steady; for at least 10 days before the beginning of last week the market was firm. Estimates on the probable potato shipment from Michigan from March 1st until the end of the season vary from 3,000 to 7,000 cars. The movement is expected to depend upon market price and demand rather than upon limitation of supply. Owing to the high freight rates orders from certain market territory, where Michigan formerly held a slight advantage, have gone to other states.

HAY STEADY

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	21.00 @ 22.00 @ 21.00 @ 20			
Chicago	25.00 @ 27.00 @ 24.00 @ 22			
New York	29.00 @ 32	26.00 @ 29		
Pittsburgh	24.50 @ 25.00 @ 24.00 @ 21			
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.		
Detroit	33.50 @ 34.50 @ 33.50 @ 32			
Chicago	33.50 @ 34.50 @ 33.50 @ 32			
New York	33.50 @ 34.50 @ 33.50 @ 32			
Pittsburgh	33.50 @ 34.50 @ 33.50 @ 32			

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The past week in live stock markets has been a period of firming values, for all kinds of live stock and in nearly all markets. Receipts have been only fair all along the line, the reason assigned being bad roads in the country districts and farmers getting busy with spring work. Prices for all kinds of fresh meat have kept step with the advance in live stock values, the increase in packinghouse quotations to the trade ranging from \$3 to \$7 per cwt. over the scale which ruled at the beginning of the month.

Last week's opening trade in the cattle division of the Chicago stock yards was just about steady with the week before and the week's business was carried through on just about the same level as that of the week before, except that a few of the lighter weights, in the steer division, were a trifle higher and some of the plain, heavy kinds a trifle lower. The top for the week in mature steers was \$10.75 and for yearling steers \$10.55. The demand for butchers cattle was active in Chicago all last week and the trade closed with an encouraging outlook for the remainder of the month. Stockers and feeders were 25 to 50 cents higher than the average of the week before, the well-bred heavier grades meeting with the most active demand. Commission salesmen and buyers say that they hear no more talk, these days, about lack of money with which to buy cattle for feeding purposes. Eastern dressed beef markets were strong all the week and closed 50 cents to \$1 higher than the week before. Chicago

got more cattle than was promised for Monday of this week but arrivals were light in other markets and prices were marked up all along the line. With prices for hay and corn in the interior districts, selling at the low point of the season's business, the outlook for spring feeding for June sale is considered good at this writing.

Sheep and Lamb Trade

After rather a weak start on Monday of last week, the Chicago sheep and lamb trade was a hummer and closed with a gain of 25 cents per cwt. in the sheep and yearling departments and from \$1 to \$1.25 per cwt. higher on lambs; the week's top for fed lambs was \$11. The trade in feeding lambs was fairly active and prices were about 25 cents higher.

Live Hogs and Provisions

Chicago got only 156,000 hogs last week being 30,000 less than the week before; shippers took about 1,000 more hogs than during the week before making the net loss to the Chicago trade, 31,000 less than week before last which was also called a very light week. Prices held up well all the week, light weights taking the lead, early but a substantial gain in heavy hog prices showing on Saturday; the announcement that Great Britain had removed restrictions on the importation of lard and that government control of meat shipments would cease with March 17, stiffened the demand for heavy hogs.

Chicago packers are quoting all

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BILL

(Continued from page 9)

so that those who desire to take advantages of the bargains offered would not have to go to too great an expense and trouble to reach the market. In locating a public market on the state fair grounds we presume that the poor people of Detroit will be encouraged to come out fresh cuts of pork sharply higher, the gain in one week on loins, ranging from \$5 to \$7 per cwt., according to weight; light loins selling from \$1 to \$2 higher than the kind that weigh 16 pounds and over. Picnic hams have gained from \$2 to \$5 per cwt. since March 7. The speculative provision market has been a disappointment to the bulls in provisions. May lard declining from the recent high point which was \$12.50 more than \$1 per cwt. and May mess pork slipping off \$1.50. The break in provisions was helped along by the weakness in wheat and corn. The writer is of the opinion that hogs are about high enough for the present.

VIRGIN WOOL BLANKETS AT COST

Soft, downy blankets of virgin wool, free from shoddy. Not for a long time have you been able to get blankets like this at any price. Now you can get them at prices lower than those generally asked for inferior goods.

The ordinary "all wool" guaranty does not protect you. A blanket or piece of goods containing 100 per cent shoddy may be sold as "all wool," but it is second-hand wool with all the best wear gone. "Virgin wool"—wool that has never been used before—is the only assurance of full wear and value.

These blankets are made from virgin Michigan-grown wool by mills under contract with this Bureau. We are interested only in providing a market for the wool produced by Michigan farmers in distributing the maximum number of blankets, not in making a profit on the blankets themselves.

It presents an unusual opportunity for you to buy the best blankets at a low cost. If you are not satisfied fully, we will gladly refund your money. For those who desire a softer blanket, some are made with cotton warp.

The AURORA, double pure virgin wool in blue and white, tan and white, gray and white plaids is 72 x 84 inches, weight 5 1-2 pounds with a neat lockstitch binder.

PRICE \$9.50

The ILLINOIS single, made expressly for people who require a little softer blanket. It is 66 x 84 inches and contains 75 per cent virgin wool with 25 per cent cotton warp and is suitable for a bed blanket or an auto robe.

PRICE \$6.50

The GEORGE WASHINGTON, a choice, natural, light gray double bed blanket with a rich brown, blue or pink border, size 72 x 84 inches, weight 5 pounds. Is bound with white Solsette ribbon. This blanket is pure virgin wool, except the warp.

PRICE \$9.50

BUY FROM YOUR OWN ASSOCIATION
WOOL DEPARTMENT
MICH. STATE FARM BUREAU
221 Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich.

in their limousines and take their bargains back home with them. It would appear that the adoption of this amendment was more of a sop to the representatives whom it was feared might oppose the bill because of the state fair provision than anything else.

To Control Land Sharks

Section five of the bill is a very important provision. It reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Department of Agriculture to foster and promote in every possible way the agricultural interests of the State of Michigan; to co-operate with agricultural agencies in the different counties of the state and of the federal government; and to prevent, and assist in preventing, by all available means authorized by law, the sale of unimproved lands and lands not suitable for agricultural development within the state by fraud, misrepresentation or deceit and the publication of false or misleading statements or advertising matter designed to effect such sales. Immediately prior to the opening of each regular session of the legislature the Commissioner of Agriculture shall prepare and submit to the governor and legislature his report covering all of the activities of his department for the preceding biennial period. Such report shall be printed by the Board of State Auditors and shall be distributed to such persons, organizations and public officials as the State Administrative Board may direct.

"This act, other than sections one and four, shall be in force and effect on and after the first day of July, 1921. All acts and parts of acts in any way contravening the provisions of this act shall be deemed to be superseded and repealed as of said date.

"This act is hereby declared to be immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety."

Only the thousands of farmers who have bought worthless land from unscrupulous land sharks will appreciate the benefit of this provision if it is effectively carried out. Literally hundreds of thousands of acres of sand land have been sold as good agricultural land to unsuspecting people from other states. Allured by fancy advertisements and tales of the wonderful productivity of these lands, many men having dreamed of an independent future upon a farm, have invested the savings of a life time in land which they found too late upon investigation to be absolutely worthless. There has never been proper legislation, in this state to protect these people from land sharks. Excepting for the several million acres of sand land which have been withdrawn from the homestead entry, and are owned by the state, all other land of the state both good and bad, can be sold at any price and under any kind of misrepresentation, without let or hindrance from the state. The agricultural bill proposes to do away with this. If it can do so, it will save thousands of people in the future from investing their all in worthless lands and will be a Godsend to the really fertile lands of the northern section of the state which suffer immeasurably because of the evil reputation of the sandy acres which lie neighbor to them.

As pointed out at the beginning of this article the creation of this state department of agriculture is an important recognition of the farming industry. The provisions of the bill are broad enough to permit the Commissioner of Agriculture to go about as far as he pleases in adopting a program for the betterment of the state agriculture. With a proper kind of an executive at the head of this new department there is no reason why comprehensive investigations should not be made during the next several years into the economic disadvantages under which farmers labor at the present time, to say nothing of the even more important subject of the existing spread between what the farmers get and what the consumer pays for the products from the farm. We look to the new department of agriculture to be an instrument of real service to the farmers of Michigan.



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Be sure it is on
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BOSS Work Gloves are exactly suited to farm work. They're tough enough to stand day after day of hard labor such as plowing, building a stone wall, establishing a water system, stretching fencing, or all construction work. Yet they are so flexible that you can tighten a bolt or place a cotter pin with them on.

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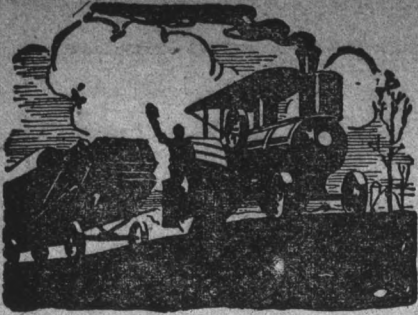
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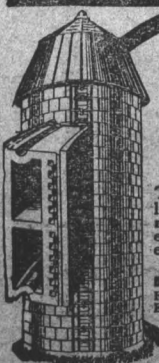
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LITTLE LIVESTOCK ADS.

IN M. B. F.

DO THE TRICK



Farmers Service Bureau

GETTING NEW ROAD

(Continued from page 7)

between it and the highway. A few years ago the supreme court decided a case as follows: "The owner of a forty acre tract which is cut off from the highway by another forty acre parcel which was at one time held by a common grantor has a way of necessity across the intervening parcel to such highway. 'Such owner of the easment is not required to resort to the condemnation of a private road under Sec. 4447, et. eq.

"Where the owner of the servient tenement refused to locate a right of way and the holder of the dominant estate choose a way which was reasonable, the court of equity will protect his rights. They have a right to make it passable for uses necessary to its full enjoyment and nothing more. They must keep it in repair and provide such gates at both ends as will prevent animals from straying in and the owner's stock from escaping from the premises. The owner of the fee is not prevented from using such way by passing to and fro over it; but such use must not in any way impair or conflict with the use of the way owner."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

HORSE POWER OF GAS ENGINE

I bought a gas engine the other day and there is no place on it where it gives the horse power. It has a 5 1-2 inch bore and 9 1-2 inch stroke. Can you tell what horse power it is from this information?—C. C. B., Merceus, Michigan.

The information which you give is not sufficient to state definitely what H. P. your engine should develop. I am, therefore, listing below the H. P. this engine should develop at various ratings of speed, choosing your own speed you can know from these figures the approximate H. P. of your engine.

R. P. M., 200, H. P. 3.6; 250, 4.5; 300, 5.4; 350, 6.3; 400, 7.2; 450, 8.1; 500, 9.0.—E. C. Sauve, Ass't Prof. Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

NON-PROPERTY OWNER TOWNSHIP CLERK

I would like to know a little about the law. Has a man who is not a freeholder or taxpayer a right to hold the office as township clerk and has he the right to vote on the opening of roads through the center of section for a man who has land in the center of section and who has already a road out one way? Can they force it on through the section to give him two ways out?—L. M. A., Isabella County, Michigan.

A township clerk does not have to be a freeholder nor a taxpayer. He may vote on any question that comes before the town board unless he is interested in the result. As the highways through a section are not established by the town board but by the commissioner of highways, he could not vote upon that unless it was appealed from the commissioner. In such a case he would have a right to vote. An interested party may appeal from the decision of the town board to the circuit court. No appeal lies to the town board from the refusal of the highway commissioner to establish a highway upon the proper petition. The fact that a man in the center of a section has a road out in another direction is no bar to the establishment of a public road clear through the section. Public roads are for the public as well as for one who lies in the section. Private roads are governed by another section but there is no appeal to the town board and consequently no chance for the clerk to take any action therein. Private roads can only be established where the person has no other outlet.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PLOWING ALFALFA

Have a stand of alfalfa on high sandy land, which is getting too thin to leave for hay any longer. Would you advise plowing early or wait until alfalfa is a few inches high? I wish to put this field into potatoes. My intentions are to cultivate this field one year and then reseed to alfalfa. Would you advise beans or peas on new ground? This is high sandy loam soil.—R. E. G., Gladwin County, Michigan.

We would recommend plowing the

alfalfa sod as early as possible for potatoes. Peas are likely to lodge badly and be quite difficult to harvest on new ground. Quite likely the potatoes would be better adapted than either beans or peas.—C. R. Megee, Ass't Prof. Farm Crops, M. A. C.

EXTRA RIM AND TIRE STOLEN

I bought an automobile last May of a company and had it insured in the U. S. M. A. I. Company for the full value \$1,125, and Saturday night before Halloween had extra rim and tire stolen off it while it was standing in the barn. I wrote the company Monday following and notified the sheriff at Caro. The secretary answered my letter saying that my policy did not cover extra tire and rim which were on the car when I bought it. Now this is what is said in my insurance policy: "The company agrees to indemnify the assured against loss or damage to the automobile, its body, machinery or equipment caused by theft, robbery or pilferage by any person or persons other than those employed by the assured or in the assured's service or household but not to exceed one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, but before the assured shall recover for such loss or damage the assured shall immediately upon learning thereof, give the secretary of the company written notice thereof and notify the nearest sheriff or chief of police. If the automobile, its body, machinery or equipment so stolen, be found or recovered within thirty days after the theft, robbery or pilferage thereof, the company will adjust the damage or cost of repairing thereof at the cash value. If the automobile, its body, machinery or equipment, so stolen, be not found within thirty days the company will adjust the same at its cash value at the time of the theft, and if the automobile, its body, machinery or equipment be afterwards found the same will and shall be the property of the company; provided, however, that the assured may return to the company the amount received and take in return the automobile or its parts so found. No recovery for theft shall be had under this policy where the automobile, unlocked is parked in city of over 30,000 inhabitants." I would like to know what you think about it and whether I am to have any insurance or not?—O. E. B., Akron, Michigan.

I am of the opinion that the extra tire and rim are a part of the equipment of a car and that you are entitled to recovery under your policy.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

PAINTING OIL STOVE

The paint is coming off of my oil stove and I want to know if common paint would be satisfactory to use in painting it over.—Mrs. O. B., Grant, Michigan.

Common paint would probably not work satisfactory where it is subjected to a great deal of work. If black paint will be satisfactory it is suggested that a small can of boiler paint or stove pipe paint be secured. The base of this paint is asphaltum and is not affected by a reasonable amount of heat. I think it can be had only in black, however, and would suggest that this color be used if possible. This paint is not expensive and I think can be secured at practically any hardware or paint store.—H. H. Musselman, Prof. of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

WIFE GETS HALF REAL ESTATE

If a man buys a farm on a contract with just his name on the contract in case of husband's death, there being no children, could the wife claim all of the property or would a share go to his folks?—E. M. G., Antrim County, Mich.

The wife would be entitled to one half of the real estate if there were no children and one half to his folks. She would inherit all of the personal if it did not amount to more than \$3,000.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

MAIL SERVICE

Am asking your advice about mail service. The mail carrier only comes every other day. We sent out three petitions signed by every one on the route last winter, to Washington, but still have no daily service. The postmaster at Reese said he could not do anything, but it seems he is the one that should see we get our mail. The carrier gets his full pay whether he makes the route or not. There is another carrier who goes just one mile from here who would take the four mile square and everyone in this square signed a petition to get that carrier. He goes every day and has only a few miles, but the postmaster would not give it to him. The postmaster told us to fix our roads. Most of the road is stone. It is never impassable.—J. L. W., Reese, Michigan.

This is a matter under the control of the post office department. Take up the matter with your congressman.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

GRAPE CUTTINGS

O. C. Y., Baroda:—In the issue of Jan. 22, M. B. F. I read among the crop reports an item headed as above stating that grape cuttings were being used to plant new acreage. Please give the address of someone who is in a position to furnish enough cuttings to plant 220 rods lineal measure of dredge ditch bank which is just made and is useless for any other purpose except trees. The land is beaver dam silt with lake bottom clay as subsoil. The wild grape grows on this land to the tops of the tallest tree and no one knows how old some of the vines are. They are big enough for wood. This is on the "Nail of the Thumb" of Michigan and we have a very late spring but no early frosts in fall and summer frosts are very rare. A concise method of culture would be very much valued by the writer along with the price of cuttings f. o. b. The Concord grape grows here but it is too sour to please our consumers. What we would like is a hardy sweet grape with the hardihood of the wild grape.—E. R., Port Hope, Michigan.

I am in doubt as to whether you want cuttings or plants for permanent row. The cuttings are obtained by cutting pieces from vines 9 to 10 inches long with 2 or 3 buds to each cutting. These are tied in bundles of 25 to 50 with butts together and buried in ground deep enough to prevent freezing. They are buried heads down and left until ground can be worked in spring, when they are taken up and set out in rows, 3 inches apart and kept well cultivated during the summer. The following spring they are taken up and planted from 8 to 10 feet apart in the row, the rows being 8 feet apart. Success with cuttings varies; from 40 to 80 per cent of cuttings rooting. In this locality anyone is welcome to all the cuttings he wants from the trimmings in the vineyards. If you want cuttings can send them to you for cost of gathering, packing and express. I would advise getting the one year old plants next spring.

Grape Culture

After plants are set in vineyard they are left lying on ground for 2 years, all but the best shoot from each plant, being cut away and being kept trimmed in that way. Corn potatoes, beans, etc., may be planted between rows for the 2 years. Ground should be kept clean and well cultivated during the 2 seasons. The 3rd spring the posts are set, with 2 plants between each post, with larger posts at the ends of row. We use 7 ft. posts here, setting them 2 feet in ground, and stretch 2 rows of No. 9 wire per row; the top wire is nailed on top of posts, the 2nd 18 inches below on side of posts. The young plants to top wire with string and let grow until following spring, then trim, wrap and tie to wire.—O. C. Y., Baroda, Mich.

WANTS FIGURES

We have a farmers' club in this neighborhood which met last Friday night. The debate was, "Which is the Cheapest, the Horse or the Tractor, on 160 Acres Under Cultivation?" Would like to know how much gas and cylinder oil it takes to plow an acre under ordinary conditions? How much for discing and harrowing per acre? What it costs to feed the team and do the work? I am no farmer but am a reader of the M. B. F.. I am called upon to give my opinion. I am on the tractor side so would like to have some good figures so as to beat the horse for next meeting. Will some farmer help me?—A. J. S., Flanders, Mich.

CHANGING SCHOOL DISTRICT

We live two miles from our district school, on a back road, and at this time of the year and when it thaws it is nearly impassable. 20 acres of our farm is in another district, much nearer and better roads, also much better school, and where the children attend Sunday school. We have six children, four attending school. Just because our house and barn are over the line we must attend the first school. Will you please advise me just how to go about it to get in this other school? We have paid taxes for years in this district.—Mrs. L. E. H., Rapid City, Michigan.

Apply to the town board of your township to detach your property from the district it is now in and attach it to the other district. See Section 5656 of C. L. 1915.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

Lifting the Lid at Lansing



SALARY BOOSTS

THE opening wedge of the salary boosters was entered March 3rd, when the senate passed the bill increasing the salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court to \$10,000 per annum by a vote of 11 to 19. This action was taken after a remarkable debate in which Brower of Jackson, Condon of Wayne, Eldred of Ionia, championed the boost and McArthur of Eaton, Davis of Van Buren, McRae of Alcona and Baker of Cheboygan opposed it. Those opposing the boost quoted the vote on constitutional amendment involving same matter voted on during session of 1919, showing, in every senatorial district in the state except those of Wayne county and that at Marquette, the people had turned it down by decisive majorities and argued that such vote was a mandate to each senator constituting real instructions as to how he should vote on that subject whenever it should come up. Senator Brower, who comes from the town where the Consumers' Power Co., has its headquarters, argued that no one need pay attention to that vote for the reason that the people do not visit punishment on those who disregard their wishes. Stating that he knew of no member of either branch of the legislature ever having met defeat because of his having voted for salary boosts or anything else to which the people were opposed. In other words the people had voted against it but, never mind them, the judges are good fellows who need the money so let's give it to them and make good fellows of ourselves for there is positively no danger of the people doing anything about it, and you have no occasion to be afraid on their account. This is always the lawyer argument on salary boosts. They are always unanimous for any sort of salary grab, especially where interests of members of the profession are involved. Note in following vote record on passage of the bill in the senate how the farmers and lawyers voted; lawyers in capitals, the farmers in italics, others in roman:

YEAS—19. BROWER, CONDON, ELDRED, ENGEL, Forrester, Hamilton, Hayes, Henry, HICKS, Johnson, OSBORN, PENNEY, RIOPELLE, SINK, SMITH (2nd Dist.), Smith 11th Dist.), Vandenoorn, Wilcox, Wood.

NAYS—11. Amon, Baker, Bryant, Davis, Lemire, McARTHUR, McNaughton, McRae, Phillips, Ross, Tufts.

BY SENATOR HERBERT F. BAKER

This bill is now in the House, where a poll having been taken, there are seventy members against it NOW. If 21 of these members should change their minds the boost would be made. Take notice, a careful survey of the situation will be made and a list of about 30 antis will be selected for missionary work and the lawyers and others members of their home county seat ring will be required to write letters to their representative urging him to support the raise, on one pretext or another, but the average citizen who grows consistently when paying his taxes and who knows perfectly well that each successive salary boost is the pretext upon which other are predicated—how many of those among the readers of M. B. F. will write their representative to oppose this grab or how many will remember him at the next election if he failed to do so? The matter can be taken care of by readers of M. B. F. alone. Come on now and make a noise or hereafter keep perfectly quiet about increasing salaries.

REGISTER LOBBYISTS

The senate had before it on the 3rd Senator McRae's bill to require lobbyists to register and on a motion to strike out all after the enacting clause the senate voted as follows:

Yeas—15. Brower, Bryant, Clark, Eldred, Hamilton, Hayes, Henry, McNaughton, Riopelle, Ross, Sink, Smith (11th Dist.) Tufts, Vandenoorn, Wilcox.

Nays—13. Amon, Baker, Davis, Engel, Hicks, Johnson, Lemire, McArthur, McRae, Osborn, Phillips, Smith (2nd Dist.), Wood.

An interesting and illuminating incident occurred during this roll call: The secretary had finished calling the roll but had not announced the vote, which stood 14 to 14 thus defeating the attempt to kill the bill, at this psychological moment the senator from the town where the Consumers' Power Company has its main headquarters, ran to the senator from the section where the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company is located and put a word or two in his ear, and then he instantly arose, changed his vote and carried the motion killing the bill amid the jeers of witnessing senators and spectators.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:



HOW WE LOVE? TO DO IT

I'VE BEEN workin' lately on my income tax report, or whatever it is we have to work on when we are trying to scrape together money enough to pay what we have to pay in order to have the benefits of this free an' independent country an' while tryin' to figure out how I'm goin' to meet all my other obligations an' have enough left to pay this, I've done considerable thinkin' an' somehow I can't help wonderin' what it is all about anyway. Bill Mason, of Illinois says Bernie Baruch an' his crowd cleaned up over two hundred million dollars out of copper sold to the U. S. A.; we read of hundreds of thousands of automobiles being junked over in France—of thirty-five thousand of 'em bein' sent over there after the war ended and the boys wuz on their way home.

We read of several of the dollar-a-year men who came out of the deal millionaires, several times over (on a dollar a year—income tax 4 cents.) Then we know of the billions of dollars loaned to England an' no interest ever bein' paid, of the vast amount that has been handed over to Russian representatives—for what purpose nobody seems to know. Then we think of the vast sum given the Grain Commission an'

wonder what become of that. We think of the graft in the construction work of camps an' shipyards; of the profiteering in a thousand an' one different places an' as many different ways an' we see the guys gettin' away with it too—we remember the hundred million or so appropriated for Mr. Palmer, our U. S. Attorney General to investigate the soarin' prices an' we don't forget how they kept soarin' still higher under investigation—oh there's a lot of things comes to mind while we are workin' on this income tax problem an' we think of all the food bought an' destroyed rather than turn it over to the people at cost price or a little more—that might have hurt the poor packers or somebody, don't you know—it cost millions of dollars an' was sold for a trifle over five hundred thousand.

We can't help but think of all the fellers out of jobs—they earned good wages last year—enough so most of 'em come under the income tax law—now they're out of work an' out of money, but the tax must be paid just the same or the fellers'll go to the calaboose—mebbe for the rest of their days an' all this while the grafters an' the profiteers an' the cut-throats in high places—the

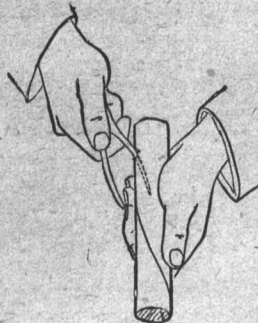
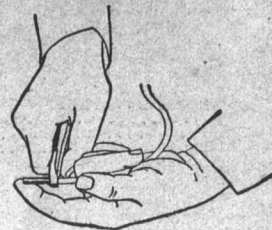
(Continued on page 19)

Timely Tips on Stump and Boulder Blasting

These tips will help you get better results whenever you use dynamite for land-clearing, ditching, or tree-planting. *Cut them out and save them.*

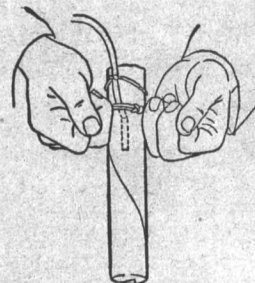
Crimping the Cap

Cut a sufficient length of fuse squarely off, and slip cap over the end. Crimp cap to fuse, as shown, with cap crimper—it is absolutely essential to USE A CAP CRIMPER, —obtainable from your dealer or direct from us.



Priming the Cartridge

Punch a hole with handle of cap crimper in the side of cartridge deep enough to contain all of the cap. See illustration at left.



Securing Fuse

After inserting cap with fuse attached, tie a cord around fuse and then around cartridge, as shown. If several cartridges are needed, this "primer" cartridge is put in last. After loading, tamp earth tightly in hole using a WOODEN tamping stick. The success of the shot depends largely on the tightness of the tamping.

For most satisfactory results, be sure that your dealer sells you



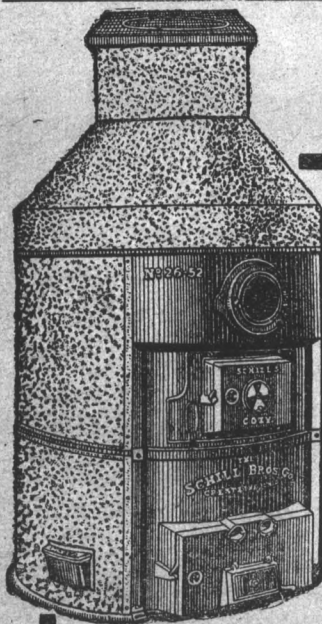
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The Farmers' Handbook of Explosives tells how to use explosives for land-clearing, ditching, tree-planting and other farm work. Write for free copy today.

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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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The Bonus Bogey

FROM THE DAY the American Legion announced that it would expect Congress to pass a soldier bonus law, the members of that august body have been writhing in hot water so to speak. For the sake of political expediency Republican candidates made it known prior to last fall's election that they were in favor of the soldiers' bonus, and the soldier vote was not a little responsible for the sweeping majorities given to these candidates. But now that the Democrats have been unseated and the responsibility for adopting the necessary legislation falls squarely upon the Republican administration, there are a good many legislators who would like to renig on their promise and forget the soldier bonus. Being already confounded as to how to meet the ordinary demands of the government members of Congress are all but paralyzed by the thought of raising an additional two or three billion to pay the soldier boys. It is a question which they fear the most, the wrath of the soldier boys or the wrath of the rank and file of citizens. Unfortunately for members of Congress they do not have recourse to the easy shifting of responsibility by submitting the matter to a vote of the people as has been done in a number of states and as is proposed here in Michigan. The state legislator is a lucky guy compared to the congressman, for all he has to do is to pass the buck to the voters. Then whether or not the issue carries at the polls his skirts are clear.

The payment of a bonus to returned soldiers is not a matter for the states. The war through which we have recently passed was not Michigan's war, nor Ohio's, nor Wisconsin's. It was a war declared and waged by the United States. The cost of the war should be paid out of the national treasury and not out of the several state treasuries. One may argue that there is no difference since the people pay the cost anyway, but a little study will show that there is a vast difference. If Michigan adopts the proposed bonding amendment, the amount will have to be spread upon the tax rolls and the land-owning farmers will pay a large portion of the bonus. If, however, Michigan and the other states force the federal government to shoulder the responsibility, a large number of ways will be opened for the payment of the debt, and the proportion which will be passed on to the average taxpayer will be optional with congress.

If we are to pay the soldiers a bonus let us be sure that the burden is placed where it belongs. Enough excess profits were made out of the war to pay the soldiers the bonus they ask ten times over. While the boys were fighting in the trenches tens of thousands of supposedly patriotic American citizens were milking the government and the nation of ungodly profits. Will Justice stand by and see another mill-stone hung around the neck of

the American taxpayer, while the war profiteers are left unmolested to enjoy their ill-gotten gains? Congress has not as yet shown any disposition to ferret out the profiteers and place some of the enormous burdens of the war upon their backs. Before it is too late the American people should join hands with Justice and insist that a square deal be given all the way round.

Fight For the Income Tax

THE MOST important piece of legislation so far as the farmers are concerned, that has been proposed in the State Legislature in recent years, is the state income tax. A bill to submit a constitutional amendment to provide for such a tax has been introduced by Representative Frank R. Mosier, of Allegan county.

The bill has the backing of nearly every agricultural representative in the legislature, but it also has the opposition of the majority of representatives from industrial centers. At a public hearing which was recently held, on the bill, the Michigan Manufacturers Association and other industrial organizations were represented by the brightest legal talent obtainable to argue against the bill. As a result of the opposition that has come from these sources, the committee has been deadlocked for several days.

It is the contention of business and industrial interests of the state that a state income tax would add so greatly to their already pressing tax burdens that they could not survive. This statement is hard to understand in view of the fact that no tax is collected unless a net profit is earned. The truth of the matter is that these interests are fighting as they have always fought to prevent the adoption of legislation which would make them pay their fair share of taxation.

As was pointed out before the committee by Orlando F. Barnes, a member of the State Tax Commission, which in its last annual report recommended a state income tax, the present system of raising finances by taxing real estate values has been in existence for over eighty years, and that the tremendous growth of intangible values makes it desirable that a new form of taxation shall be adopted which will compel these new values to pay a larger proportion of the expense of running the state. Mr. Barnes' arguments upon this proposition are sound and will have the backing of every man who is honestly desirous of paying his share of the state taxes. Those who in the past have sought to shove their share of taxes upon their neighbors will fight the income tax but the man who has been paying enormous taxes the last few years upon land which has not increased in productive value will insist that the legislature permit the people to vote on an income tax.

It is not necessary to discuss the merits of this proposed measure. Leading economists the world over will testify that the income tax is the most equitable form of taxation that it is possible to devise. Without question the income tax should be adopted by this state. It will be adopted in this state if the farmers in Michigan who are most vitally concerned in this measure will get busy and make their wishes known to their representatives at Lansing. Delay in this matter will cost the farmers heavily. The thing to do is to act at once and in such unison as will leave no doubt in the minds of our law makers of Lansing where the agricultural interests of this state stand upon the proposition.

Prepare to Fight

IN PRESENTING its plan for the marketing of grain, the Committee of Seventeen has thrown down the gauntlet to the oldest established system of marketing in the world. This fact should not be lost sight of. The operation of this system has necessarily involved the investment of billions of dollars. It provides the bread and butter for a considerable number of people. The speculation under this system has made paupers out of rich men and rich men out of paupers.

The ramifications of the system extend in all directions and are intrinsically intertwined with the entire economic life of the nation. It should not be thought for a moment that those who profit from this gigantic system are going to submit to the competition of another marketing system without a tremendous fight.

Unfortunately for the success of the plan the present is probably the most unfavorable period of the present century for any departure from the established method of marketing grain. High prices incident to curtailed production abroad are a thing of the past. The next two or three years will see a large and rapid increase in the production of cereals which will inevitably mean lower prices. This will be a crucial period in which the patience of farmers will be sorely tested and their faith in organization shaken. It will be an easy matter for those who oppose direct marketing of grain by farmers to convince the producers of grain that demoralized markets and low prices are the result of tampering with the old established system of grain marketing, instead of increased acreage and supply.

Farmers who have embraced the co-operative principle of marketing farm products will need to take a firm grip upon their faith during the few years that are to follow. They must remember that any departure from the established order of things is fraught with danger and hardship. They must remember that for every promise of success there is also a threat of failure. But the stakes are worthy of the effort. A plan that would wipe out forever speculating in grain and that would insure the orderly marketing of farm products to meet the needs of the farmers and the demands of the consumers in exactly the right proportion at exactly the right time, would be the greatest boon that has ever come to American agriculture. This is the hope that is embodied in the marketing plan recently announced by the Committee of Seventeen. Its realization depends entirely upon the ability of the American farmer to smother his individualism and co-operate confidently and wholeheartedly with his brother farmers. Are you equal to the test?

Commission Form of County Government

A GOOD many arguments have been advanced both pro and con upon the proposition to amend the state constitution to authorize counties which so desire to adopt a commission form of county government. Senator McNaughton of Kent county, singularly enough, is doing everything in his power to block a vote in the senate upon the bill to submit this proposition to the people. Senator McNaughton was the man who introduced the bill to submit to the people an amendment to the constitution to provide for state owned warehouses and severely criticized members who attempted to thwart the submission of the amendment. How the Senator can explain his anomalous position upon these two respective propositions to submit amendments to the people is more than we can understand. In certain counties of the state there is a very evident desire by the majority of the voters to substitute commission form of government for the present system. They have asked the state legislature to let the people of Michigan decide whether they shall be permitted to change their form of county government. Irrespective of one's opinions upon the relative merits of the two systems of county government, the right of the people to decide the issue should be clearly recognized, and granted.

A Detroit magazine published an editorial last week ag'in 'the state income tax bill sayin' business folks didn't want it—that it originates with the Grange and Michigan State Farm Bureau, two organizations agin' city folks. An' that havin' come to the point where there must either be economy—an' the farmer legislator is the last man to insist upon economy—or more revenue for the state, etc., etc. Gosh! Say, if that feller what wrote that editorial would work a farm fer a year he'd learn what real economy was.—Peter Plow.



What the Neighbors Say



JUSTICE FOR THE SOLDIERS

DO YOU believe in justice? I have always been a farmer with the exception of a year and a half in the army. You speak of the injustices felt by the farmer. What is justice? Is it justice for one class or justice for all? I have suffered ten injustices as a soldier where I suffered one as a farmer and they were ten times as severe.

Sir, I believe in peace as much as you. The American pacifist caused the war no less than the German junkers. Compare the American army's size to that of other nations. Is it reasonable to assume it was the cause of the war? The Germans thought we would not and could not fight. You and other pacifists told them so. Because of this fact it was necessary for me and many others who do not believe in war to go into battle for your home as well as ours, under uneducated officers, totally unprepared. We suffered accordingly. We received pay by the same measure.

And now you dishonor us. My pay did not cover the expenses of my farm. I am home again without strength to farm it. I receive no medical or other aid from the government. You would not give us justice for fear that it would aid the military and they would not because they want this money for themselves. You believe in giving the farmer justice. So do I. I believe in giving justice to all. The soldiers and the laborer help dishonor the farmer and the farmers and laborers help dishonor the soldier. Thereby, none receiving justice. All I ask is justice in any occupation I have ever followed. You ask justice for the farmer, why not justice for all? Is it an honor to be an American citizen? They should be honored and respected above all classes, orders or creeds. Do you honor Christ for his sacrifice at Calvary? I do and also I honor the man who gave his life on the battlefield. We made an awful sacrifice for a dishonest nation, a dishonest people. You believe in peace, so do I, but how can peace long endure with justice to all? A dead horse.—*Ralph W. Steed, Nessen City, Michigan.*

You are as unjust to us as you claim we are to you. Have you ever seen a line in this publication arguing that the government should not fully recompense soldiers who returned home broken in health? No sir, you have not. If you have been a careful reader of this paper you ought to know that we have criticized the government for its inexcusable delay in putting disabled war veterans back on their feet. So far as our pacifism is concerned, we will not quarrel with you. We are against war, we are against junkerism, we are against militarism, whether German made or American made, we are against universal military training, we are against large standing armies and navies. In all the history of the world they have not once delayed or prevented war. We are pacifists, and proud of it. We are for disarmament. The more people we can convert to pacifism and disarmament, the fewer wars we will have. Of all the countries that participated in the great war, the United States was virtually the only one which was not armed to the teeth several years before the war began. Yet if we have not been lied to, American troops acquitted themselves equally as well or better than the troops of other allied countries. My heart goes out to those young men who returned from the war broken in health and spirit. There is nothing too good for them. They should have had the best medical attention that money could buy; those who suffered business losses during their absence should have been compensated in full; and the money to do this should have been conscripted from those who were plundering the nation while these young men were fighting for it.—*Editor.*

LIKED SILO ARTICLE

I WAS much interested in the article on silos and silage by Mr. Daniel Prowant, it being such a clear explanation of the conditions. This being my first year in putting up and feeding silage I find that I made several mistakes. In the first place I planted smut nose corn and as there is a scarcity of corn binders in these parts my corn got too ripe and I did not know about wetting it down nor properly tramping it and the corn was so ripe and dry that the ripe corn made my silage

mould so there was a lot of it spoiled and was not fit for feed.

Some one might say, "Well, why don't you farmers buy corn harvesters?" I will say conditions for farmers are such that there aren't many who can buy farm machinery at the exorbitant high prices asked owing to high wages for help and high taxes and the very low prices that farmers must take for produce. It is high time for the manufacturers to stop and consider how hard they are making conditions for our farmers. If machinery was cheaper farmers could buy more and as it is there are but few that can or will buy.—*E. W. VanDyne, Bay County.*

It gives us pleasure to know that you liked the article we published on silos and silage and considered it very instructive. If you have any subjects in mind which you would like to see an article on dealing with the business of farming, please do not be afraid to write us. We are here to serve.—*Associate Editor.*

STATE POLICE AND FARM BUREAU

AS I HAVE just read your paper through, there are articles in it that please me greatly every week. In fact Mr. E. H. B., of Brighton, Mich., expresses my sentiments.

It makes me smile to read the piece Mr. Bingham had published. It seems to me that he got a punch from the Farm Bureau that knocked the wind out of him. Let me tell you there are a great many men in Sanilac Co., that got the same thing only in a different way. When the Farm Bureau came out with endorsement of the State Police in their news letters and said they found it was mostly crooks, gamblers and rum runners that did not want the state police, they made a great mistake. We have had state police here this last summer in the interest of the sugar beet company and all they done was to try to get some good farmer within the toils of the law, because he refused to grow sugar beets for less than cost of production.

Rum runners, illicit stills, gambling places and sheep killing dogs were out of their line. Even banks that charged ten per cent interest were unmolested and I understand the legal rate of lawful interest is seven per cent. If the farm bureau thinks the board of supervisors of twenty-four counties are crooks they have another guess coming, especially in Sanilac Co., and if you don't believe me just ask some of those cheap lobbyists who tried to change their mind.

No we don't need the state police. What we did need last summer was some one to get thousands of bushels of apples and other produce that

went to waste on account of high freight rates and scarcity of labor. Still when you come to think about it everybody that makes anything makes mistakes. Let's get together and pull for the farm bureau. It is the only way for the farmers to get anywhere. Just one thing more and I am through. What I would like to do is shake hands with the men that voted for that law prohibiting aliens from owning firearms.—*Lyman Tenniswood, Sec'y Farm Bureau Local, Sanilac Co., Michigan.*

Don't ever expect in cases of controversy that the state police will ever be on the side of the farmer. They know which side their bread is buttered on. The active supporters of the state police in this and every other state in the union which has agitated the question have been the mining and manufacturing interests. The history of the state police during labor difficulties in New York and Pennsylvania is such as to bring the blush of shame to any true American citizen. The deeds of outlawry which they have committed under sanction of the state which created them would not be permitted in the most uncivilized country on the face of the globe. Back of all the propaganda that has been put out by the state police, the Anti-Saloon League and others you will find the directing finger of the industrial interests of the state.—*Editor.*

THE "CRANDALL HOG DEAL"

I AM GIVING you a thought of what I think about the "Crandall hog deal" in a recent issue of M. B. F. as follows:

As everyone knows there are always two sides to everything and one may hear the one side and fall to hear the other and of course this goes a long ways sometimes; but if the facts are as Mrs. Leonard states that she was to have a registered O. I. C. sow and another was shipped in the place of the one she was to have, the one she received after shipping the other one back and was represented to farrow and the proof she had was the supervisor, there would seem to be no question as to who was to stand the loss.

In this case it would seem that the law would protect Mrs. Leonard as she paid for something that was misrepresented and the law is very plain there. She would not be able to notify him within sixty days regarding the last sow farrowing as she would not know positively. The writer got stung the same way but did not know what I could do until too late but was advised afterwards that I was protected by the law.

Mr. Crandall should settle with Mrs. Leonard and if he is a reputable breeder he will fix matters up satisfactorily some way.—*M. B. Russell, Arenac County, Mich.*

Just the way we feel about the matter and we think a jury of uninterested people would pass the same verdict.—*Associate Editor.*

COMPUTING THE PRICE OF BEETS

MANY SUGAR beet growers here wonder if the excess payment of 7 cents a ton recently received from the Owosso Beet Sugar Co. really represents all that is due us under the contract. Contract for 1920 expressly stipulates that "said average price of beet sugar shall be determined from the official New York net cash market quotations of Willett & Gray, covering the central states territory (Mich., Ohio, Ind., Ill.) during the months of October, November and December and January, 1921, by adding together the prices of beet sugar so quoted for the working days of said period and dividing the total by the number of days quoted.

"Payment of the additional compensation shall be made by the company on February 15, 1921, and the grower will be given a report showing the computation of the average price."

No one I have talked with has received any such report. Have just written the company about it. Can M. B. F. give us any light.—*S. B. Brown City, Michigan.*

No, we can give you no enlightenment except to say that the manufacturers have deliberately ignored that clause of their contract for a number of years. In an interview with Mr. W. H. Wallace a year ago I asked him why the factories did not supply farmers with their statement showing how the computation was arrived at. "Oh," he said, "we found that most of them never looked at the statement, so we quit sending it out." But it is in the contract and should be supplied. The next question is, how can the farmers force the factories to live up to this clause or any other part of the contract which they see fit to violate? It is unlikely that the factories would dare to pay the farmers on any other basis than that agreed upon, but that fact does not lessen the factories obligation to supply the Willett & Gray figures as stipulated in the contract.—*Editor.*

JEST 'BOUT LICKER

AS I NOTICE in yer paper where yer country cousins keep riting yer from one thing on another and that maybe yer might like ter here from us folks up in this part of the woods and am taking my pen in hand to scrib a few lines to let yer know that us folks up here in Arenac are still alive and some of them livlier than others cause they are stillin' "licker" and making some cash I guess to. Now this licker seems to have a good strong way of handlin' folks as the t'other day or rather evenin' a young feller wuz carried home cause he got kicked with this licker and made his folks powerful mad too and they wuz going ter hang him to the bed post but it wuzn't high enuf and course that there failed.

Ain't it funny how some folks will jest do things like that fer money and maybe git it in the neck an' take sech awful chances as they do. 'Course it is good fer the fellers who razes rye, barley and corn and razens cause them things, seem to be the bottom of this licker.

They jest still it still and usually when officers git near some guy gives them the S. O. S. call an' they vanish as a gost. Some "lickers" are more powerful than others but jest as yer git used to the tast. One feller sed he got a swig of it some time ago and wuz the rottenest stuff he ever drunk and nigh giv him the tremns and he sed that wuz enuf fer him and when he got home his wife near knocked his block off in the deal. That's the way most of this here stuff ends and by cracky a feller better keep away from this still and sometime it might cause yer to be still.—*A Arenac County Farmer.*

Wall, all I kin say is that the feller who will let his appetite tempt him to drink 'stilled licker is taking his life in his own hands, and if it stills him before his time to be stilled, he aint got nobody to blame but himself.—*Editor.*

Your paper is the best ever. The Farmers' Service Bureau alone is worth the subscription price. Wishing you every success.—*F. R. B. Millersburg, Michigan.*

The Week's Editorial

THE APPLES IN THE MIDDLE

THEY HAD a rickety old wagon, drawn by one horse. Just a plain farmer and his wife from the far-away hills. But they had some fine apples in the crates in the back end of their wagon. Folks looking at them, longed for a taste of the delicious looking fruit. Out they came in inspect the crates. One woman, with the doubtful buyer's privilege, began to pick the apples up and dig down into the middle to see how they were there. Did she have visions of other crates of fruit she had bought, in which the best had been placed on the outside, while the middle was filled with poor, little apples? That has been so since the world began with some folks. And farmers who do not grade their fruit properly have been educating the people to be skeptical as to the honesty of all men from the country.

From her place on the seat the farmer's wife watched the digging process; and when she could hold in

no longer she said with a smile: "You will find them the same clear down through. My husband packed them!" And so it proved. No wonder the husband looked up and said: "Thank you, wife!"

The middle of the basket of apples! How is it with yours and mine? Are we always as true and just and fair about the things we do as was that humble man from the hills of his native state? Is life with us as sound as the heart as his apples were beautiful deep in the middle of the basket? Is the smile with which we meet the world every morning right from the fountain of a pure, clean soul? Does our Christianity reach down to the humble service of picking over apples and weeding onions?

If we can say "yes" to this, and if the Spirit whispers in our hearts, "That is true," then we are messengers of the Great Good News just as surely as if our pathway led to the jungles of darkest Africa, and our blessing will be just as great.—*Practical Farmer.*



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



THANKS FOR RECIPES

YOUR EDITOR wishes to thank the ladies who so quickly responded with such carefully written recipes for bread. Young Housewife must feel that the spirit of kindness and helpfulness was most graciously extended to her and I believe we would all like to hear how she is getting along with "the staff of life." There are still a half dozen recipes not published and perhaps it will be well, beginning next week, to leave them for awhile and just put one in occasionally, as there are so many new things coming up in the recipe line that I am sure you will enjoy. We will have to make room for a few of them at least.

One lady mentioned a bread-sponge cake and cinnamon roll recipe. We will be glad to publish them if she will send them. The chicken pie recipe I spoke about will be ready next week. It is delicious and easily served to a number.

If Mrs. A. L. H. of Hillman will send me her address I will gladly mail to her the addresses she asked for.

Just before Christmas a young lady wrote to this department asking for a plum-pudding recipe that really called for plums; after much searching and many inquiries I have come to the conclusion that just plain currants, raisins are meant and sometimes figs and dates and that there are no more plums in plum-pudding than there are tacks in tactics or pins in pinochle.

ANOTHER RECIPE FOR GOOD BREAD

I ALWAYS make bread in this way. When I want to make bread on Saturday I boil 3 or 4 medium sized potatoes on Friday. When they are boiled I drain the water from the potatoes, it is about 1 quart of water and I add to the water about one quart of flour and 2 tablespoons of sugar and 3 tablespoons of salt and add the potatoes mashed. Then in one cup of lukewarm water I soak 1 1/2 cakes of yeast cake. When the yeast cake is soft I put it with the other ingredients and stir well.

Then cover and wrap warm and stand over night in warm place.

In the morning I mix the sponge with one quart of lukewarm water. I put 4 quarts of flour into the bread pan and I put the sponge into the flour but do not mix it with the flour. Let stand about 1-2 an hour to rise then I knead it stiff and let it stand to rise. When bread pan is full I make the loaves and put in pans. Let rise. Bake about one hour. When I have good flour I have my bread baking done before noon but never longer than four o'clock in the afternoon. Try this and you will have nice bread.—Mrs. J. J. K., Posen, Mich.

WISHES TO SELL LINEN SHEETS

I AM A READER of the M. B. F. and am greatly interested in the page for the women. I have been advised by several of my friends that you could probably assist me in finding a place to dispose of at private sale some very fine pure linen, hand embroidered sheets which I brought with me from France. My husband was an officer in the army and we were married in France during the war. After the war we decided to quit the army and we have been farming here for the past year. We expect to continue here, in spite of present market conditions, consequently have no use for embroidery of this kind and desire to turn it back into cash as expeditiously as possible. As we are strangers in the state, I solicit your kindness in placing me in touch with any parties interested in these sorts of things. The sheets measure 3 yards 24 in-

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY.

The Game of Life

"Night after night the cards were fairly shuffled
And fairly dealt, but still I got no hand.
The morning came, but I with mind unruffled
Did simply say 'I do not understand.'"

"Life is a game of whist; from unseen sources
The cards are shuffled and the hands are dealt.
Vain are our efforts to control the forces,
Which, though unseen, are no less strongly felt."

"I do not like the way the cards are shuffled,
But still I like the game and want to play.
And through the long, long night, with mind unruffled,
Play what I get until the dawn of day."

—Ironsides.

MENU FOR DINNER

NOTICING your kind offer in the M. B. F. to send menus for farm dinners, I am coming to you for assistance.

I am to entertain a farmers' club for dinner next week. Please may I have a menu? There will probably be ten or twelve families. Will you please tell me how to serve the "rose red apples?" The ones, you know, boiled with red candies to color them. When should they be passed to the guests?

Can you tell me how I can use a little St. Patrick decorations, as it will be nearer that event than any other.

Thank you very much for any help you can give me and I want to tell you how I enjoy this department of the paper.—Mrs. C. F., Hartford, Mich.

The answer to this letter was sent on the same day but I will publish the dinner menu. It may be useful to someone else.

Baked ham, scalloped potatoes, corn or peas, white and brown bread, relishes, coffee, Rose apple salad, saltines, cream of tapioca pudding, or English plum pudding.

Recipes for these dishes have all been given with the exception of baked ham which will be found in today's issue.

Some Domestic Needs of Farm Women

AGRICULTURAL College bulletins and department literature are available and set forth practical methods of procedure within the reach of all. The large companies manufacturing cement and concrete, frequently have valuable contributions to offer in the way of working drawings and plans as to how cisterns, reservoirs, or septic tanks may be constructed. It is not a difficult matter at all for the men folks on the farm to learn to mix and to use cement, and the farm women may well encourage this study of simple water systems and concrete work, by sending for all the literature which they can obtain. If she will study it out herself and be ready to talk about it when the men folks come in to meals or in the evening, she will not be long in awakening their interest.

Not only is a simple water system but sewage disposal entirely possible at small expense. The labor is what counts, and by planning, the farmer can usually furnish most of this. All too often the well water or the spring (perhaps without a pump), is some distance from the house, and the farm woman must visit this many times a day in order to furnish herself with water for table use, cooking, and perhaps for cleaning and laundry work. Sometimes there is a cistern, or perhaps the cistern is

lacking, and rain barrels are depended upon for household purposes including bathing. Is it any wonder that the women become stoop-shouldered, old, and work-worn before their time; that bathing is not as regular or as frequent as it should be, with the resulting sacrifice of health; that complexions become sallow and dingy, and the young people who go to town to high school are induced to remain there by the greater-conveniences which they find.

In many localities, springs could be piped to the house very easily, or the water stored in a reservoir—a relatively small one will do. This could be built and cemented on a neighboring knoll or hill. Even the old-fashioned cistern built in the cellar, bricked and cemented on the inside, and with an easy working pump, is not to be scorned. Many of these cisterns were not furnished with ventilation, and so the water became stagnant and unhealthful.

Where electricity is available, an automatic pump in the basement will fill a tank there, forcing the water from any near-by supply, or a gasoline engine can be used to make running water and a bath room and its conveniences entirely possible. A tank built on the outside of the house, set on posts, and arranged to catch the water from the roof, may

be piped into the kitchen and delivered through a faucet. It is much better than the rain barrel, and will give a supply during a substantial part of the year, or while it is not freezing weather.

It has been stated that a handy man can put in simple bath room conveniences at an expense of about twenty-five dollars, with the help of a plumber only for a few hours of the more difficult unions of the system. Even if a plentiful water supply costs much more than this, and it may, it is well worth it to every member of the family, and it is not at all difficult to arrange to have an abundance of hot as well as cold water.

Very satisfactory septic tanks have been worked out to take care of the sewage of the farm home, and once these are installed, they are permanent. When these are impossible, chemical closets are desirable.

Without doubt one of the main causes of ill health on the farm, of frequent colds, or the prevalence of bronchial and similar troubles in the winter, is the exposure of the unsanitary out house which must often be reached through snowy paths or in driving storms. One of the great evils of the day is constipation, and it is peculiarly apt to attack those who repress the calls of nature because of inconvenience and discomfort.

It must not be forgotten that the average town or city dweller pays out a good deal of money in the course of time, for bath room plumbing and water taxes. Even they must pay the price.

Then summer time diseases in the form of fevers, dysentery, etc., are distinctly encouraged by conditions so likely to prevail in the heat and moisture of the summer time. Tests have been repeatedly made by scattering lime or even some plain white powder about out buildings. Later, traces of this powder or lime have been found upon the table, the food, or even the nipple of baby's bottle, borne hither by the feet of the filthy fly, thus proving that these creatures bearing dangerous germs, come directly from places of filth to the family living rooms.

A plentiful supply of water, the disposal of all sewage, with the consequent elimination of many insect pests, will do much to reduce work on the farm. Many homes lack even drainage for the water from the kitchen sink. Sometimes the sink itself is lacking and the worker has to go to the end of a porch or a "stoop" or up and down several steps, to throw out dish water, or the water from the wash tubs. Where such water is thrown, there is always an evil smelling area which calls flies. If nothing else can be done, a drain can be piped underground some distance away, to take care of the kitchen waste water. It is not a matter of expense, nearly so much a sit is of mental attitude and the getting at it.

Sunshine is one of nature's finest disinfectants and purifiers. The home should be flooded with it. Nothing more delightful could possibly be imagined than a farm home recently visited. The memory of it is a joy. It was bathed in sunshine whenever the weather permitted. The old-fashioned front parlor, the little sitting room back of it, and the tiny, stuffy bed room off this sitting room, had all been thrown into one large, splendid living room. At one end of the living room was a bay window; at the other end, a large plate glass window with smaller windows at either side. On the exposed side of this room were two other large plate glass windows such as one sees in many town homes. Between them was a door with a large glass in it. The dining room had also been extended from side to side

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns



3411. Girls' Coat. Cut in 5 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. A 10 year size will require 3 1-2 yards of 44 inch material.

3421-3415. Costume for Home or Business. Waist 3421 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 3 yards of 36 inch material. Skirt 3415 cut in 7 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. A 28 inch size will require 4 yards of 27 inch material. The width at the lower edge with plaits extended is about 2 yards. TWO separate patterns.

3416. Child's Romper. Cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. A 2 year size will require 3 yards of 36 inch material.

3415. A Handy Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; and Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. For a medium size 4 1-4 yards of 36 inch material will be required.

2988. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12, and 14 years. Size 10 will require 3 1-4 yards of 44 inch material.

3423. Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. A 16 year size will require 4 5-8 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is about 2 yards with plaits extended.

3433. Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. A 6 year size will require 3 1-8 yards of 36 inch material.

3408. Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 1-2 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is about 2 yards.

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

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

MSize

Pattern No.Size

Pattern No.Size

of the wing. It, too, had a glass panelled door on either side, and four windows.

The owner of this home said that when it was remodeled, he compared the relative cost of ordinary single windows with cheap glass, and large windows where possible with plate glass. The difference while he was about it, was so little that there was no question which was best to put in, and now one may sit and look out among the green trees in summer or across the glistening white fields in winter, without the least feeling of being shut in or restricted. It is quite as though one were out of doors and yet the temperature just right for comfort. The health of the whole family has been much better since the dark, dingy rooms were flooded with sunshine.

In many homes, a great gain would be effected by taking down the heavy, window draperies and merely hanging simple, sheer muslin curtains. Sunshine and plenty of mirrors will help keep the farm woman young, for they will show her plainly just what she needs to do to keep herself physically fit. Her work is much too important for her to allow herself to become dragged and discouraged, and there is no place in the world where so many comforts may be had so reasonably and with so little cost of maintenance, as on the farm.

Most of us can have about what we want in this world if we want it long enough, hard enough and earnestly enough. The point is to know just what we desire; to visualize our goal. We would never start on a journey without knowing where we were going nor would we go shopping without having an idea what we needed. So let us take time to plan just how we would like our homes to be arranged if we could have our way.

Someone has said very wisely, that "it matters not so much how fast we are traveling, as that we are headed in the right direction." So we need not be discouraged if we cannot have all of the improvements we want at once. The main thing is to know what we do want and to be traveling in that direction. A few improvements each year with plans for others, will soon lessen the domestic needs of the farm woman, and make life easier and pleasanter.
—Edna Gary Wallace.

RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE

Baked Ham

PUT SMOKED ham in kettle and cover with cold water and let boil 20 minutes. Drain and cover with hot water and boil until tender. Put into water after it has started to boil, 1 cup of sugar (brown) and 1 cup of vinegar. When done peel off skin, sprinkle well with flour, granulated sugar and rolled cracker crumbs. Stick well with whole cloves and brown in oven. Serve hot. It is fine cooked in a fireless.

Apple Sauce Cake

2 cups apple sauce (not sweetened), 1 cup sugar (white), 1-2 cup butter, 2 teaspoons soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon 1 teaspoon, allspice, 2 cups flour, 1 egg.—Miss Henrietta Nylan.

Doughnuts

This way of making doughnuts is a fine one: 1 cup of sugar, 2-3 cup of sour cream, 1 1-2 cups buttermilk, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little water, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 2 teaspoons baking powder in enough flour to thicken.—Mrs. Ray Lamen.

WHAT SHOULD I DO TO MY HOUSE BEFORE PAINTING

Pick out a warm, dry day.
Clean the surface well.
Replace loose putty.
Replace missing shingles.
Cement brick joints.
Repair metal troughs.
Nail up loose boards.
Give new boards a priming coat.
Special solution for treating cement surfaces before painting can be procured at your local store.

I enjoy the M. B. F. very much. Cannot get along without it, or would not want to at least. Wishing you all success.—John Dell, Saint Clair County.

REMEMBER to ask your grocer for Calumet Baking Powder and be sure that you get it—the Indian head on the orange label. Then *forget* about bake day failures. For you will never have any. Calumet always produces the sweetest and most palatable foods. And *now remember*, you always use less than of most other brands because it possesses greater leavening strength.



Now Remember—
Always Use



CALUMET BAKING POWDER

There is no waste. If a recipe calls for one egg—two cups of flour—half a cup of milk—that's all you use. You *never* have to re-bake.

Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities, is the product of the largest, most modern and sanitary Baking Powder Factories in existence.

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

Calumet
Columbia
Muffin
Recipe

—4 cups sifted flour, 4 level teaspoons Calumet Baking Powder, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, 2 cups of sweet milk. Then mix in the regular way.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



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

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Express Prepaid Over \$71,000 East of Rockies and allowed to points West. Users Guaranteed. Order now. Share in my \$1,000 in Prizes, or write for Free Book, "Hatching Facts." It tells everything. Jim Kahan, Pres.

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Introducers of Progressive

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The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Recently I received a letter from a Michigan girl who has been spending the winter in Georgia and she tells all about the trip from Michigan to Georgia. It is very interesting and I am printing it this week. This is the first time I have had space for it. And she says in her letter that she will tell us about the return trip when she gets home. If I knew when she returned I would write a letter to her so she would not forget her promise but I hope she sees this letter so that she will know we are anxious to have her tell us about the trip.

This is the last issue in which we will publish New Year resolutions because it is getting the time of year when we would rather talk about what we are going to plant in our gardens this year. Tell me what you are going to plant in your garden. Are you planning on planting things that you can sell to town people and make some spending money or just vegetables for the table at home? When I was a little boy I used to earn my spending money by gathering horseradish, grating it up, putting it in cans and selling to the town people. How many of you have club work to do this summer? Write me all about it if you belong to a club, won't you?—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I think that your club is the merriest one that I have ever heard of and I would like to join. I am a girl twelve years old and in the seventh grade. My home is in Clare, Michigan, but we are spending the win-

ter in Georgia. I will tell you a little about our trip. We came through Cincinnati, and crossed the Ohio river. It is one-half mile across and it took eight hours to cross it. Ohio is a beautiful country. In Louisville, Kentucky, we drove through Cherokee Park where all of the old whiskey men live. There were some beautiful residences there. We saw the capitol buildings at Frankfort. The road led up a mountain and circled around the buildings. We could look down 40 feet and see them. On the border of Kentucky and Tennessee we ferried the Tennessee river at night. It is half a mile across it. We went over the Lookout mountains. We were 13 days on the road. We are in the center of a 1,000 acre wood. How would you like to live here Uncle Ned? I saw a dead rattlesnake, over 5 feet long. A woman shot it. My New Year resolutions are: To be kind to everybody as I would like them to be to me; help mother and father all I can; also help my grandmother. I cannot go to school or church as the roads are bad. I would go if I could. There are seven mules that belong to the company, 3 big carts and 5 wagons. They drive three horse teams, one ahead of the two, to lead them and the negro rides one of the back mules. We are going home by the way of Virginia and I will tell you about my trip if you wish. I hope that my letter is not too long. Is it Uncle Ned?—Ena Irwin, Eulonia, Georgia.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl eleven years old and am in the sixth grade at school. I am 4 feet and 9 inches tall. I am a farmer girl. Have to walk a mile and a half to school. I have not missed a day of school this year. Weigh 83 pounds. I live on an 80 acre farm. My father is supervisor of our township. For pets I have four cats. Well I will close for I will have to leave some room for the rest of the boys and girls.—Vera Stoudinger, Sherwood, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl fifteen years old and in the seventh grade. I go to school every day. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like it very much. I live on a twenty acre farm. We have three horses, two cows, four pigs, four ducks and twenty-five chickens. My

father has a Ford truck. I have five sisters and three brothers. For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Chum and Pup. I also have a cat named Tiger. I can hardly wait until Saturday comes to read the children's page. For music we have a Victrola and sixty-seven records. We live about forty rods from school. Our teacher has a Ford sedan. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I will be glad to answer.—Mamie Tracey, Bay City, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Remember the saying "There is always room for one more?" Well then will you please move over and let me in? I am a farmer girl ten years of age and in the fifth grade. I gladly gave up my place as baby two years ago to a darling baby sister named Shirlee June. My sister, Mrs. Scott Stimer is a teacher and is teaching her third year. You can not think how glad I am that the Doo Dads have come back. I have missed them very much. I tell you what I think about Doc Sawbones. If he don't keep his goats on the ranch he and they will both get into trouble. Won't some of you boys and girls write to me? Please do. Your niece—Leah B. Corbin, Stanwood, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 11 years old and am in the 5th grade at school. I live on a 96 acre farm. I have a cow, a sheep, five hens and four rabbits of my own. We have a big woods and we are having a lot of wood cut. I would like to have the boys and girls write to me. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I do not have much time to read the letters the boys and girls write.—Byron Kissane, St. Johns, Mich., R. F. D. 9.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have never written to you before so I will write. I am thirteen years old and in the sixth grade at school. I live on a 70 acre farm, 3 miles and a quarter from Beaverton. We have 3 horses, 3 cows, 5 heifers, 4 calves and 1 little baby calf. For pets I have two cats and their names are Buster and Nig. I go 1 mile and a half to school. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much. I read The Children's

Hour. I get in the wood and coal and milk two cows and feed the horses and cows and calves grain. I forgot to tell you that we have 8 pigs and 1 sow.—Raymond Haviland, Beaverton, Mich., R. F. D. 3.

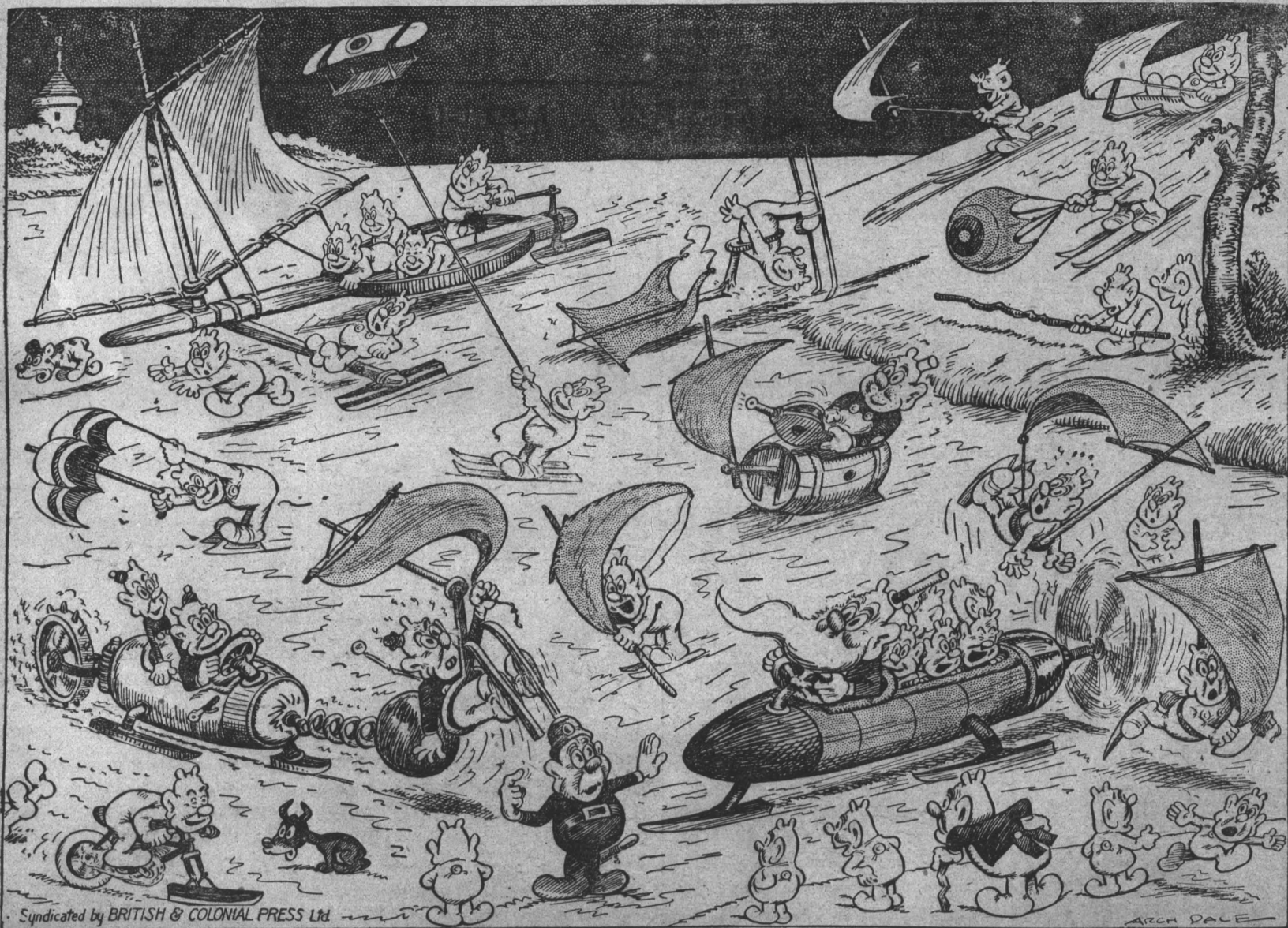
Dear Uncle Ned:—This is the third time I have written to you. I just love to read the children's page. I am not going to school this winter. I started to high school this fall but quit. I will soon be seventeen years old. I believe the boys must be dead or something, for they do not write many letters. Well as my letter is getting long, will close hoping to hear from some boys and girls.—Gladys Burt, West Branch, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl twelve years old and in the sixth grade at school. I have three sisters. Their names are Elsie, Nellie and Grace. Elsie is married. I have three brothers whose names are Joseph, John and William. We have seventeen head of cattle. I milk two cows at night and none in the morning. We have three horses. Their names are Queen, Nell and Bess. We have eight little pigs. We have a dog and two kittens. I wish someone would write to me.—Fanny, Cooks, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy eleven years old; will be twelve the 18th of March. I live on a 320 acre farm. We have nine horses and a tractor. I have a dog; his name is Peter, and a cat named Sandy; he is yellow and white. I have a sister taching school in Vermontville. We take the M. B. F. and like it very much.—Francis C. Hall, Elsie, Michigan, R. F. D. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have read many of your boys and girls letters and I thought I would try one. I am a boy of 10 years and in the fifth grade. For pets I have a dog. I have two brothers and one sister. I live on a 40 acre farm.—Amos Beldon, Plainwell, Mich., R. F. D. 3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—A little girl saw my last name and hers was the same so she wrote to me and we have been



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THIS WEEK the Doo Dads are having great sport on the ice. They have rigged up every imaginable kind of ice boat, many of them being of their own invention. Those who could not get boats took sails and with the help of skis or skates managed to have some pretty swift slides. A big boat away over to the left is the only real ice boat in

The Doo Dads Have Ice Sports

Dooville. It is going so fast that it is sweeping right along all the little Doo Dads who get in the way. Sleepy Sam has rigged up a boat for himself out of an old barrel which he put on runners and with the help of a pair of

bellows Sam is having a splendid ride with very little exertion. Old Doc Sawbones too has a swift moving boat. The propeller on Doc's boat created such a breeze that it blew two little Doo Dads right off their feet. Roly

and Poly, the twins, have their own boat which has a special kind of a pusher on the front of it. They have pushed Percy Haw Haw off his feet and Percy was just having such a beautiful slide. The twins' boat and Doc Sawbones' boat are in for a collision if their drivers are not more careful. Flannelfeet the Cop, should watch both ways.

corresponding ever since. I like to read The Children's Hour. I think it is fine. I am thirteen years old and in the 7th grade at school. I haven't missed a day of school this year. I have a little brother who is four years old. His name is Mirton. I have a mile and a half to go to school. We are having snow here now. We have quite a lot of chickens. They are mostly Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks. We live on a forty acre farm. I don't think I would like to live in the city for I have always lived in the country. Well I think my letter is getting quite long so I will close for this time. — Myrtle Hager, Vermontville, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl thirteen years old. I am in the sixth grade at school. I have a cat for a pet. Its name is Mickey. We have fourteen head of cattle, three horses, two pigs, and one dog. I have light hair. I have three brothers and one sister. My sister's name is Mary. She is nine years old. My brothers' names are: Ernest, 18; Arthur, 11; and Willie, 8. I live on a 320 acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine, and so do I. I enjoy reading The Children's Hour very much. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I guess I must close. — Clara Basselmann, Barton City, Mich., Box 3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As I have been spending a few minutes in reading The Children's Hour page, I thought I would like to join by sending you a letter. I am twelve years old and in the sixth grade at school. I live on a two hundred acre farm. We have eight cows and five horses. Their names are Daisy, Molly, Ida, Dick and Queen. For pets I have two rabbits and two cats. We have a Chevrolet car. Well as my letter is getting long I will close hoping some of the girls will write to me. I will very willingly answer all letters. — Minnie Walaker, Thompsonville, Mich., Box 223.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl eleven years old and am in the sixth grade at school. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are: Wilford, 16; Lloyd, 14, and Gladys, 9 years old. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. We live on a 130 acre farm and have two horses and one colt, 4 pigs, 5 cows and 50 chickens. I read The Children's Hour and enjoy it very much. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I will answer every letter I receive. Your friend — Lillian Weller, Suttons Bay, Mich., R. F. D. 1, Box 28.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy eight years old and in the 4th grade. My teacher's name is Miss Millar. I live on an 80 acre farm. For pets I have 9 cats. My uncle has two horses, four cows and ten geese. — Donald Bleakley, Clarkston, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

GIRLHOOD STORIES OF FAMOUS WOMEN

Julia Ward Howe

ON SUNNY afternoons in summer, the beach at Newport is crowded with men, women and children, who are bathing or playing in the sand.

Back in the 19th century, Mr. Ward had taken his daughter Julia, to Newport. Instead of playing in the water, or on the sand, little Julia was walking sedately along with her hand in her father's. On her head was a thick green worsted veil. A queer substitute for a rubber bathing cap, to be sure!

Julia came from a very wealthy, aristocratic family and she was not allowed to play as other children played. A passer-by remarked:

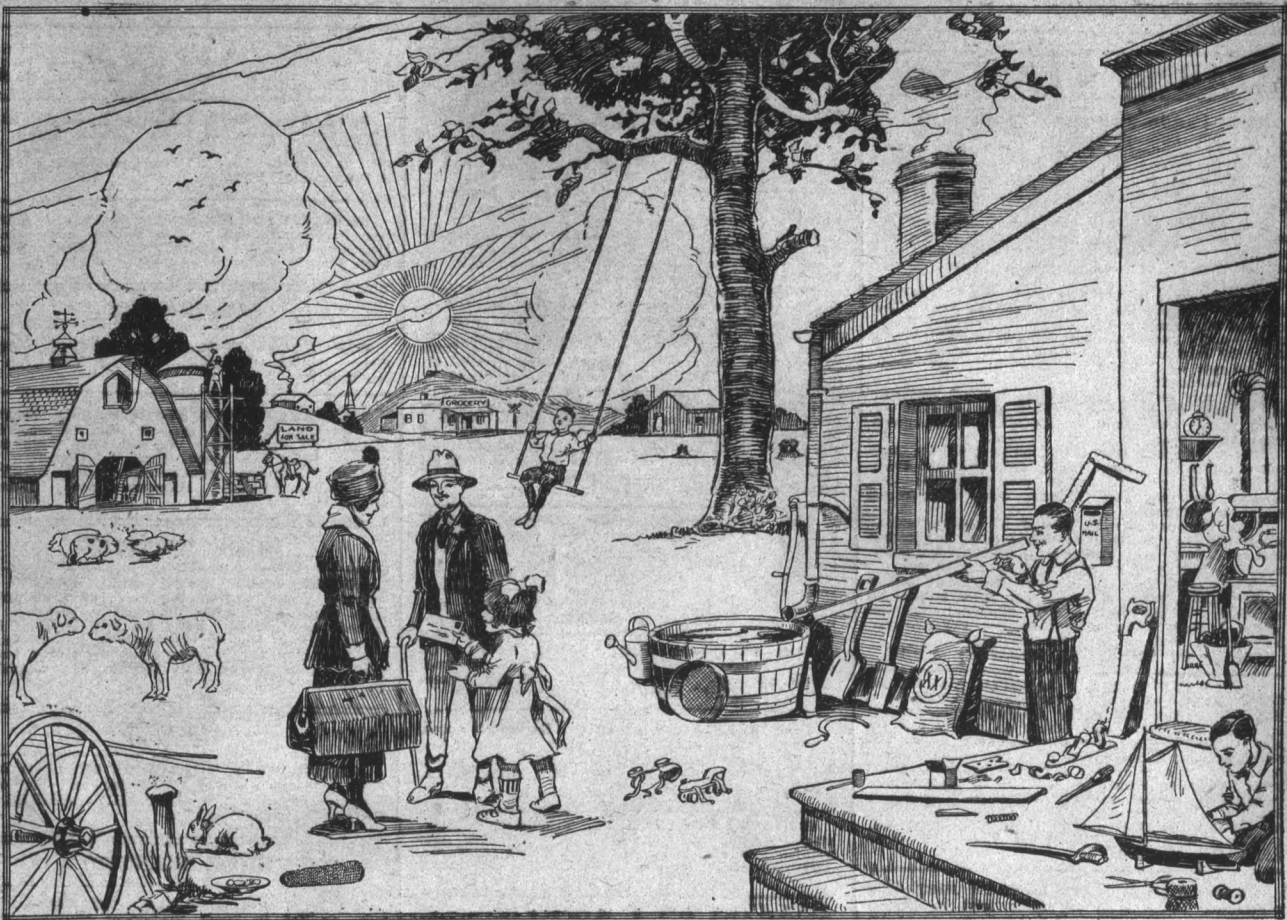
"Little Julia has another freckle today." Julia was terribly worried.

But Julia Ward Howe's aristocracy was not of the shallow, meaningless kind. She became a leader of women, and won fame because she deserved it. She is best remembered as author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."



The Detroit Journal's \$1,000 Puzzle Picture

FOR R. F. D. READERS ONLY



A JIM-DANDY PUZZLE-TRY IT

Lots of fun for old and young.

It's everybody's game. Any school boy or girl can play it, and they'll make you older folks step lively. It is the greatest sport we know of, without an exception—many times more fun than the old fashioned spelling bee, which we used to enjoy so much. Try it. You'll find it interesting and fascinating. And, if you want to have a real lively evening tonight do this: Right after the dishes are done gather all the members of your household together. Grandpa, grandmother, father, mother, uncles and aunts and even little brother and sister, for everyone can play. Give each one a pencil, a sheet of paper and see who can find the most "S-Words" in the Journal's \$1,000 Puzzle Picture. We'll guarantee there'll not be a dull moment in your home tonight. Fun? My land you'll never have more. Exciting? It will keep you sitting right on the edge of your chair. Don't fail to start an "S-Word" Game in your home tonight.

Additional copies of the Puzzle Picture will be mailed free on request.

How Many Names of Objects or Articles in This Picture Start With the Letter "S"

The solution of the "S-Word" puzzle picture depends only on your ability to find the list of names of visible objects and articles in this picture that begin with the letter "S". Fifteen cash prizes will be given for the 15 best answers to the Puzzle Picture. The answer having the nearest correct list of names will be awarded first prize. The second nearest correct list the second prize, etc. Sit down and see how many there are in the picture. Just as soon as you have made up your list, send it in. You can just as well get one of the prizes.

It costs nothing to take part in this Puzzle Picture game. It is not a subscription contest, and you do not have to send in a single subscription to win a prize. If your answer to the "S-Word" Puzzle Picture is awarded first prize by the judges you will win \$35.00, but if you would like to win more than \$35.00 we are making this special offer, whereby you can win bigger cash prizes by sending in one of two yearly subscriptions (maximum two subscriptions) to the Detroit Journal by mail at \$4.00 (R. F. D. only). They are Bonus rewards for boosters.

You Can Win \$1,000

Here's how. If your answer to the "S-Word" Puzzle Picture is awarded first prize by the judges and you have sent in one yearly subscription to the Detroit Journal by mail at \$4.00 (for R. F. D. only), you will receive \$500.00 instead of \$35.00.

Or if your answer to the "S-Word" Puzzle Picture is awarded first prize by the judges and you have sent in two yearly subscriptions to the Detroit Journal, \$8.00 in all, you will receive \$1,000.00 in the place of \$35.00.

How is that for a liberal offer? But look! We will give extra amounts on all prizes. If your answer is qualified by a \$4.00 Subscription to the Journal and you win second prize you will receive \$250.00, and if you have sent in two yearly subscriptions and you win the second prize you will receive \$500.00, and so on down the list of prizes.

It takes but two new or renewal subscriptions to qualify for the big \$1,000 Reward. Absolutely. Two subscriptions and first prize wins \$1,000. You can do this with very little effort. Your own subscription will count, or subscriptions to start on some future date. However, in fairness to all, subscriptions mailed prior to March 16th, the opening day of the contest, cannot be counted toward qualifying for the Bonus Reward and requests for credit in the Picture Puzzle Game must accompany each subscription.

Observe These Rules

1. Any man, woman or child living on a Rural Route in the State of Michigan, who is not an employee of the Detroit Journal, may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.
2. All answers must be mailed by postoffice closing time April 2nd, 1921, and sent to Roy M. Haan, Puzzle Manager Detroit Journal.
3. All lists of names should be written on one side of the paper only and numbered numerically. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right hand corner. If you desire to write anything else, use a separate sheet.
4. Only such words as appear in the English Dictionary will be counted. Do not use obsolete words. Where the plural is used the singular cannot be counted, and vice versa.
5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects or articles or parts of objects or articles. An object or article can be only named once.
6. Do not use hyphenated or compound words; this refers to all words formed by the combination of two or more complete English words.
7. The answer having the nearest correct list of names of visible objects and articles shown in the picture that begin with the letter "S" will be awarded First Prize, etc. Neatness, style or handwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winners.
8. More than one member of a family may compete, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household.
9. In the event of a tie for any prize offered, the full amount of such prize will be awarded to each tied participant.
10. Three Detroit business men, having no connection with the Detroit Journal, will be selected to act as judges, and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.
11. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not a subscription for the Detroit Journal is sent in.
12. Anyone taking part in the Picture Puzzle Game may take advantage of any advertised subscription offer of the Journal when sending in his subscription.
13. The announcement of the prize winners and the correct list of words will be published in the April 16th issue of the Detroit Journal.

THE PRIZES

Winning Answers Will Receive Cash Prizes According to Table Below.

	When No Subscriptions Are Sent	When One Subscription Is Sent	When Two Subscriptions Are Sent
1st Prize..	\$35.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00
2nd Prize..	30.00	250.00	500.00
3rd Prize..	25.00	125.00	250.00
4th Prize..	20.00	100.00	200.00
5th Prize..	15.00	50.00	100.00
6th Prize..	10.00	40.00	80.00
7th Prize..	5.00	30.00	60.00
8th Prize..	5.00	20.00	40.00
9th Prize..	3.00	15.00	30.00
10th to 15th Prize..	2.00	10.00	20.00

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Puzzle Manager

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BUSINESS FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

FARMS & LANDS

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—CHOICE HEAVY Clay Loam Soil underlaid with limestone in Michigan's wonderful Clover Seed Belt—Price \$10.00 to \$30.00 per acre on time—near Onaway, Presque Isle County. These are beech and maple lands from which the timber has been removed.

Let Clover and Alfalfa Seed Crops pay for your land—it is doing it for others here—why not for you? (Entire forty acres here paid for out of a single crop of seed—the product of one bushel of seed.)

A small cash payment exacted, (and if desired only the interest the first and second years. The amount of payments for the third year and thereafter—until land is paid for—is measured entirely by returns from seed yields harvested yearly at the rate of 5 acres for every forty purchased. Do you catch the point?

What you receive for your seed crops yearly—be it big or little—establishes the amount of your yearly obligation on interest and payment from third year on.

While building the farm home you are not confronted with a fixed yearly cash payment that, if not paid promptly, often endangers the loss of your property, and in many cases discourages would-be settlers.

Your responsibility is limited to seeding stipulated acreage yearly—harvesting and marketing the seed crop and applying proceeds upon payment of land yearly until land is paid for.

Paying for land in Clover Seed Belt where Seed Crops average \$100.00 per acre, entails no hardship for the dairyman or stockman—as the hay a ditch crop more than pays the expense leaving the seed crops as the mortgage lifter.

THAD. B. PRESTON, ONAWAY, MICH.

\$1,400 SECURES 210 A. WITH HORSE, 25 dairy cattle, and modern machinery, produce, etc. Buildings estimated worth \$8,000; income last year \$5,000; wood and timber to nearly pay for all; convenient all advantages; 100 acres machine-worked, 3 tons hay, 350 bu. potatoes, 125 bu. corn to acre; apple orchard; equipped sugar grove; fine 9 room house 100-ft. barn, etc.; prosperous owner wishing to retire, sacrifices \$6,500 gets everything; easy terms. See Page 32 Spring Catalog 1,100 Bargains. Just out. FREE. STROUT AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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

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

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

FARM BARGAIN—120 ACRE FARM, SANDY loam clay bottom, good soil to raise any kind of crops. Large house with basement; good well; large barn metal lined granary, silo. Will sell with or without stock and machinery, \$85 per acre. Requires down payment of three thousand dollars. EDWARD HESSE, 1996 Gratiot Ave., Detroit Mich.

FOR SALE—290 ACRES, FOUR MILES from Petoskey; good buildings, twenty acres apple orchard; running water at barn. \$30.00 per acre if sold soon easy terms. FRANK GRULER, Petoskey, Michigan.

100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for smaller farm. Would take city property as part payment. Good buildings, large orchard. 7 1-2 miles from Kalamazoo. H. A. BENJAMIN, Rose City, Michigan.

FOR RENT—MY FARM OF 60 ACRES; everything furnished, team, tools, seed and cows. ALBERT PARKS, Sidney, Michigan.

FOR SALE — 80 ACRES OF CUT-OVER land, 10 acres cleared in Clare county, near Marion. Sandy loam, clay subsoil. Price, \$20 per acre. B. J. STONEBROOK, Sumner, Mich.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM WITH 40 acres wheat and 20 acres fall plowed, balance sod. Three miles from town, 1-2 mile from school, on state road. Price \$10,000. For particulars write, REUBEN KLAUS, Brown City, Michigan, R. F. D.

QUICK SALE—MY WEXFORD COUNTY farm. Buildings fair, soil productive, location choice for high school, church and marketing. Price and terms attractive. Ask the owner. LOCK BOX 95, Carson City, Mich.

FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM, LOCATED IN Acme township, Grand Traverse county. 50 acres plow land, rest pasture. Water by creek. Good buildings; good well water; small orchard. Good fences. One mile from state reward road; 2 1-2 miles from Acme; 9 1-2 miles from Traverse City. For further particulars write to THOMAS J. WARD, Williamsburg, Michigan, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 141.

FOR SALE—105 ACRES GOOD LAND, 70 cultivated, 10 wood lot and timber, balance pasture. Apple orchard, 2 1-8 acres berries. Bank barn, silo, brick veneer 7-room house, other out-buildings, situated on concrete road. Beautiful view Lake Michigan. Shipping point 2 1-2 miles Charlevoix. 7 1-2 miles. ARCHIE CHEW, Bay Shore, Michigan.

160 ACRES OGEMAW CO. FARM. BEST soil. 55 a. cleared; good buildings; water, roads, school and mail route. \$85 per acre. For terms write GUY C. WHITESIDE, Lupton, Michigan.

FOR SALE—IN LOOKING FOR FARM land, think of this! Presque Isle County ships alsike seed by the carload lots, yielding 5 to 9 bushels per acre.

In no section of Michigan, has the dairy interest developed so rapidly in recent years as in the Clover Seed Belt.

\$17.50 an acre buys 320 acres heavy clay loam hardwood cut-over land on Dixie Highway, 3 1-2 miles from Millersburg.

\$10.00 buys 560 sandy clay loam hardwood and pine land. Small clearings, house and shed, 10 miles from Onaway.

\$6.50 buys 3,000 acres sandy clay loam 10 miles from Millersburg, 3-4th hardwood and pine cut-over, balance swamp and beaver meadow. A ranch and club proposition.

15 per cent off for cash or, 5 to 10 per cent down. Balance payable in clover seed crops harvested annually from 3 to 5 per cent of acreage purchased. Payments on contract yearly, depends entirely upon returns after 2nd year from either June mammoth, alsike, sweet clover, alfalfa or vetch seed crops, as purchaser elects to grow. Settler is not haunted with payment and interest—that must be paid yearly—crop or no crop. There can be no foreclosure of contract, as long as settler harvests seed crops yearly as stipulated, and applies returns upon payment of contract until paid for—interest 6 per cent. Seed crop here sure as death.—JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

VAN BUREN CO., MICH. FARMS. HAVE good producing stock and grain farms. Muck land for truck farming, small fruit and grape lands. Tracts of 10 to 800 acres. Best of markets, schools, church and R. R. conditions. If you think of buying for either home or investment let me know what you want and I can please you. WARD L. MCKEE, Decatur, Mich.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE FARM, GOOD PO- tato and clover land in Lucie Co. Out over land. Small clearing. Price \$1,000. Write owner, A. G. BROWN, McMillan, Mich.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES, NUMBER ONE land and best of buildings, fruit, timber. One mile to Dixie Highway, station, church and school. 80 miles from Detroit. R. W. ANDERSON, Clarkston, Mich.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

BERRY PLANTS

NEVINS SUCCESS WITH SMALL FRUITS. Do you know that you can obtain more health, pleasure and profit from a garden of strawberries and raspberries than from any equal amount of land on your place? My beautiful new Catalogue greets you with a smile, and tells you something about ourselves and our favorable location where soil and climate combine to produce plants of superior quality. It tells: HOW to select varieties best adapted to your soil and needs. HOW to prepare the soil for planting. WHEN to plant. THE different systems of small fruit growing. HOW to plant. HOW to care for the patch. HOW to pick and market the fruit so as to obtain the highest prices. HOW to renew the patch. It is a FRUIT GROWER'S GUIDE and whether you buy your plants of us or not you will need this helpful book. "Nevins Success with Small Fruits." Send for your copy today. A postal will bring it. ELMER H. NEVINS, Ovid, Michigan.

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SEN. Dunlap and Warfield, \$4.00 per 1,000; \$2.00 per 500; \$1.00 per 250. HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Mich.

SENATOR DUNLAPS AT \$3.50 PER 1,000. \$2.00 for 500; \$1.00 per 250. Guaranteed first-class plants or money refunded. C. H. STANLEY, Flower View Farm, Paw Paw, Mich. R. R. No. 2.

FOR SALE—2,000 BLOWERS, ALSO 2,000 Mercereau Blackberry plants, \$85 per 1,000. FRANK SEATON, Fenton, Mich.

FENCE POSTS

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

POSTS—BUY DIRECT FROM DEALER IN car lots. Write for prices to W. C. FULLER, Farwell, Michigan.

SEVEN FOOT FOUR INCH TOP PEELD cedar posts, F. O. B. Boyne Falls, 23 cents each. HEADLEY BROS., Clarion, Mich.

SEED

FOR SALE—REGISTERED WOLVERINE oats. High yielding, excellent quality 75c per bu., in 25 bu. lots. W. E. ECKERSON, R. 4 Jackson, Mich.

CHOICE WISCONSIN PEDIGREED BARLEY 5 bu. or more \$1.50 per bu. Bags free. Cash with order. B. F. HELLEM, Morenci, 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.

NEW STRAIN YELLOW DENT SEED CORN shells 58 1-2 lbs. Also ensilage seed. Get this seed first. FRANK WOODWARD, Clinton, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—ITO SAN SOY BEANS, FINE quality, \$5.50 per bushel. Also pedigreed Worthy seed oats. G. P. PHILLIPS, Bellevue, Mich.

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

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

MACHINERY

FOR SALE—THRASHING OUTFIT COM- plete. CARL GORDON, Mt. Pleasant, R. 6 Michigan.

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 & PEARL, 434 E. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

HOME WEAVING

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.

AGENTS

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

HELP WANTED

WANTED BY MAN WILLING TO GO ON farm or live in town. Protestant housekeeper or companion. Best of references. BOX "C," care Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

GENERAL

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.

LIGHTNING RODS, EXCLUSIVE AGENCY and quick sales to Live Dealers selling "DID-DIE-BLITZEN RODS." Our copper tests \$9.96 per cent PURE. Write for Agency. Prices are right. L. M. Diddle Co., Marshallfield, Wis.

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL 2-16 (FOUR cylinder) tractor and John Deere two bottom plow. Price reasonable, would take Brown Swiss cow or heifer in part payment or will give terms on part. For particulars write J. HOWARD deSPELDER, Greenville, Mich.

WANTED

A middle aged single man, one that understands care and culture of a 70 acre fruit farm, located in Oakland county, Michigan. For particulars address Box H, Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FARM EXCHANGE

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.

JAMES SLOOM
5705 Woodward Ave., Detroit

“the proof of the pudding is in the eating.”

(Read below)

HILLTOP FARM

J. W. Webster
S. C. BUF. FLEGHORNS

Bath, Mich., Feb. 1, 1921.

You may run our poultry advertisement in the Michigan Business Farmer for another year. The results from our advertisement the past year has been very satisfactory.

Yours truly,
J. W. WEBSTER.

M. B. F. Livestock and Poultry
Ads. are "go getters."

EXPERIENCE OF CENTRAL MICHIGAN FARMER WITH SUNFLOWERS FOR SILAGE

(Continued from page 5)

fine. Corn is not as exacting about the time of ensiling as the sunflower. The sunflower must be cut and put into the silo promptly when all plants are nicely in bloom. Do not wait until seed forms, if you do leaves will deteriorate and stalks become woody. Here is a surprise for you. Those seemingly woody, hard stalks will grind up fine and become palatable. The cut sunflowers are excellent to seal a silo with. With us they always give us a better and more feed than we expect.

It may be in time we will be struck by sunflower rust, leaves will wither away and fall. It it ever appears, stop trying to raise sunflowers. Rust is their only enemy. Use the Mammoth Russian variety until our breeders give us something better. If you are free from rust of all means raise your own seed, planting a few early for that purpose.

VARIETY OF SEED TO PLANT TO GET BIG YIELD OF GOOD QUALITY OATS

(Continued from page 4)

developed several exceptionally fine varieties of oats. These are given thorough tests at several points in the state. After having proved their adaptation and superior yielding abilities, stock seed is distributed to members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. In the hands of these specialized farmers the seed is increased under the supervision of the Agricultural College. A rigorous field and bin inspection determining the purity, quality and genuineness of the seed is conducted by the Association under the supervision of the Farm Crops Department.

College Wonder and Wolverine Oats

The College Wonder oat was first distributed in 1915 and has been very popular with a great many lowland farmers throughout the state. This is an open-headed oat which produces a large number of plump, thin-hulled kernels per head and in addition, it has a very stiff straw, often standing where other oats have gone down. This characteristic alone makes it almost invaluable to farmers, who are frequently troubled with the lodging of their oats.

The Worthy was first distributed in 1912, and has very similar characteristics to the College Wonder oat; however, in recent variety tests it has not yielded so well as the College Wonder. The Worthy is widely grown throughout Michigan and in the extensive experimental work it has repeatedly shown itself to be a superior variety.

The Wolverine oat is fast becoming very popular with farmers from southern Michigan to the shores of Lake Superior. This oat is not as stiff strawed as either the Worthy or College Wonder but it is a very high-yielding oat that has been maturing a few days earlier. Some growers have termed it to be a "drouth-evading" oat because it matured just early enough to escape the drouths. This oat is particularly adapted to the upland soils. The quality of the berry is very fine in that it is plump and very thin-hulled, which tends to make it a superior feeding oat. Mr. G. W. Putnam, of Chatham Experiment Station, has tested these oats out in upper peninsula and found that they not only out-yielded the Swedish Select oats but were of superior feeding value because of their thin hulls.

Barnum Brothers, Hillsdale; J. H. Campbell, Middleville; R. W. Hogle, Parma; W. E. Eckerson, R. 4 Jackson, A. M. Berridge, Greenville; Geo. Wheeler, Mt. Pleasant and Walter Inglis of Millersburg, are all enthusiastic growers of the Wolverine oats and have endeavored to maintain the high standards of the plant breeder. It is believed that the Wolverine is particularly well adapted to southwestern Michigan; however, one may readily see that the Wolverine variety has a very wide climatic adaptation as it is successfully grown from northern Indiana to the Canadian boundary.

The College Wonder and Worthy varieties are doing very well in Mon-

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE

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

FREE BOOKLETS ON FARM SANITATION

The following booklets tell how to prevent disease among livestock and poultry and give directions for using

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

PARASITICIDE AND DISINFECTANT

which is specially adapted for use on all

Livestock and Poultry

BOOKLETS

No. 151—FARM SANITATION. Describes and tells how to prevent diseases common to livestock.

No. 157—DOG BOOKLET. Tells how to rid the dog of fleas and to help prevent disease.

No. 160—HOG BOOKLET. Covers the common hog diseases.

No. 185—HOG WALLOWS. Gives complete directions for the construction of a concrete hog wallow.

No. 163—POULTRY. How to get rid of lice and mites, also to prevent disease.

Kreso Dip No. 1 is sold in original packages at all drug stores.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

roe, Lenawee and through the Saginaw Valley and Thumb territory; however, if one has lighter soil even in those regions he may wisely choose the Wolverine variety.

Source of Seed Oats

One may be a believer in good seed and desire the very best, but indifferent as to the source of the seed. Equal attention should be given to this point. Demand that you are furnished pure, clean seed of high germinability that is true to name and guaranteed to be as represented.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau Seed Department is serving as a sales agency for the pure seed growers of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association and thus are obtaining at a reasonable price seed oats of these highly desirable varieties whose purity, quality and true-ness to name are guaranteed. This is real service and protection, and should go a long ways towards increasing the profits of the oat crop.

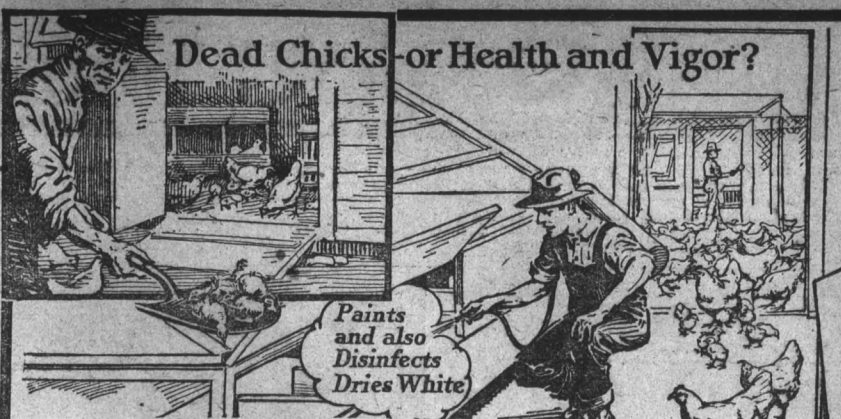
HOW WE LOVE? TO DO IT

(Continued from page 11)

fellers that had a pull durin' the war an' are still holdin' it, and livin' on the fat of the land—they're rollin' in wealth an' our little income tax goes to make up what they stole outright from the government an' some of 'em ain't through stealin' even yet. Yes, there's a lot of mighty pleasant thoughts connected with the makin' out of our income tax return—an' a lot of things not so pleasant too.

An' sometimes, mebbe, we git to thinkin' this ain't so much of a country after all—that mebbe some other country would be better. Well let's see—Emma Goldman thought that for a good many years—now she is back in Russia an' would give her eyes almost to be back here—when I git to thinkin' of things over there—of all the kings an' queens, jacks an' ten spots or whatever they call the offspring of kings an' queens—think of the millions an' millions of dollars that's wrung out of the sufferin' people over there to keep up the pomp and pride of the royal families—of a little king no bigger than one of our undersized men, being drawn through the streets by "six coal black horses" an' bein' followed by other high bugs in carriages drawn by six snow white horses and givin' to hear the little king read a paper, written by some body else to parliament in the town hall or where ever it is he reads it—then I think of the expense of all this pomp an' show an' somehow I can't help but think of the starving millions over there an' how much better it would be to do away with all this fol-de-rol an' do somethin' to help the needy subjects of said kings 'stead of dependin' on the ol' U. S. A. to see em through. And seems to me if they got money to throw away like that they might pay a little part of what they owe our Uncle Samuel and that would ease up a little on the burden that's put on our workers over here. But taken all in all, I am thinkin' while workin' on this tax return that we'd have to go some to find a better country than our own—a country where every man is king an' every woman is queen of our own lives an' homes—where we do not bow the head nor bend the knee to royalty nor pay homage to snobbery—but where we have a chance to live the life we choose free from fear an' in the hope of a brighter day which is bound to come for this country was founded on a solid foundation an' won't be dominated by foreign kings nor cheap politicians—the people will rule an' all will be well with us—Europe will pay what she owes an' we will remember this little flurry as an unpleasant little episode in the progress of the greatest an' best nation on earth, so here goes the income tax without a murmur an' I'm hopin' that I can earn enough this year so's I can pay another one next year, that's all. Cordially—
UNCLE RUBE.

I want to take this opportunity to say M. B. F. is the best farm publication I have ever taken. You seem to understand the farmers needs to a T. Keep hammering away boys, you are on the right trail.—R. D. Elton, Shiawassee County, Michigan.



There's No Profit in Dead Chicks

and each one of yours that dies represents a waste of time and labor—and is practically the same as taking money right out of your pocket.

To RAISE chicks it is just as important to keep their living quarters light, clean and sanitary as it is to give them proper food. The presence of lice and mites, even if not in sufficient numbers to actually kill your chicks, which often is the case, means retarded growth and a weakened physical condition, that makes them easy prey for the many diseases that attack all poultry and especially young chicks.

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

Instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants

is used with most satisfactory results by thousands of poultry raisers in all parts of the country, and by many Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations to disinfect the incubators before the eggs are put in, for the brooders before turning in the young chicks, and to keep all poultry buildings light, clean, sweet-smelling, and free from the germs of contagious disease.

CARBOLA is a white paint and disinfectant combined, in powder form. It is ready to use just as soon as mixed with water and can be applied with a sprayer—it positively will not clog—or with a brush, to wood, brick, cement, stone, tar-paper, etc., and over whitewash. One gallon covers 200 square feet. CARBOLA will not blister, flake or peel. It is neither caustic nor poisonous—harmless to the smallest chick. The dry powder is unexcelled as a louse powder, and is much cheaper than other brands. Sprinkle it freely on the chicks, in the litter on the floor, in the nests and in the dust bath.

CARBOLA paints and disinfects at one operation—saves time, labor and money—makes it easier to do work that must be done. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Order it today and keep it on hand for a rainy day job.

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

10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage. 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered. 50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered.

Trial package and interesting booklet 30c. postpaid

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc., 299 Ely Ave., Dept. X Long Island City, New York

Save 1/2 on Concrete Mixer

Load on one side and unload on the other. Easiest to move. Lightest. Simply built—1/4 less parts. No exposed working parts. Shaft revolves in bath of oil. Does work of 500 mixers. Perfect mix. Mixes over 3 1/2 cu. ft. batch in less than a minute. Great labor saver and money maker.

The OTTAWA

Concrete Mixer

30 DAYS TRIAL—10 Year Guarantee. Backed by largest Log Saw and Engine factory in the world. It must make good. Cash, or easy payments.

FREE BOOK, showing power or hand mixers and our lowest prices on request. Get them today. Know these prices before you choose any concrete mixer.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
215 Stone St.
Ottawa, Kansas

Auto Owners WANTED!



To introduce the best automobile tires in the world. Made under our new and exclusive Internal Hydraulic Expansion Process that eliminates Blow-Out—Stone-Bruise—Rim Cut and enables us to sell our tires under a

10,000 MILE GUARANTEE

We want an agent in every community to use and introduce these wonderful tires at our astonishingly low prices to all motor car owners.

FREE TIRES for YOUR OWN CAR to a representative in each community. Write for booklet fully describing this new process and explaining our amazing introductory offer to owner agents.

Hydro-United Tire Co.
DEPT. 189 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Farm with Dynamite

Use the Might in Dynamite to clear your land.

Use your Brains and save your Back. Write us prices direct.

BRUNS POWDER COMPANY
Terre Haute, Ind.

Brand New Tires 6000 Miles Gtd SENT FREE to Examine

Sizes	Tires	Tubes
30x3	\$ 9.50	\$1.25
30x3 1/2	10.80	1.75
32x3 1/2	12.85	1.85
31x4	13.50	2.05
32x4	14.75	2.10
33x4	16.85	2.20
34x4	17.25	2.25
32x4 1/2	18.50	2.75
33x4 1/2	19.25	2.80
34x4 1/2	21.25	2.85
35x4 1/2	22.75	2.95
36x4 1/2	23.45	3.50
35x5	23.75	3.90
37x5	24.85	3.95

Do not confuse these tires with so-called fresh rubber, double tread or rebuilt tires. As they are all new, heavy standard make, good for more than 6000 miles, in non-skids, rib and plain treads. Every tire in original factory wrapper. All 1920 make—no flaws—no misfits. All high class new tires at enormous savings. Your purchase price will be immediately refunded if not satisfactory in every way. You won't stand to lose a dollar. Isn't that fair enough? We are under contract not to mention their names in our advertisement, but they all bear manufacturer's name and original serial number. Real honest-to-goodness bargains, free from all imperfections, at unheard of prices. 6000-mile written guarantee bond with every tire.

SEND NO MONEY

Just send your order in today and if you are satisfied with their extraordinary value pay C. O. D. price. You may deduct 5 per cent if you prefer to send full amount with order. NO RISK, NO LOSS. Don't buy any tires until you have a chance to examine these. Order Now. You will get a good summer's wear out of them.

STATES TIRE CORP.
Dept. 34 3501 Michigan Av., Chicago



Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 234

Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable.

NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are EASY TO CLEAN

Lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

and on a plan whereby they earn their own cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2260 Marshall St., Chicago



Get Genuine **LYMAN'S GRIMM**—99% pure by test. Will not winterkill. Produces large yields of high feeding value every year without replanting. 40% less seed is required for a stand.

Free Booklet "How I Discovered Grimm Alfalfa."

A.B. LYMAN

Who introduced Grimm Alfalfa 407 Water St. EXCELSIOR, MINN.

FLEECE WOOL WANTED

We are paying the following prices for fleece wool f. o. b. Detroit.

Delaine 33c.
Fine Clothing 24c
1-2 blood combing 26c
3-8 blood combing 24c
1-4 blood combing 22c
Rejects combing 15c

Wool sacks furnished for packing wool. Check sent on receipt of wool.

Traugott Schmidt & Sons,
508-560 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Capital \$1,750,000

HIDES AND FURS are Cheap in PRICE

So are our PRICES for making FUR COATS, ROBES and LADIES' FURS.

We tan your HIDE and make you a Fine FUR COAT or ROBE for \$15.00, using the best grade of lining for either job.

LADIES' FUR SETS made from Get our CATALOGUE. It's FREE

Twenty Years Tanning HIDES and FURS

Rabbit, Raccoon, Fox, etc.

—THE—
BLISSFIELD TANNERY,

W. G. White Co., Inc.
Bisseld, Michigan



Detroit Incubator \$12.45

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

Detroit Incubator Co.
Dept. 10 Merritt St., Detroit, Mich.

FINN'S PEACH TREE COLLECTION

10 Peach trees, 2 1/4 to 3 ft. Prepaid for \$4.75

3 Elberta, 2 Late Crawford, 3 Rochester

1 Champion, 1 Yellow St. John

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

JOHN W. FINN'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES
Established 1890. Dansville, N. Y.



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

March 21—Holsteins—H. A. Smith, Wixom, Michigan.
March 22—Holsteins: Joseph D. Zeigler, South Lyons, Mich.
Mar. 28—Holsteins: Bronson & Salisbury, Shepard, Mich.
May 5—Shorthorns: Southern Mich. Pooled 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, Hillsdale, 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 Aagie Korndyke-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 19 lb. show cow. First prize Junior calf, Jackson Fair, 1920. Light in color and good individual. Seven months old. Price, \$125 to make room. Hurry!
Herd under Federal Supervision.

BOARDMAN FARMS JACKSON, MICH.

Holstein Breeders Since 1906

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

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

OSCAR WALLIN, Wisconsin Farm Unionville, Mich.

HOWBERT HERD

WHERE TYPE, CONSTITUTION AND PRODUCTIVE ABILITY IS ASSURED.

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

H. T. EVANS
Eau Claire, Mich.

FOR SALE—\$475.00

A YOUNG BULL CASH OR TERMS
From Junior two year old A. R. O. heifer, 17.68, born February 10, 1920, sired by MODEL KING SEGIS GLISTA whose grand dam, Glita Ernestine, has six times made better than thirty pounds of butter. This bull is bound to transmit high milk production.

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

FOR SALE TEN HEAD OF REG. HOLSTEINS for \$2,000. A head of nine cows and a 26 lb. bull calf. These cows are good size wt. up to 1,700 lbs., some with A. R. O. records as high as 20 lbs. butter in seven days. Three ready to freshen soon. This herd is tuberculin tested. Write or come to see them. My herd is headed by a 30 lb. sire.

THE SQUARE DEAL STOCK FARM
Will Christensen, Imlay City, Mich.

TWO BULL CALVES

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

HARRY T. TURBS, Elwell, Mich.

FOR SALE

Ten good Pure Bred
HOLSTEIN COWS

All good breeding and good Straight Individuals

DATE HOLSTEIN FARMS

Grant E. Voland Mgr.
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 Hengerveld Lad, full sister to a 32 lb. cow. Dam will start on yearly test Nov. 15.

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Osa. 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 Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

March 21—Holsteins, H. A. Smith, Wixom, 7 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. 3 yrs. and 4 yrs. 16 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

MACK'S NOTES

Iowa wool growers are signing contracts to deliver their wool for the years 1921-22-23 to the State Fleece Growers' Association. The grower agrees to place his wool in sacks furnished by the handlers and deliver it f. o. b. the terminal market warehouse in Chicago or at any other point that may be designated. In order to provide working funds, a flat charge of 4 cents per pound will be made; if this amount does not cover the actual cost of handling, grading and marketing the wool, the excess cost will be pro-rated among the growers at the end of the marketing period.

The horse markets at both Chicago and St. Louis have been rather tame affairs of late and prices have been a great disappointment to shippers. Strictly high class farm chunks and good sound draft horses have been the only kind for which there has been any dependable demand. In Chicago, heavy drafters are selling from \$160 to \$245. Medium weight drafters, \$110 to \$130. Farm chunks, young and well-fitted and of a blocky type, range from \$125 to \$175. Active demand has developed for good heavy mules in St. Louis at prices which look higher than are paid for horses of the same general quality.

The fight to secure lower freight rates for the shipment of farm products, live stock, building material, etc., goes merrily on but so far, carriers give no word of comfort or encouragement to the movement. At this time, last year, there was a shortage of freight cars, of more than 100,000, while now there are more than 340,000 idle cars on the various railroads of the country.

The United Master Butchers, of Chicago and The Institute of American Meat Packers have joined in the formation of a new organization that has been named the Meat Council of Chicago. The meat consuming public will be represented in the new organization by E. W. Baker from the Chicago office of the Bureau of Markets. The council purposes is by diligent study and scientific research to develop and promote improved methods of merchandising meat.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

LAMBS WEAK

Can you give me any information as to what is the matter with my ewes? They seem to be in good health in every respect but at lambing time the lambs are weak; some died in 24 hours, some live a few days, others from two to three weeks, then they danced around a few weeks and died. Last year I lost practically all of them. I feed oats, roughage and ensilage which I think to be my mistake. Is ensilage considered to be a good feed for breeding ewes? I usually fill my silo when corn is just too hard for roasting ears.—Anxious, Owosso, Mich.

There are a number of conditions and diseases fatal to young lambs and it might be of interest, especially to the inexperienced breeder to mention a few of the most common diseases with treatment for same. In the western sheep raising sections it is remarkable how small the loss is among breeding ewes. This is largely due to constant culling out the ewes that prove to be poor milkers, or that have trouble at lambing time. Those subject to troubles of the udder, and those that lose their lambs. Coupled with this is the active life that the ewes lead during pregnancy. The small bands of sheep, kept under artificial conditions, are the commonest victims of this class of disorders. Lack of exercise, with rich, concentrated foods, encourage unfavorable conditions and diseases. These factors, combined with exposure and spoiled forage are by far the greatest hinderances to success with pregnant ewes. Cases have been known where a large number of sheep have been killed by feeding on mouldy silage, or silage that contained some poison weed.

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

AUCTION SALE!

March 28th,

at farm, 1 1-2 miles west and 1-4 mile south of Shepherd, just off main road

15 Registered Holsteins 13 Females 2 Males

Herd headed by Westlands Calamity Pontiac No. 260527 from a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and dam is a 26.5 pound Junior 3-year-old granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs. This is one of the best young sires in this part of Michigan and his calves are beautiful individuals. Females are bred in Pontiac Korndyke and Segis families. All are in calf to above sire or daughters of him. Fresh or soon due.

Bronson & Salisbury,

Shepherd, Michigan

7 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS 7

From a State and Federal Accredited Herd, Sired by

WALKER LYONS 174771

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

B. L. SALISBURY

SHEPHERD, MICH.

The symptoms are the same as from mouldy feed of any kind. A violent colic, constipation, followed by fetid diarrhoea, convulsions and death; the best treatment is to give "the triple sulphocarboxates," in sixty grain doses, combined with one dram of powdered ginger. If only house remedies are at hand, give a teaspoonful of powdered ginger and one-fourth teaspoonful each of salt and pepper dissolved in one pint of lukewarm water. Raw eggs are always valuable in soothing this irritation. Cotton seed meal poisoning is usually seen where there is too heavy feeding of oil cake. There is a bloody diarrhoea and bloody urine; cramps, bloat, and great abdominal pain. The treatment is to immediately change the food. Lambs may be given an ounce of castor oil and several raw eggs. "White Scours," this disease is quite common among new born lambs, a day or two old; the lamb becomes dull; loses its appetite and the feces passed at the first are a bright yellow, later, a foamy, grayish-white. The wool is matted, and streaks of mucus are found on it. In a short time the lamb becomes very weak; the eyes grow glassy, and the victim drops to the floor and dies in a stupor. This is not a common disease of the range, but is usually found in low, marshy pastures, or sheds which contain the infection; being caused by an organism. The logical treatment is to separate all the apparently healthy lambs, and give the sick ones intestinal antiseptics, a drop of formalin, in a little milk, or thirty to sixty grain doses of sulphocarboxates. The immediate slaughter of those hopelessly affected is advised. Prevention is the best method to pursue and the most satisfactory to all concerned. Mouldy or unripe silage is very injurious to poultry and sheep.

INDIGESTION

Three or my fresh cows have been off their feed this winter. I gave them salts and they got well, but I would like to know what caused it. I feed them good ensilage, all they clean up twice a day, and they get corn stalks with the grain in it once a day (this is ripe corn but not large ears) and once a day husked stalks. Please tell me what you think causes their sickness.—P. B., Falmouth, Mich.

Your cattle have been affected with indigestion, caused by not having enough food of a laxative nature. To regulate their digestion give following tonic powders: powdered gentian, five ounces; powdered nux vomica, two ounces; powdered capsicum, one ounce and bicarbonate of soda eight ounces. Mix all together and give each cow one tablespoonful three times a day.

IMPROPER FEEDING

We have four nice thrifty pigs about six months old. They have always been fed some milk and other slop, and corn. About two weeks ago one pig got lame. He did not want to come and eat; seemed to be in pain when he moved. I began feeding him ground oats and milk. He eats good but does not move only when I urge him to do so and now another pig is getting lame and does not like to move. They did not have a very warm place to sleep in, but since they got sick and are laying down all the time, I have improved their sleeping quarters. Please let me know what I can give them.—M. D., Sterling, Mich.

Improper feeding and lack of exercise is the cause of your trouble; feed more oats, roots, oil meal and clover; less slop with corn; give each pig ten grains of powdered Nux Vomica morning and night.

HORSE'S NOSE BLISTERS

I have a gray horse, and he has a white nose. I feed him Alsike hay and find that it makes his nose itch and blister. Is there anything that I could put on his nose to stop it from itching and blistering?—A. Subscriber, Gaylord, Michigan.

The skin of a white horse, or one that has a white nose, is more susceptible to irritation than any other color due to the pigment in the skin. There are certain form of tumors, known as melanotic tumors, found only on white horses, as their skin is very sensitive; some certain weed in the hay may be causing the irritation. I would suggest you change the feed, apply lard to the nose and give one tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic morning and night.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



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

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

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—EITHER SEX.
Bulls ready for heavy service from dams with A. R. O. records up to 31 lbs. Also bull calves with same breed. They are all fine individuals and nicely marked and priced to sell. Also a few well bred females.
D. H. HOOVER, Howell, Mich.

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. BANFIELD, Wixom, Mich.

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, Sobowling, 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. Rosmusen Sale Co., Greenville, 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.
RICHARD FARMS
C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

SHORTHORNS

5 bulls, 4 to 8 mos. old, all roans, pail 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.

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.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN BULLS FOR
sale.
W. E. MORRISH, R 5, Flint, Mich.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good Herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Glts, Sows and Boars.
Write us, tell us what you want and get our prices.
LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind.
J. Crouch & Son, Pres.

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE — KING
REPEATER 713041, 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 Gehrholtz, Herdsman, MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Fairfax and Disturber blood, 150 Reg. head in herd. \$35.00 reduction on all sales. 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 5 to 1,000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission.
O. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa

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

RIVERVIEW HEREFORDS FOR SALE
four bulls, one a grandson of the \$9,500 Bullion 4th. Also a few females.
Wm. C. DICKEN, Smyrna, Mich.

JERSEYS

Brighter Times Ahead!

Yes, these are dull times, but every period of depression in business has been followed by a period of prosperity. The present will be no exception. NOW is the time for the farmer to improve the producing quality of his herd and get in better shape for the prosperous times to come. Take advantage of the slump in the prices of pure bred stock and get a pure bred bull to grade up the herd with. Which breed? The JERSEY, of course. Why? Because the JERSEY is the most economical producer of dairy products. JERSEY products sell for the highest market price. JERSEYS are persistent producers. JERSEYS mature young—will commence milking at two years or a few months younger. JERSEYS work until twelve to fifteen years of age, frequently even longer. JERSEYS are beautiful, quiet, docile pleasant to handle; a pleasure to own them.

Write
Sec'y Hendrickson, Shelby Mich.
For Free Literature

REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD—
Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyluck 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolic's Master Pogs 177683, a grandson of Pogs 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigrees.
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, 8 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.

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

DO YOU WANT PRODUCTION?

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

YEARLING BULL
Sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyluck. Nothing better
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Michigan

GUERNSEYS

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

GUERNSEY 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. & Sons R2, Box 20

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 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS
Orion, Mich.

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

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

AYRSHIRES

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

BROWN SWISS

FDR SALEA PURE BRED BROWN SWISS
bull, two years old, a dandy, \$100 if taken soon.
ANDREW ESSENBERG, R2, Central Lake, Mich.
Phone: Line 15, ring 11.

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

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 1913. 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. O. 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. RAMSDELL
Hanover, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS ALL
sold, but have some fall gilts at reasonable price. Will be bred for fall litters.
BORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS SIRE
d by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.
DeWITT O. PIER, Evart, 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.



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS sold. Some extra good fall pigs of both sex for sale. Write for breeding and price.
MOSE BROTHERS, St. Charles, Mich.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEYS; GILTS BRED for April farrow to Gladwin Col. 188995. Also several extra good spring boars ready for service.
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Also a few open gilts.
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AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING Duroc Boars at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.
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Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$2949 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219
1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling
BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
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WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT- ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write.
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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.
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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.
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O. I. C.

15 last spring gilts weighing from 225 to 340 pounds. Write for prices.
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GILTS BRED FOR SPRING FARROW and one Shorthorn bull calf eight months old. Milking strain, full fed.
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BOAR PIGS \$15.00 At 8 Weeks Old
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We are offering some good sows and gilts, bred for March and April farrowing. Also a few choice fall pigs, either sex. Write or call.
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FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS either sex, \$12 each at weaning time.
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For the best in Shropshire and Hampshire rams write or visit
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See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan State Fairs.

FOR SHROPSHIRE EWES BRED TO LAMB in March, write or call on
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A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

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

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WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?

Crop Reports

HAY (S. E.)—There is not much doing now among the farmers. The hay is mostly sold at low prices. Some elevators are not buying corn. Little or no improvements are being planned now. Corn husking nearly done. Stock looking well. Some grain being sold. Too early to say what the wheat will be; it is looking very brown and generally looks poor. The weather is fine; had no severe storm. The dirt roads are very bad just now and not much travel on them. Some wood being cut for summer, and farmers are doing odd jobs to help spring work.—J. C. A. Munger, March 11.

OAKLAND—It looks as though spring has arrived. The roads look like it; almost impassable. Frost mostly out of the ground. I think clover has not been hurt much but wheat looks brown. Stock of all kinds looking good. Those who bought cattle and sheep last fall to feed stand to lose a lot of money, although the market is improving. A good time to trim orchards; you can keep out of the mud. Apples about all gone but lots of potatoes left. We are pleased to see the market advancing. The milk business is very discouraging, but butterfat is bringing a good price. Not much call for horses yet. Cows away down.—E. F. Clarkston, March 11th.

MONTCALM—Some of the farmers are repairing and building fences, getting up wood, hauling out manure, and getting in readiness for spring work. The weather has been warm and rainy most of the past week. Frost out of the ground in most places and ground settling. The roads which have been almost impassable, are getting much better. Not very good weather for making syrup; too rainy and warm, buds will soon be starting. Farmers are selling some potatoes but they are not being marketed very fast as many of them think they will be higher soon. There is no building being done around here.—G. B. W., Lakeview, March 12.

KANSAS HOODLUMS ASSAULT LEAGUE ORGANIZERS

(Continued from page 3)

of the United States and establish in its stead a social democracy. We of the East are asked to condemn the Non-Partisan League as a disloyal organization and to close our eyes to the injustices which have given an excuse for the creation of this organization. We are implored to think back upon the sterling loyalty of our forefathers and to accept the constitution as the perfect instrument of right and equality.

Those who parade the constitution as an argument against the Non-Partisan League or any other movement which has for its purpose a change in governmental policy, are amusingly inconsistent. The constitution of the United States which was adopted in 1787, was not a perfect instrument by any means and many of those who took part in drafting the original instrument were in later years responsible for amending it to meet the developing needs of the times. The fact that the constitution of the United States has been amended eighteen different times is all the argument that is needed to prove that no declaration of civil rights can be made a hard and inflexible document, but must be adjusted to the constantly changing conditions in a state's or nation's social, economic and political life. Some of the most important provisions of the constitution of the United States as well as the constitutions of the several states, are not contained in the original text at all, but in the amendments which later generations found advisable to adopt.

The constitutional methods of the Non-Partisan League are precisely the same methods that have been employed at other times and places in the name of constitutional reform. Their enemies cannot injure them in the least by spreading lying propaganda, locking up their leaders in jail upon trumped up charges of disloyalty or assaulting citizens of the United States who attend their meetings.

Truth is the most powerful palliative for any condition. If the Non-Partisan League program is vicious and visionary as claimed by its enemies the public will, in due course of time be convinced of these facts. But if the program is sound and just, it will surmount all obstacles and eventually triumph as have all other movements in the past designed to bring about conditions of greater social justice.

The Kansas affair is a despicable and unforgivable assault upon American liberties, and will be so regarded by all thoughtful American citizens.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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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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White Orpingtons R. C. R. I. Reds
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Price List Now Ready.

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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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GRABOWSKIE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, hatching eggs and cockerels for sale.

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

BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this year, write us now and **CLAIM THE DATE!** This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

THE SEASON FOR

Poultry Advertising

IS HERE

Don't depend on your local markets to sell your hatching eggs, baby chicks and grown birds.

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

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

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

TWENTIETH ANNUAL DETROIT AUTO SHOW

THE BUSINESS farmers of Michigan are particularly invited to this year's exhibition of the latest achievements in the Automobile, Truck and Tractor Industry, which will be on display in the largest single-floor show ever held in America. No single class of business men in America have profited more from the advent of the automotive industry than the farmer. The automobile has brought the stores, schools and advantages of the town or city to within a few minutes of his farm. The truck has made it possible for him to sell his dairy and other perishable products on the profitable market, once too far distant for slow-footed horse hauling. The tractor is finding a place on every real business farmer's farm, not only for plowing and harvesting, but for hauling and power purposes.

It will therefore be well worth your time to come and bring your friends to the Detroit Auto Show to see for yourself the progress which has been made to make your farm life and your farming business more pleasant and more profitable.

Count yourself lucky that you live so near to America's great auto show and take advantage of the fact

MARCH 19th to 26th, 1921

(Take any Jefferson Avenue car or auto bus direct to the Detroit Auto Show Building.)

