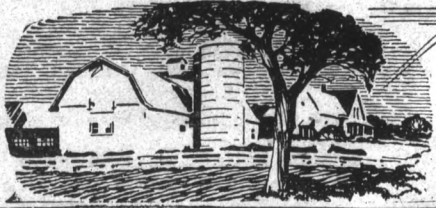
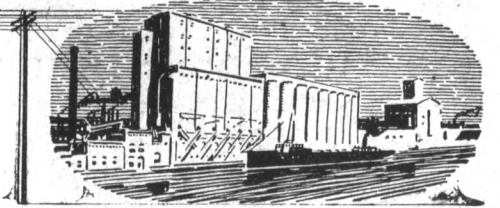


# *The Michigan* **BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 31.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1921.

\$1 PER YEAR.



"A Bit o' Grease on the Axle is Like Happiness in the Heart—It Makes Things Run Smoother."

In this issue:—California Dairymen Control Milk Distribution.—Gustafson Predicts Farmers Will Rule Markets.



# The Pioneer

of the

Automobile Insurance Companies  
of Michigan

is the

## Citizens' Mutual of Howell

This company has a membership of over 50,000, the result of six years consistent growth, based on sound business and insurance sense. It has lived and is living up to its original slogan, "Auto Insurance at Cost Plus Safety." Its officers are men with a state-wide reputation for business honesty and sagacity and their advent into the insurance field has saved millions of dollars in premiums to the automobile owners of the state.

Since organization, the company has paid losses and claims amounting to over \$700,000.00 and has always maintained a cash reserve large enough to pay every claim on the day of its adjustment. Its advertised assets are CASH, REAL ESTATE and OFFICE EQUIPMENT, listed on March 27th as follows:

Cash in Banks .....	\$ 50,068.95
U. S. Bonds .....	26,488.17
Office Building and Site .....	27,613.44
Office Furniture and Equipment .....	13,354.97

Total .....\$117,525.53

The company occupies its own office building on the best corner of the main thoroughfare of the prettiest and most progressive small city in central Michigan. The building is new and modern and the office equipment is up-to-date, representing a large additional asset beyond the actual cost.

In addition to the officers, the home office staff numbers 20 trained executives and assistants. Thirty-two among the leading attorneys of the state comprise the legal department. There are three adjusters in the field and resident adjusters in practically every city and large town in Michigan.

The company is fully and adequately equipped for service and is dedicated to the principle of A SQUARE DEAL.

### Citizens' Mutual Auto Insurance Co.

Home Office, Howell, Michigan

There is an agent in your town

## Drive Your Fordson Like You Drive a Team

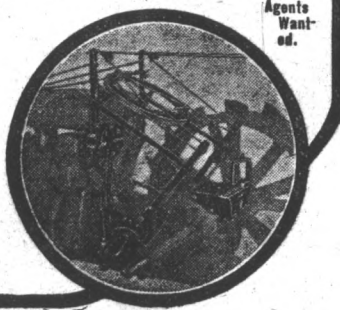


Ride the implement, not the tractor. Operate both tractor and implement your self. Handle the clutch, shift the gears and steer with only two lines. Triangle on steering wheel holds tractor straight ahead or to the furrow if lines are left alone. All horse-drawn implements used without special hitches.

### Cole Line Drive

makes driving the Fordson a pleasure. Keeps driver away from noise, heat and dirt. Saves one man. Easy to install and operate. Pays for itself in a few days. Thoroughly tried out and tested. Sold on a money-back guarantee. If your dealer can't supply you place your order direct. Write at once for full information.

COLE MANUFACTURING CO.  
1237 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.



## Brand New Tires 6000 Miles Gtd SENT FREE to Examine

At these Prices

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 guarantee, in non-skids, rib and plain treads. Every tire in original factory wrapper. All 1920 make - no flats - 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 be 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. 143501 Michigan Av., Chicago



## Lifting the Lid at Lansing

### INCOME TAX BILL SHOWS STRENGTH

THE state income tax proposal showed substantial strength when it survived a preliminary skirmish in the House on Wednesday, March 23rd. After a heated and protracted session which indicated appreciation of the extreme importance of the pending legislation, the final vote was 64 yeas and 30 nays. Since the income tax proposal is presented in the form of a constitutional amendment, it requires 67 votes in the lower house to secure the submission of the issue to the voters. Lacking three votes of securing such a two-thirds majority, Rep. Mosier, father of the amendment, moved to reconsider the vote by which the measure fell three votes short of passing. His motion carried and the bill was laid on the table. Whenever there is a full attendance Rep. Mosier will move to take the bill from the table and place it on its final passage. He counts four or five staunch supporters of the state income tax among those who were absent when the measure lost by a narrow margin of three votes March 23.

Whether or not the state income tax measure is passed by the present session of the legislature, there can be no doubt in the minds of anyone as to how the farmers of Michigan feel on this issue. They have voiced their attitude in no uncertain terms through the resolution adopted by the federated legislative committee of the farmers' organizations of Michigan and through their representatives, who spoke for the agricultural interests of the state at the public hearing recently held on this question.

The justice of a state income tax is evident, declare its friends. No one could dispute Rep. Peter Lennon of Genesee when in an eloquent plea on the floor of the house when the measure was being fiercely debated he said, "I submit that the income tax is the fairest tax ever conceived in America." The income tax is based primarily on the individual's or organization's ability to pay—the most just basis of taxation.

Authentic information indicated that Rep. Mosier would move to take his proposal from the table on Wednesday, March 30th, when there is every indication that a full attendance will be present, for notice has been given that the capital punishment bill will also be taken from the table on that day.

A final effort will be made to place



By Michigan State Farm Bureau Legislative Committee

an income tax on the three or four million dollars worth of intangible property of which is now, according to the State Tax Commission, escaping taxation, leaving \$5,300,000,000 of tangible property to bear practically the entire burden.

Friends of the proposed state income tax have adopted a new slogan of "Protection without Taxation is Class Privilege."

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

MORE RELIABLE statistics relative to Michigan agricultural conditions will be available if Rep. Hopkins' bill which has been introduced in the House becomes a law. This bill has been prepared jointly by the legislative committee of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and Mr. Verne E. Church, agricultural statistician with the bureau of crop estimates. It provides for the collection by the township supervisors at the time of making their annual assessments of property of figures as to the acreages devoted to the several crops, the number and classes of livestock, etc. 95.4 per cent of the replies to a state-wide questionnaire conducted by the state farm bureau were favorable to such a proposition.

### CONSERVATION BILL

Without a dissenting vote, the bill providing for the creation of a State Department of Conservation received its final legislative consideration, March 24th and was sent to the Governor for his approval. The bill embodies all of the recommendations of the legislative committee of the State Farm Bureau and provides for the appointment by the Governor of a Commission of Conservation consisting of six members chosen "with special reference to their training and experience."

In addition to taking over the specific duties of five boards which are abolished by the measure, section 3 of the bill provides: "It is hereby made the duty of the Department of Conservation to protect and conserve the natural resources of the State of Michigan; to prevent the destruction of timber by fire or otherwise; to promote the re-forestation of non-agricultural lands belonging to the State; to guard against the pollution of lakes and streams within the state; and to foster and encourage the protecting and propagation of game and fish."

## Freeze Kills Early Fruit and Injures Grain

Cold Wave Sweeps Country From East to West, Destroying Millions of Dollars Worth of Crops

ASSOCIATED Press reports from east, west and north, and special reports to THE BUSINESS FARMER indicates that a large percentage of the early fruit crop of the country has been wiped out of existence, and grains and later fruits materially damaged by the cold wave which swept the country from coast to coast Sunday and Monday nights. The early spring had started the buds of many early varieties of fruit which suffered complete ruin from the freeze.

The extent of the damage in Michigan is not known at this time, but it is believed that it will be less in some of the far western and eastern states which seemed to feel more keenly the effects of the cold wave. Up to noon Tuesday the Farm Bureau office at Lansing had received no reports of the damage done in this state, and telegrams dispatched from the office of THE BUSINESS FARMER up to the time of going to press brought only meagre information.

### Little Damage in Berrien

Mr. Otto Young, our crop correspondent in Berrien county, wires us as follows: "Not much damage in

this locality. Few early peaches frozen." Newspaper reports from the western section of the state support the belief that the entire fruit belt of Michigan has suffered damage to early varieties.

### Damage Large in Western States

C. W. Pugsley, editor Nebraska Farmer, wires us as follows: "No damage to grains. Plums, early cherries, peaches probably killed. Late cherries, early apples severely injured. Late apples and grapes damaged considerable."

### Grains Probably Hurt Some

It is extremely likely that later investigation will show some damage to winter wheat in certain sections where the crop was backward. In fact, wheat quotations on Monday were higher because of damage reported to winter wheat by Sunday night's freeze. Monday night was colder by several degrees than the previous night, at least in this state, and it would not be at all remarkable if some wheat fields were cut by the cold.

Correspondents are requested to advise us in their next letter of the extent of the damage to crops in their vicinity.



# California Dairymen Control Milk Distribution

## Purchase of Majority Stock in Los Angeles Milk Plant Solution of Marketing Problems

By T. H. BRICE, Sec'y  
California Milk Producers' Ass'n

THE CALIFORNIA Milk Producers' Association has just closed the most successful year since its organization, not only in gain in membership, but also in results obtained.

In July, 1920, the Secretary was called upon by the Federal Fair-price Commission to get data showing the cost of production. After submitting the figures, several of the members were asked to testify to their own cost of production, after which I think the Commission was very well satisfied that the Dairymen were not getting too much for their product.

In January, 1920, the Association secured sixty per cent of the Burr Creamery stock, which has been a profitable investment and has enabled us to market a part of our own product through a plant controlled and operated by the Association. In the month of December, 1919, the milk handled through the Burr Plant amounted to 763,680 lbs., while in December, 1920, it amounted to 1,404,349 lbs., or a gain of nearly eighty-five per cent. We are selling milk to all the Creameries in Los Angeles and also to the Riverside Dairy Company of Riverside, and to the Excelsior Creamery Company of Santa Ana, and the milk shipped to these Creameries by our members is weighed and tested by the Association.

In May the California Milk Producers' Association thought it wise to incorporate The Dairymen's Feed and Supply Company for the purpose of handling feed and supplies. About \$76,000.00 of this stock has been subscribed by our members, and the balance of stock \$24,000.00, should be taken to enable the Directors to build and equip a mill. At present all our grain and mill-feeds are ground by other companies for us. With a modern Mill equipped for grinding, mixing and cutting Alfalfa, this Company would be able to save its members a vast amount of money, besides having the advantage of getting the feed just when it was needed.

Oct. 5, 1920, the members voted an assessment of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per lb. butterfat, for the purpose of advertising their product. We felt that this was the proper thing to do in view of the fact that substitutes for milk were being widely advertised. The money that has already been spent for advertising space in the newspapers is bringing gratifying results in a larger consumption of

### Why Not Follow Suit?

WE ARE indebted to former Governor Fred M. Warner, who is in Los Angeles, for a copy of the annual report of the California Milk Producers' Ass'n, for the year 1920, extracts of which are published herewith. This producers' association holds a unique position in that it is one of the few associations to enter into the actual distribution of milk to city consumers, which the Business Farmer has long held is the only practical method of insuring compensatory prices for milk. The California Association simply purchased the controlling stock of one of the leading distributing concerns of the city of Los Angeles and proceeded without any fuss to pay their members what their milk was worth. The table below shows how well the Association has succeeded in keeping milk prices up to a living level when the prices of other food products were going down. Additional information upon this and other California dairy projects will be given in later issues.—Editor.

milk. The Creameries are working with us in an advertising campaign. They are employing Lecturers to go before the different Women's Clubs and before the children in the public schools to tell them the advantages of using more milk.

We wish to impress upon our members the necessity of producing Grade A milk. The Association stands ready at all times to give its members every assistance in producing the best milk possible. The more we improve the quality of our milk the greater will be the quantity consumed. Therefore it is to our own advantage to produce Grade A milk, because we not only get a better price for Grade A, but we also create a better market for our product.

It is easy enough for an organization of

dairymen, or any other association to prosper on a rising market, but the real test of the success of our organization will come in the next year. By comparing the figures of the first year's operation with those of 1920, you will notice that there has been a steady increase in price. The year 1921 is bound to show a falling off in price of milk, but with a corresponding reduction in the price of feeds and with the co-operation of every member, we have nothing about which to be alarmed. We have the strongest dairy organization in the State and will be assured of the cost of production, plus a fair profit, to which the dairymen are entitled, as the dairy business is the most confining business in which any one can engage, for there is no other business that requires all a man's time, seven days in the week.

The future of our Association rests not only upon the ability with which our dairymen handle their business problems, but upon how well they meet the present, vital questions which are leading to world-wide social and economic unrest. A co-operative organization can not live for itself alone. It must scrupulously fulfill its public or social relationship to its own members.

A co-operative organization of dairymen should be an important factor in reducing the cost of living, as well as in insuring the producers a fair price for their product, if it is to play a vital part in future social and economic life. The producer is entitled to a fair return on the cost of production, if the law of supply and demand warrants it, but he is not privileged, through the power of organization, to impose a higher price on the consumer than the law of supply and demand justifies.

With the rapid rise in costs during the last few years, efficiency in production has become even more vital to the dairyman, as well as to the public, and unless a producers' organization confers a benefit on the public at large, as well as upon the industry which it represents, its future as a vital part of the social and industrial fabric of the country is problematical. Its willingness and success in meeting such tests, as well as its ability to serve its members, will determine how large a part co-operation will play in the future growth of the dairy business.

COMPARATIVE MILK PRICES PAID TO MEMBERS CALIFORNIA MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave. For Year
1916			1.80	1.80	1.80	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.16
1917	2.40	2.40	2.10	2.10	2.40	2.40	2.70	3.00	3.00	3.35	3.50	3.50	2.73
1918	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.80	3.20	3.40	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	3.89
1919	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.16	4.20	4.20	4.60	4.12
1920	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	4.90

## Potato Exchange Enters Into Reciprocal Relations With Farm Bureau

CLOSER cooperation between the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange has been effected through a temporary reciprocal business agreement entered into recently by the two organizations. The agreement places the specialized potato and other marketing facilities of the potato exchange at the service of farm bureau locals and cooperative associations of farm bureau members now affiliated with the farm bureau elevator exchange in return for similar service to potato grower locals on grain and hay from the farm bureau elevator exchange.

This arrangement was brought about through the potato growers' exchange taking a membership in the farm bureau elevator exchange and the latter institution taking a membership in the potato growers' exchange. The result is that high class potato grower

exchange salesmen will be available to locals of both organizations and grain and hay experts of the farm bureau elevator exchange will also serve both organizations.

Each individual member of both organizations, through his membership in the association handling his major crop is now entitled to service from the other highly specialized organization for the sale of his minor crop. Expert salesmen who will now serve both organizations are A. B. Large of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, a leader in his field; and J. S. Bateman of the elevator exchange, a recognized authority on grain and hay markets.

All marketing of potatoes and other commodities handled by the potato growers would be done from the Cadillac exchange. Grain and hay would be sold from the elevator exchange headquarters at Lansing.

The closer cooperation of the two exchanges is viewed by their officials as a step toward even more comprehensive business relations under the state farm bureau's new plan of commodity control. It is not unlikely that similar temporary arrangements will be sought with the livestock, fruit growers and other commodity organizations of the state.

The foregoing interpretations of commodity control recognizes the commodity organizations as separately incorporated business bodies, says the farm bureau. Full realization of the plan would see the various commodity organizations working together, adds the farm bureau, emphasizing the marketing of the major crops of their respective clientele, and cooperating with other commodity organizations for the best marketing of their respective minor crops. All organizations would be served by common service departments.



# Sweet Clover Rapidly Gains Favor in Michigan

*Crop Valuable for Hay, Pasturage, Seed, Honey and Building Up Run-Down Soils*

**S**WEET CLOVER furnishes abundant pasturage from early spring until late fall and provides considerable pasturage during late July and August when June grass is in a dormant stage. Cases of bloat are seldom reported from pasturing sweet clover. Though stock may not at first take readily to this crop, they will become accustomed to it if fed no other roughage for a few days. As sweet clover is quite succulent cattle oftentimes crave dry roughage while being pastured on it. When pasturing sweet clover a few plants usually produce seed and when these seed are tramped into the ground the field is re-seeded so that under favorable conditions sweet clover pastures may remain for several years.

## For Hay

When properly handled sweet clover hay contains practically as much digestive protein as alfalfa and more than red clover hay. Some authorities state that the quantity and quality of milk produced is approximately the same as when other legumes are used. The stage at which sweet clover is cut has a very great influence upon the quality of hay secured. It should not be allowed to come into blossom. After the blossoming stage, sweet clover becomes very woody, the leaves fall off and a very poor quality of hay results. When sown on fertile soils well supplied with lime a crop of hay the first season is sometimes secured. The height of cutting the first crop the second year is very important. Sweet clover does not propagate from a crowd the second year as does alfalfa but propagates from buds in the axils of the leaves, on the lower portion of the stalk. Consequently if the first cutting is made below the young branches which bear the leaves, the second crop will not be secured. The cutting should be made sufficiently high that a few leaves will remain attached to the stubble. If the cutting is made just before the blossom buds appear the proper height will be from five to six inches, if however the plants are allowed to come into blossom it will be necessary to cut from ten to twelve inches high in order that a second crop may be secured. If cut at this height it will be necessary to replace the shoe soles of the mower with higher soles, of which may be made of strap-iron at any blacksmith shop.

The mowing machine is the poorest implement that can be used for harvesting sweet clover for seed due to excessive shattering caused. The best implement to use will depend upon the growth made. If the growth is not too rank and heavy the grain binder may be used. However, if very rank the corn binder will give better satisfaction. A three foot swath may be cut by placing ten inch extensions upon the dividers of the corn binder. Sweet clover is

By C. R. MEGEE  
Assistant Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

indeterminate in growth and consequently does not mature all of its seed at once. The proper stage to cut for seed is when three-fourths of the seed pods have turned brown.

Sweet clover may be threshed with the ordinary grain separator. If quite dry a majority of the seed will be hulled but if damp most of the hulls will be retained in which case the hulls may be removed with a clover huller or scarifier. Due to the greater capacity of the grain separator it is better adapted to the threshing of sweet clover seed than the clover huller. Sweet clover seeds quite heavily, yields varying from three to five bushels per acre are quite common.

## For Soil Improvement

Sweet clover will grow on soils that are quite deficient in fertility and low in organic matter provided they are well supplied with lime. Another advantage is that it decays much more rapidly when plowed under than many other crops. These factors make it a valuable crop for the improvement of heavily cropped soils that are low in organic matter. If used as a green manuring crop it should be plowed under just before blooming if possible since at this stage the plant is succulent and decay will be rapid.

There are four important strains of sweet clover, of which the white biennial is commonly referred to as "sweet clover" and has proved to be better adapted to Michigan conditions than either the yellow biennial or yellow annual. The white annual is the new annual sweet clover called Hubam clover. The white biennial has a white blossom, an upright habit of growth and matures seed the second year. The yellow biennial has a yellow flower, fine stems, is much more decumbent in its habit of growth and only yields from one-half to two-thirds as much as the white biennial. The yellow annual is a small, erect growing plant and should not be sown in this state because of the very poor yield secured. The seed of the white biennial is sometimes adulterated with yellow biennial and yellow an-

nual. This adulteration can be detected by careful examination.

## Hubam Clover

The possibility of this new sweet clover becoming a valuable forage crop was first recognized by Prof. H. D. Hughes of the Iowa Experiment Station. This past year the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan Experiment Station had a large increase of Hubam Clover. Seed planted during early April produced a growth of forage that in July was estimated at two tons per acre. The seed matured on this crop in late September, and the yield was exceptionally good averaging about eight bushels of cleaned seed per acre.

On a light sandy soil at the G. R. & I. Railway Experiment Farm near Howard City, Montcalm County, a good yield of forage was produced, this was not cut for forage however but allowed to mature seed of which a very good yield was secured. At the Wexford County Farm near Cadillac, the Hubam clover was seeded late (May) and only a few plants produced seed, however, a good growth of forage was secured. Seed did not ripen at the Upper Peninsula Station at Chatham, Alger County. Considerable forage however was produced.

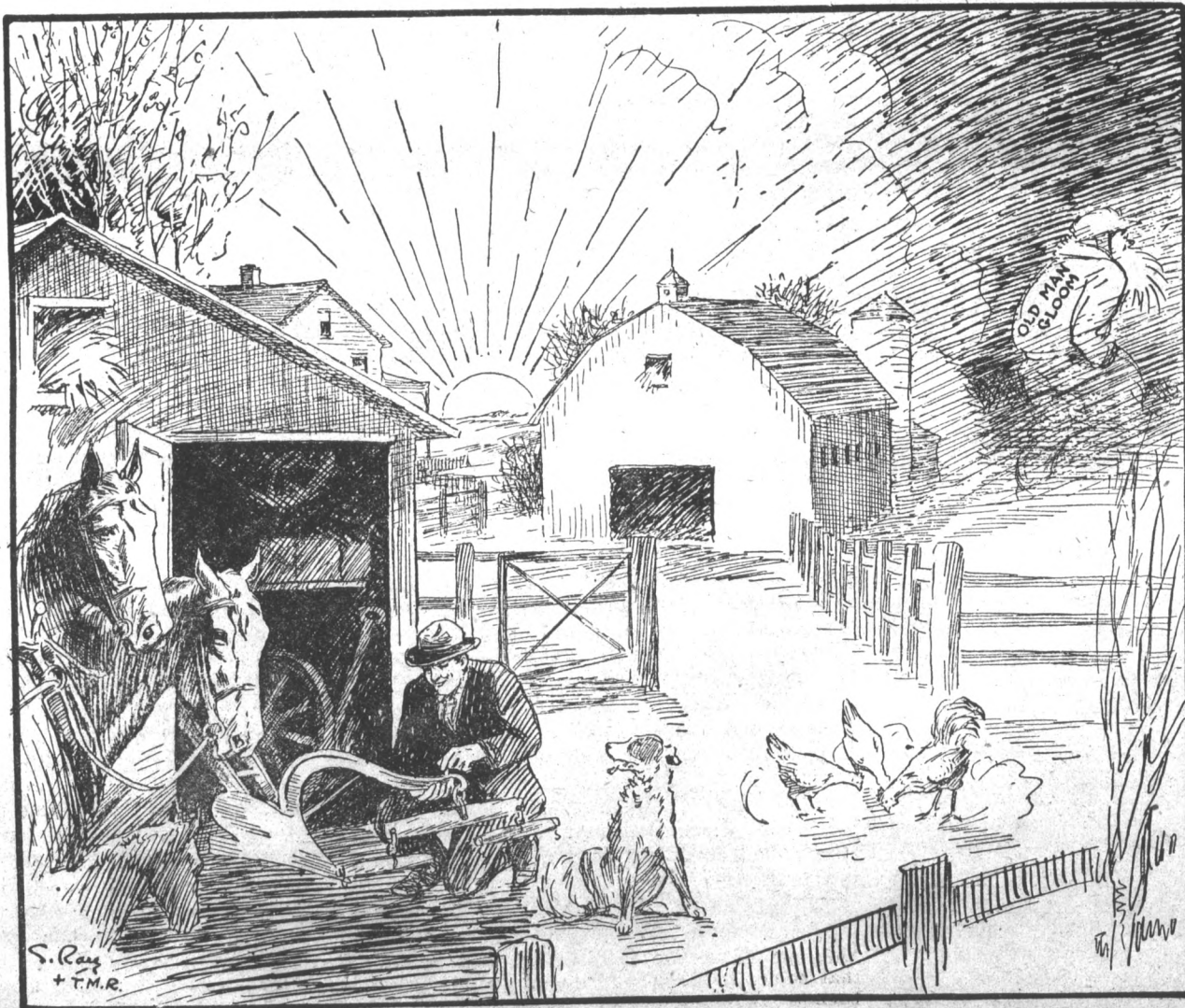
Professor Cox, of the Farm Crops Department has charge of the distribution of the seed and states that the distribution of seed from the increase at the College will be accomplished through farmers skilled in seed growing who are members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association and a proportionate amount will be sent to county agents for distribution, at cost. A certain amount for increase will also be supplied at cost to seed firms in Michigan desiring same. Farmers who wish to try small quantities will be furnished with a small envelop of seed. There will be no seed for general sale this year, but it is hoped that by next year the Michigan Crop Improvement Association can furnish a large supply for distribution through the Farm Bureau Seed Department.

## Lime

Satisfactory yields are very seldom secured

on acid soils. Even though the stand may be fair at first the plants will be stunted in growth and but a small amount of hay or pasturage secured. When the soil is in this condition it usually requires from one to two tons of ground limestone or from two to three cubic yards of marl per acre to secure good yields.

Innoculation enables sweet clover plant to make use of atmospheric nitrogen and this is very important in the case of soils low in nitrogen and organic matter. A ton of sweet clover hay contains about 40 pounds of nitrogen of which approximately 32 pounds are secured from the air when the roots of the sweet



Another Spring and New Hopes

—Courtesy Kansas City Weekly Star.

(Cont. on page 18)



# Gustafson Predicts Farmers Will Rule Markets

*Marketing Head Certain Great Good will Come to Both Farmer and Consumer as Result of New Marketing Plan*

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of the Committee of Seventeen that it has evolved a new system of grain marketing which will place the markets of the country in the control of farmers has been met with derision on the part of the Grain Exchanges and with indifference on the part of the farmer. It is true that in a certain few sections of the country farmers have expressed enthusiasm over the plan. It is also true that in certain other sections organized bodies of grain growers have refused to endorse the plan, and as we have already stated the mass of the farmers seem not to have grasped the full significance of the plan nor committed themselves to it. This was to be expected. From now on the farmers are going to proceed carefully in endorsing co-operative enterprises, no matter how beneficial their objects promise to be, until convinced that they are practical and give some assurance of being an improvement over existing methods. The present system of marketing grain is almost as old as the ages. It has many weaknesses, but its principal strong point is that it is already established and doing business and every farmer may be reasonably sure of a market for his grain whenever he wants to sell it, at some kind of a price.

It should not be thought that the farmers are going to scrap this system, inadequate, unjust and wasteful as it is conceded to be, for another which is still in the embryonic stage in men's minds. The Committee of Seventeen should recognize this fact, and undoubtedly does. It will find enough farmers and farmers' elevators who are willing to embrace the new plan and give it enough substance for a trial. If the trial shows that the plan is workable and that it promises economies and greater returns to the farmer than under the present system, it need only open its books and subscriptions will pour in from every corner of the country.

## Disadvantages of Present System

C. H. Gustafson, who is recognized as the "big man" of the Committee of Seventeen, seems to recognize the truth of the foregoing statements and appreciates the fact that an intensive campaign of education is needed to point out to the farmer the evils of the present system and "sell" him on the plan devised by the Committee of 17. It is apparent from the literature which Mr. Gustafson is sending out that he has given the subject of grain marketing extensive study and knows whereof he speaks. In a general way he points out the expensiveness and wastefulness of the present system as follow:

"Farmers have been marketing grain in a haphazard fashion which has operated to return the minimum rather than the maximum of its market value to us. For instance, we have marketed approximately 75 per cent of our wheat within four months after harvest. The hazard of the varying condition of world supply must be safeguarded. Someone must furnish the services of financing, arranging for transportation to terminal storage points, warehousing, conditioning, insurance and distribution to mills and export trade as the grain is needed. As long as the farmer does not market his own grain, that is, merchandise it in the same sense that other manufacturers carry their products to the consumer, he must expect to pay a good price for these services."

## Accurate Crop Information

There is probably no farmer who assumes to have intelligent knowledge of the factors which make the price on his grain. Year in and year out he must take his grain to market, wholly uninformed of the world supply and demand, and uncertain as to whether the price offered is a fair price based on what the grain may eventually be sold for, or whether it is a price dictated by the speculators on the grain exchanges. As a rule, experience has shown, the price offered to the farmer in the fall of the year is a price which takes very little if any account of the value of the grain or its ultimate price to the consumer. Farmers have long recognized the inadequacy and undependability of reports purporting to show



**C. H. Gustafson Heads Co-operative Marketing Department**

C. H. GUSTAFSON, who is chairman of the Farmers' Grain Marketing Committee of Seventeen and a member of the Farmers' Live Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen, for many years has been a prominent leader in farmers' co-operative movements. He was born near Rockford, Ill., in 1869. Early in his life his parents moved to Nebraska and homesteaded a claim a few miles west of Omaha. Mr. Gustafson has lived and farmed in that section ever since. His farm is at Mead, Neb. While he was a member of the Nebraska legislature, he was drafted into the presidency of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Nebraska. Mr. Gustafson is president of the Nebraska Farmers' Union Exchange and of the Farmers' Live Stock Commission Company. In 2 years and 9 months the Nebraska Union returned to the patrons of its live stock commission company a patronage dividend of \$109,000 or almost half of the regular commission charge. Mr. Gustafson has also been identified with a number of other farmers' co-operative enterprises.

the world's grain supplies and requirements, and one of the chief aims of the Committee of 17 is to secure reliable information along these lines. Speaking upon this subject, Mr. Gustafson says:

"The hazard of changing conditions of world supply and demand is used as an annual excuse for depressing grain values at harvest time when the bulk of the grain is sold. The farmer has no reliable information of his own as to crop conditions in South America or other producing sections of the world and is forced to accept such reports as are given out from other sources. A world crop information service is included as an essential part of the new grain marketing plan and will inform farmers as to the real status of crop conditions and possible exportable surpluses in other exporting countries. It is planned to gather this information through representatives of the farmers who will have permanent stations in those countries just as boards of trade and important grain corporations have at the present time. This information will be compiled and interpreted in the farmers' central agency and information given out directly to the farmer, and farmers' elevator managers, so that he may have reliable information upon which to base his judgment in selling.

"False reports on condition of world crops and surpluses in the past, have operated to the advantage of boards of trade and speculators and the farmer has, perhaps, only learned that the report was false, weeks afterwards, when his grain was sold and the market had advanced. This does not mean that prices need be increased to the consumer. Market prices always reflect a higher market value sometime during the year, but it is when the farmer has little or no grain to sell and it is those higher levels that reflect the price that the consumer must pay for food products. Two years ago, some corn started from South America to the United States. The market price of corn in Chicago was, at that time, approximately \$1.50 a bushel. The report of corn being imported was circulated broadcast and farmers were advised on every hand to sell. The price of corn declined to approximately \$1.00 a bushel. Then before the next crop of corn was produced, that same corn went to approximately \$2.00 a bushel. Without another bushel of corn being

produced in the entire world, we have the price of corn changing from \$1.50 down to \$1.00 and then up to \$2.00 a bushel. We farmers have come to believe that there is something fundamentally wrong with a price determining machine that will function in that manner. When farmers must take a loss on a market that pays only \$1.00 a bushel and consumers must pay for food products on the basis of that grain costing \$2.00 a bushel, it is time for the farmer and city man to recognize that they have mutual interests which they can protect by getting closer together."

## Short Selling an Evil

"Short Selling," a term which very few farmers understand, is common practice on the grain exchanges and recently farm leaders have declared it to be one of the greatest evils of the day. Those who sell "short" do so with the expectation of making a profit on the declines of the markets at the expense of those who expect to make profits on advances in the market. Hence, we have a great number of "short sellers" who are doing everything within their power to depress the markets, regardless of whether actual conditions warrant lower prices. Mr. Gustafson cites the following incident to prove the evil results of short selling:

"During the investigations of the Committee of Seventeen, a grain dealer, who has been a member of boards of trade for more than forty years, made the statement to the committee that the first of the three great evils that farmers are suffering from was short selling. The effect of short sales in most cases is to cause and accelerate declines and they bear very heavily on a market that is striving hard to hold up and advance and which would often do so if it were not for short selling, he said. Short selling on the Chicago Board of Trade is fifty-one times in excess of the actual grain marketed at Chicago.

"When a sufficient number of farmers consign their grain through a national co-operative agency, which will deal only in cash grain to consuming or exporting channels, short selling will become so hazardous that it will no longer be possible. The result will be a more stable market that will be of equal advantage to producer and consumer."

## Savings From Excess Dockage

"Excess dockage on grain and grading in the classifications below that in which the grain ultimately sells presents an avenue of effecting a saving to farmers of great importance," says Mr. Gustafson. "A considerable quantity of wheat purchased from farmers as No. 3, for instance, may be mixed with wheat purchased as No. 2, but which is in reality No. 2 plus. In the same manner, quantities of No. 2 wheat is mixed with No. 1. It is likewise often possible for grain to be conditioned into a higher grade. Grain docked for dirt content is often found to contain less than half of the liberal percentage estimated by the buyer at the time of purchase. Farmers in the Northwest have laid more stress on these points than any other group and make the statement, which they declare can be backed by indisputable evidence, that they have been 'robbed' in this manner of an amount that exceeds \$20,000,000 within the last decade. There is no doubt but that farmers can realize an appreciable savings when they are prepared to condition, clean and reclassify their own grains."

## Orderly Marketing of Grain

In recent years we have heard a good deal about the "orderly marketing" of grain. Farmers who have waited for long hours before an elevator in the fall of the year to unload their grain, and have seen the banks and the railroads taxed to the utmost to finance and transport it, have probably been impressed with the enormity and inefficiency of the whole system. An ideal system, as has often been said, would be that which would take the farmers' grain when he wanted to sell or advance him money on the grain if he wanted to hold, which would know the world supply and anticipate the world's requirements, and be able to mete out the grain which it held in storage in exactly the right quantities and at the right time desired by the consumer. Under such a system the farmer would be assured of receiving the highest possible maximum price. The Committee of Seventeen believes that its plan will insure the "orderly marketing of grain" carrying with it all the benefits described above. Gustafson speaks as follows upon this phase of the subject:

(Continued on page 19)



# Why Farmers are Barred From Grain Exchanges

Editor of Grain Trade Journal Explains Exchange Rules Which Exclude Co-operative Companies

By EATON G. OSMAN  
Editor Price Current-Grain Reporter

IN REPLY to your letter of March 17th inquiring why Boards of Trade will not admit representatives of farmers' cooperative companies to membership, would say that the boards of trade and grain exchanges generally do not refuse to admit to membership representatives or members of farmers' elevator companies which are organized as joint stock companies under the laws of the several states. They do however, refuse to admit members or representatives of cooperative companies which are organized on the so-called "cooperative" plan, which rebate profits to their shareholders or members on the basis of business furnished the company.

It is the inflexible rule of all grain exchanges that there shall be no rebating of commissions to anybody under any pretext whatever, and a member who does rebate any portion of his commission directly or indirectly to his customer will be expelled and his membership confiscated to the association. The purpose is to treat every customer absolutely alike. There shall be no favors to anybody under any circumstances, except that members trading for members are paid only half the commissions that are paid by outsiders. Now the so-called cooperative company rebating its profits on the basis of business furnished would proceed to do the same thing as any member of the Board of Trade, and the profits would be distributed in the same way, and therefore there would be a distinction created between customers which is against the policy of the grain exchanges. Great misapprehension exists as to this point, and the cooperatives are endeavoring to create the impression that the grain exchanges are against them, which as shown above is not the fact.

There is also this to be taken into consideration as to the latter point, that farmers cooperative companies although regular in form as stock companies are considerably different in point of management from the ordinary joint stock company, whose president, secretary and manager are well known and are known to be authorized by the Company to do certain things, as for instance to negotiate contracts for spot and future delivery. The country cooperative company however is governed by a board of directors, farmers. Some companies permit their managers to trade in futures and some do not, and no one can know whether a manager has been authorized to buy and sell for future delivery or not. Business methods are usually very slipshod. The directors will sometimes authorize a manager to go ahead and hedge his transactions and perhaps the following month they will "cut it out" and withdraw that authority, but nothing is said to the commission house as to withdrawal of authority and in most cases nothing is said even about granting of authority, and the consequence is that the trade they have to deal with them are very much up in the air. In other words, no one is responsible—they "pass the buck" to escape liability when necessary.

The same condition would occur if they became members of the exchanges and confusion in the trade would necessarily be created. Another thing is that commission houses trading on the floor of the grain exchanges are generally required to have behind them a certain amount of working capital. Some exchanges will not permit any trader to operate whose capital is less than \$10,000 cash. That rule is not inflexible but it is generally understood that every operating concern on 'Change has a substantial banking of cash capital and not wind capital. Cooperative companies rarely are supplied with a good kind of capital. In their own towns it is very rare that a cooperative company can borrow money at its local bank on its own paper, but it is required when it wishes to borrow to obtain for the banker's satisfaction written authority for the manager to borrow and have the notes further endorsed by the members of the directory in their personal capacity. Of course such a condi-

## Is it Discrimination?

SEVERAL YEARS ago, we are told, the Gleaner Clearing House Ass'n sent its manager, Mr. Nathan F. Simpson to Chicago to seek a membership in the Chicago Live Stock Exchange. Mr. Simpson took along with him his credentials and a check for \$1,000, the regular membership fee. Mr. Simpson was politely informed that the Exchange could not accept the membership of his company because it was doing business on co-operative lines, the nature of which would make it impossible for the concern to conform with the Exchange's rules and regulations. In more recent times many farmers' co-operative companies have sought memberships on the Grain Exchanges, with the same result. In a number of states bills have been introduced to declare Grain Exchanges "open markets" and force them to recognize farmers' co-operative companies. Inasmuch as few people understand the flimsy excuses given by the Grain Exchanges for barring co-operative companies, the Business Farmer recently asked Mr. Eaton G. Osman, editor of the Price Current-Grain Reporter a grain trade journal, to explain these reasons, and his reply is published herewith. We have our own opinions upon this subject which we shall express later, but because of Mr. Osman's kind and courteous reply, his letter is published without comment.—Editor.

tion could hardly be expected of a cooperative company operating on 'Change where the amount of invested capital and borrowed capital is constantly shifting and particularly the amount of borrowings enlarging or shrinking according to the amount of trade carried on by the company.

These reflections of course are subject to some review and modifications as to the localities considered, but generally speaking the objections to the cooperative companies are embodied in the above. As an editor of a farmers' paper you will doubtless appreciate that farmers' companies as a rule do not do business in the same way that regular traders do their business. They are not in the habit of merchandising stuff and their practice in that regard is more or less erratic. It is sat-

## Beet Grower vs. Beet Worker

A WESTERN farm paper, the Sugar Beet Growers Journal, of Colorado, thinks that the Michigan beet grower will be better off financially this year to change places with the beet worker. Says this journal:

"The stated prices for the hand work of the eastern beet fields is \$23 per acre. It is an interesting mental exercise for anyone inclined to that kind of activity, to discover how much money will be left in the pocket of the Wisconsin grower getting \$6 per ton for his beets and getting 8.88 tons per acre over a five year average, or how much the Michigan grower can put into the bank from his 7.42 tons per acre of the last five years. Wages have surely come down in Michigan for the man that grows the beets, anyway; he gets \$2.90 per ton for use of land, tools, capital, his own labor and all other costs, and the magnate who blocks and thins and tops the beet gets \$3.10 per ton for his peculiar qualifications. Figure it yourself, while there is yet time to look before you leap.

"Get the idea?

"Landowner: Tenant, Implements, Fertilizer, Land, Buildings, Workstock, Taxes, Repairs, Insurance, Insecticides, Etc.	\$2.90
"Hand Laborer: Pipe, Smoking tobacco, No hoe, No file, No beet knife	\$3.10

isfactory enough when it is a mere matter of consigning corn or agreeing to sell to arrive, but when a company of that kind undertakes to enter the exchanges and to do business in the same way that members of the exchanges do business they generally fall short of the necessities of the case.

## Food Exports Declining

THE TOTAL value of exports from the United States as compiled from the returns furnished by the Customs Service of the Treasury Department amounted to \$8,228,759,748 in the calendar year 1920, compared with \$7,920,425,990 in 1919, the first year of peace. The exports in 1913, the last calendar year before the war, were valued at \$2,484,000,000, which dropped to \$2,114,000,000 in 1914, five months of which were after the outbreak of the war, increased to \$3,555,000,000 in 1915, to \$5,483,000,000 in 1916, and to \$6,234,000,000 in 1917, in April of which year this country entered the conflict. In 1918, the closing year of the war, the exports dropped to \$6,149,000,000, but increased in the next two years to the unprecedented high values given in the opening of this paragraph.

Of the total increase of \$1,770,000,000 in 1919 exports over 1918 more than one-third, or \$657,000,000, consisted of raw materials, the largest single item being raw cotton. The gain of \$688,000,000 in the exports of foodstuffs in 1919 over 1918 exceeds another one-third of the total increase of that year, the largest items consisting of wheat and other grains, flour, meats, and sugar. The gain in exports from this country during the first year after the war over the last year of the war is therefore readily explained by the pressing demand of the war-ridden European countries for food needed to sustain life until crops could be raised and for raw materials essential to the reestablishment of their manufacturing industries.

It is known that quantities have not increased anything like to the extent of the gains shown in the values, but that the rise in prices of commodities since the war has been the principal factor in raising the values of the exports as recorded since 1914. Various calculations have been made to ascertain how much of this increase is due to higher prices of commodities and how much, if any, to increased tonnage or larger physical quantities of goods shipped abroad, the results of these studies differing somewhat according to the methods pursued or the period and the number of commodities covered. Enough is known, however, to state that apparently the physical quantities of the exports were somewhere around one-third greater in 1919 than in 1913, whereas the values of the 1919 exports were over three times the values of 1913.

Exports of foodstuffs in 1920 fell off \$606,000,000 from 1919, largely in meat products and canned milk, which with a drop in the exports of foodstuffs to Europe of \$721,000,000 may be taken to mean that Europe was self-supporting in the food line or was no longer willing or able to pay American prices.

The falling off in the export value of foodstuffs is more than offset by an increase of \$641,000,000 in the exports of finished manufactures in 1920 over 1919. This large increase in last year's exports of manufactures is more especially gratifying from the fact that it consists of larger quantities as well as values and includes a variety of products covering many industries. Automobiles increased 90,000 cars and to a value of nearly \$150,000,000, including parts of cars. Cotton cloths increased by 136,000,000 yards with a value of \$86,000,000, and knit goods, clothing, and other cotton manufactures by another \$43,000,000. Illuminating, lubricating, gasoline, and other refined mineral oils increased 517,000,000 - (Continued on page 19)



# The History of Michigan's Famous Metropolis

*Magic Growth of Detroit From Days of Cadillac to Present Time Reads Like Fairy Tale*

By EMMA MATT RUSH

THE HISTORY of Detroit, wonder-city of the Twentieth Century, reads like a romance, a fairy tale with all of the environments and glamorous background of magnetism and charm!

Filled with the glamour of French voyagers, fur and Indian trading posts, days of English possession under King George, third, followed by the coming of the Americans after the close of the Revolutionary War, whole chapters might be written covering this new wonder-city of America and American industry.

History relates that it was not until the AMERICANS CAME in the year 1796 however, that this settlement experienced its first wave of prosperity, however unpretending as compared with the present epoch in the city's history.

When Cadillac, the Frenchman, established his colony of French and Indians upon the shores of the beautiful straits connecting Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, was it vision or foresight of the geographic strategy of the location that decided for the settlement here of that inauspicious group of colonists?

The dynamic expansion of the city much exceed even Cadillac's most sanguine aspirations, and, as for its future, after contemplated improvements and expansions, both civic and industrial, have been accomplished, and the growth "from within out" becomes a civic factor, a Bible quotation is most apt—"We know not yet what it shall be!" A master mind engineered the planting of this colony of Frenchmen upon that plot of ground which is today the site of a commercial prodigy of the world.

With 100 Frenchmen and 100 Algonquian Indians, Antoine de la Mathe Cadillac, came from Montreal to found a trading post that would out-rival the English in contiguous territory. Choosing the present site of the City of Detroit, on June 2nd, 1701, a village was built and palisaded within an enclosure of 192 square feet. Native Indians, many of them from the tribes of the Ottawas in the north country, drawn hither through curiosity, were invited by the sagacious French settlers to join them. During the winter of 1701-1702 there were sheltered within the neighborhood of this then obscure little village, six thousand friendly Indians!

Such was the inauspicious birth of the city

of Detroit! One hundred Frenchmen and one hundred Algonquian Indians, within a palisaded enclosure of 192 square feet, and six thousand Ottawa Indians without the palisaded enclosure!

## Sprang Up As if by Magic

What was a wilderness of trees, shrubs and underbrush upon the 23rd day of July, 1701, and upon the next day a barren village, minus buildings or homes, grew to be a rival of Montreal and Quebec within less than a year, boasting a population of six thousand people!

In 1701 corn and grain was ground by a windmill owned by Cadillac, at a point known today as Wind Mill Point, facing Lake St. Clair. This was the "automotive" industry of the city at that time, and for many years to follow. An interesting fact in view of the present automotive activities of this commercial prodigy. There was one general bake oven operated in like manner unto the ovens of provincial Europe, where each housewife takes her turn to the use of the oven for her baked goods.

After the fall of New France, Detroit as well as all of Michigan, became a part of Canada, and consequently a British possession. In 1796, however, upon the final surrender of this territory by England to her victorious American Colonists, the old English Fort Ponchartrain, which occupied the site of the present City Hall in Detroit, became American headquarters for all of this territory, and Detroit was made the county seat of Wayne County, named after Capt. Wayne, the officer commanding the first company of American soldiers to enter Fort Ponchartrain.

A remarkable county was that of Wayne! It extended from what is now the middle of the City of Cleveland, westward to the Mississippi River, and included the northern parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the present site of the City of Chicago, all of Michigan and Wisconsin, and a portion of Minnesota.

The spirit of expansion was felt in this territory those days already. Land was purchased from the Indians, and farms of tremendous proportions was the result. One farm comprising 460,800 acres, was 120 miles long and 6 miles wide!

Before the Revolutionary War, King George, Third, bought approximately two acres of land for a Governor's House in the vicinity of the old Fort Ponchartrain. One hundred and fifty pounds New York currency was paid therefor! This property fronting upon Woodward Avenue, the main thoroughfare of De-

troit, is today valued at more than three thousand dollars per front foot!

A tract of land in the Woodward Avenue vicinity, comprising 1,280 acres, was purchased in the city's infancy for \$1,780.00. Its present value is today estimated at between fifteen and twenty million dollars!

In considering the expansion of land values, Detroit is possibly no different from any other wide-awake and growing American city. The only difference, being, perhaps, that in Detroit, the expansion occurred so suddenly, overnight, so to speak.

Another curious comparison in the matter of automobiles, that industry which gave to Detroit its real impetus forward, is the fact that in the year 1799 the village of Detroit boasted 77 conveyances, and in 1800, only 55! Striking data for a city that supplies more than sixty per cent of the automobiles of the whole world, and ranks next to New York in the number of automobiles operated upon its streets.

As the whole world knows, Detroit ranks first in the manufacture of automobiles and automobile accessories. But this is not all. Detroit does not depend upon the manufacture of automobiles absolutely for prosperity. Detroit was a fairly prosperous city, as prosperity went those days, outside of New York City, in the pre-automobile epoch of the world's affairs. Because of the many local industrial accessibilities, due to its position geographically, Detroit has always enjoyed its full quota of prosperity. The lumber business coming into this market from Michigan's north woods above, was no mean factor in the city's early prosperity. The tremendous salt deposits all along the water front from St. Clair to Wyandotte, proved another commodity not to be overlooked industrially and commercially, in the pre-automobile days.

And stoves! Detroit made stoves in those pre-automotive days were almost as popular as Detroit made automobiles are today. At the present time, Detroit ranks with St. Louis, it has been stated in the matter of stove manufacturing.

And Furs! In the early days Detroit was one of the most important fur trading posts of the country.

In the matter of chemicals, Detroit ranks second to none other than the City of New York.

From a cursory examination of the industrial calendars of the United States, it will be noted that Detroit, in addition to ranking first in the matter of the manufacture of automobiles, likewise ranks first in the manufacture of aluminum castings. First in soda ash products. First in the manufacture of adding machines.

(Continued on page 18)



A view of Grand Circus Park. As late as 1830 this was marsh land considered unfit for use, but it was redeemed through Detroit's reconstructive policy. It was here visiting circus troops camped and performed to the populace of the early days. It is now called one of the most beautiful sections in "America's Fourth City."





# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

**A** MARKED improvement, in connection with general business and manufacturing, has been noted during the past week; a portion of this activity is, of course, the result of a so-called Easter demand. There are, however, many influences at work which make for better business in certain seasonable lines. The money situation is loosening up and the purchasing public is showing a disposition to resume buying operations, more nearly normal in scope, than anything that has been noted since the beginning of the adjustment period. Manufacturers of both cotton and woolen goods report a rapidly increasing demand for the products of their mills and the manufacturers of read-made clothing, for both sexes, are running their plants full time and in some cases, on over-time schedules.

Information, concerning drastic wage reductions, is coming to hand every day but very little is heard about strikes and labor troubles. The settlement of the differences between the big Chicago packers and their employees, arrived at as a direct result of concessions by both sides made at the suggestion of the U. S. Department of Labor, is one of the encouraging signs of the times. Conditions, in connection with the motor industry, are improving rapidly as a direct result of a growing demand for motor vehicles of all kinds; a recent survey of the Detroit labor situation indicates that fully one-half of the 200,000 idle men, which were credited to that district on the recent peak of winter unemployment, are now working.

That the lessons taught by the war have resulted in great benefit to the rank and file of American labor is proved by the reports recently issued by the leading savings banks of the country; the statements referred to show, that since the signing of the armistice, savings deposits to the credit of laboring-men have grown much faster than at any time during the period of high wages, just preceding that date.

The current cost of living is gradually declining to lower levels than those that prevailed before the war, thus making it possible to purchase as much with the present scale of wages as with the larger earnings, available during the war. The retail trade of the country at large has at last reduced selling prices to a reasonable parity with the average man's earning power with the encouraging result that the increased volume of business has made up for some of the losses resulting from shrinkage of inventories.

Reports are coming in from many of the larger cities of the country which indicate an early resumption of building operations on a moderate scale. Building stuff and the common grades of building lumber are said to be available at much lower prices than those that prevailed last year and large reductions in the cost of nails and builders' hardware are also noted. With a few marked exceptions, there are very few business building projects under contemplation at this time.

The domestic demand for all basic products such as iron, steel, wool, hides and leather is reported to be very dull and with a smaller general movement except in the case of wool than at any preceding date since the decline began; it is the general belief, however, that the turning point has been reached, in connection with these commodities and that future reports will contain much more of encouragement than those referred to above. One of the most discouraging of recent developments has been the sharp decline in the volume of our export trade during the month of February; one of the principal reasons, which have prevented foreigners from making purchases in our markets, of late, has been the fact that many of our leading lines of food products were declining so rapidly that purchasers preferred to

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

**DETROIT** — Wheat strong. Corn steady and quiet. Oats firm. Hay easy and in liberal supply. Potatoes weak.

**CHICAGO** — All grains showing strength. Hogs lower. Potatoes easy. Beans steady.

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

wait until they touched bottom before making their commitments.

Business has been fairly active in the New York Stock Exchange during the past week, some of the leading industrial specialties making new high records but the improvement lacking the uniformity which savors of general revival in the investment demand for staple stock issues. Call money has been plentiful at 6 1-2 per cent and borrowers for commercial uses have experienced less trouble in securing funds than at any preceding date since the beginning of the current year.

### WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 29, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.61	1.54	1.73 1/2
No. 2 White	1.59		
No. 2 Mixed	1.59		1.69 1/2
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	2.42	2.40	2.40
No. 2 White			
No. 2 Mixed			

The opening of last week was marked with strength caused by export buying but the market soon weakened and continued downward until Wednesday when strength again made its appearance and continued through that and the following day after which no bullish factors appeared until Saturday morning and then it only lasted a few hours with the market closing in the favor of the bears. Liquidation played a large part toward lowering prices. The reports of beneficial rains to winter wheat and that green bugs are not damaging the crop to a very great extent in the heavily infested districts in the southwest also help depress this grain. The amount of wheat sold to houses with seaboard connections was not as large as the week before. Chicago received 256 cars, against 87 a year ago. Belief that the cold snap had damaged the crop caused the market to open higher this week but later reports showed the crop was not hurt and the market again slumped. Foreign markets are closed and will remain so until the middle of the current week after which we may again look for renewed demand from them. However, export buying does not necessarily mean higher prices as has been demonstrated the past

few weeks when in the face of good seaboard business wheat continued to seek lower levels. About the only factor that would induce this grain to renew its attempts to reach much higher levels would be news of extensive crop damage.

### CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAR. 29, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.98	.91 1/2	.92
No. 3 Yellow	.96		
No. 4 Yellow	.93		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yellow	1.60	1.56	
No. 3 Yellow			
No. 4 Yellow			

To a certain limit corn followed wheat last week being affected by the weakness in the latter grain and heavy selling of large holdings. Receipts are moderate and domestic demand is only fair while export trading is showing little activity. Most marketing centers report this coarse grain steady with only slight changes in prices. Experts predict corn prices will remain close to their present levels for some time to come. Last week Chicago received 2,212,000 bushels, compared with 1,839,000 a year ago; shipments were 2,157,000 bushels. Export sales for the week totaled 2,989,000 bushels, against 2,761,000 a week ago and 68,000 a year ago. The amount for the season thus far is 26,708,000 bushels, compared with 2,758,000 last year.

### OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAR. 29, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.48 1/2	.41 1/2	.52
No. 3 White	.45	.40	
No. 4 White	.42		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	.96 1/2	.95 1/2	.94 1/2
No. 3 White			
No. 4 White			

The actions of oats continue to be governed by that of corn but while corn lost 2 cents in price at Detroit last week oats in that city are at the level quoted in last week's issue. Shorts and commission houses are the main buyers at the present time and they are taking quite a friendly interest in the market at present prices. Shipments from the country are small, Chicago only receiving 370 cars last week compared with

463 a year ago. Shipping sales for the week amounted to 775,000 bushels. The writer believes oat prices have seen their lowest level but does not look for any substantial advance in the near future. What may happen within the next few months is hard to predict with any certainty.

### BEANS

BEANS PER CWT., MAR. 29, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
O. H. P.	3.50	4.75	4.85
Red Kidneys	3.00	9.25	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
O. H. P.	6.50		
Red Kidneys			

While the bean market was strengthening last week at eastern points, it lost ground in Michigan. The Detroit jobbing price has dropped to \$3.50 per cwt. This is due in part to increased marketing by farmers who have become utterly discouraged by the losses they have sustained the last two years. The immediate future of this market depends very largely upon the financial situation and the trend of grain prices which at present show a tendency to advance.

### RYE

The price of rye, like oat prices, has held its own since our last writing and Detroit quotes it at last week's price, \$150 for No. 2. Rye is demanding a good price, in my estimation, and active export demand is the only factor that would cause an advance.

### POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., MAR. 29, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	1.10	1.42
Chicago		
New York		1.24
Pittsburg		1.50
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	5.35	5.30

Heavy receipts are knocking the bottom out of the potato market. All marketing centers are receiving more than they can dispose of owing to the anxiety of farmers to market their surplus while the roads are in good condition and before they get into the midst of spring work. Dealers and consumers are only supplying their immediate needs. If I had a large supply to dispose of I would place them on sale at present prices as I do not believe much higher prices, if any, will be offered for potatoes. Not that potatoes are not cheap enough because they are, but the demand does not justify any advances of consequence. Farmers report to us that their neighbors are hauling their supplies to market.

### U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS MARKETGRAM

Washington, D. C., week ending March 28th, 1921.

**HAY**—Markets steady and firm on better qualities. Scant offerings most markets. Cincinnati receipts slightly larger but at no time exceeded the demand. Local demand more active, shipping demand unchanged. Terminal holdings generally light; tracks well cleaned up. Choice new crop alfalfa in loose bales offered at \$25, Los Angeles old No. 1 at \$18; No. 2 at \$15. Loading advices light. Kansas City dealers estimate that from 50 to 60 per cent of last year's prairie crop is still in barns in that section. Alfalfa meal mills buying sparingly, no outlet for meal. Quoted: No. 1 timothy \$25 Chicago, \$19 at Minneapolis, \$19 Kansas City, \$25 at Philadelphia, \$24.50 Cincinnati; No. 2 timothy \$20 Chicago, \$17 Minneapolis, \$17 Kansas City, \$22.50 Cincinnati; No. 1 alfalfa \$20 Chicago, \$20 Minneapolis, \$19 Omaha, \$20 Kansas City, \$24 Cincinnati; No. 1 prairie, \$19 Chicago, \$16 Minneapolis, \$12.50 Omaha, \$14 Kansas City.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS**—Butter markets unsettled the past week domestic receipts slightly heavier, but no new imports arrived and buying was on broader scale. Undertone remained weak, trading on the 28th on even weaker basis with New York down 2c. Closing prices, 92 score New York and Chicago 44 1-2c; Philadelphia 45 1-2c; Boston, 46. Latest arrivals from Denmark have shown better quality and competing with fanciest grades domestic. Cheese markets weak and lower. On Plymouth Wisconsin cheese a change of March 28th prices dropped to levels lower than low point in December. Twins 19c; daisies 20 3-4c; double daisies 20c; longhorns 21c; no young Americas of-

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



**WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1921.**—In a ceaseless round and in a half circle around the magnetic north pole, with more or less regularity, averaging 5.3 days, the master, or male mate, the positive of nature's pair, called the high, driving its other half, the negative, the receptive, or female, called the low—the two constituting the storm—comes into telegraphic view in the extreme north-west of North America. These two in one are nature's twins, born, live and die together. Should the impulse that produces them cease it would be as disastrous to Earth as a heart failure is to human life.

In early part of week centering on April 8 one of these weather makers will appear in Alaska, its warm wave crossing meridian 90 near April 8, its center passing eastward a little south

of the Great Lakes and reaching the Atlantic near April 10. Storm wave will follow and cool wave bringing up the rear guard, these weather features being one or two days apart.

This will be an important storm, closing out the old crop-weather period of about 150 days and inaugurating the new of near the same length. That change will determine the 1921 crops and I expect a fair average will result; an average that will be higher than that of 1922.

Severe storms are very important, as they cause the rain, snow, frosts, cold, warm, etc. The storm mentioned in this bulletin will cause more rain and greater extreme of temperature than usual in sections where these have occurred during past five months. But this is the last severe storm that will be controlled by the past weather period. Next severe storm, which will cross meridian 90 during the week centering on April 23, will be controlled by the new weather period which will bring better crop-weather to large sections of this continent.

W. T. Foster



ferred. Some cheese shipped on consignment from Wisconsin primary markets during the week. Southern demand especially light due partly to declining markets and also to discouraging business conditions.

#### LIVESTOCK MARKETS

The passing of Lent sees all live stock and dressed meat except sheep and lambs on a lower basis with an outlook for the future that has very little encouragement in it. One of the leading causes for the present discouragement, is the growing trouble with Germany which promises to practically wipe out for the present our export trade with that country. Another vital influence, which has operated against the live stock trade, has been the anticipation of a packing house strike which interrupted the movement of live animals to market through regular channels and caused a temporary "heading back of supplies at some points and large oversupplies in other markets.

The Chicago trade in cattle was a bad disappointment to the selling side of the market, all last week; the trade opened fairly active on Monday, March 21, but it was easy to see that the shipping demand, for cattle suitable for eastern order trade, had lost much of its strength and activity since Monday of the week before. As the week progressed, the trade grew weaker and the loss, in the steer department for the week, equaled from 25 to 50 cents per cwt. A decreased demand for fresh meats in eastern and seaboard markets, resulting from the use of eggs and poultry, was largely responsible for the decline in shipping demand from eastern order buyers. Local packer buyers were decidedly bearish all the week and took very few cattle, except at liberal concessions for sellers.

Weakness in the cattle market at Chicago was not the result of large supplies in that market for the total run was 10,000 short of the record of the week before and 20,000 short of the corresponding week, last year. Quality was fairly good, early in the week, but during the closing days of the period, nothing worthy of especial note made an appearance. The top price for mature cattle was \$10.40 and for yearlings \$10.60 per cwt. At the opening, last week, the trade in butcher's cattle was stronger than the demand for steers and prices paid for the former, on Monday and Tuesday, looked somewhat higher than the weak close of the week before; all of the gain was lost and some lines showed a decline for the week of 25 cents per cwt. Bulls and canners were a trifle lower for the week but the fairly good cows showed the heaviest decline. All grades of stockers and feeders, except fancy light stockers which were very scarce, showed a decline of 25 cents per cwt. for the week. Some of the coarser kinds of feeding cattle looked 50 cents lower when the week's trade was over. A fairly large supply went over Easter, unsold; grass is reported to be rapidly rising in the southwest and a better demand is expected before long.

The Easter demand for mutton and the handy grades of fat lambs caused a gain of from 25 to 50 cents per cwt. for the week. A falling off in receipts, from the showing of the week before, helped the Chicago

sheep and lamb trade. Very few aged sheep came to hand. The range for aged ewes was \$6 to \$6.50, a load of Colorados bringing the latter price on Saturday. Best shorn sheep turned, largely, at \$5.25 per cwt. Aged wethers were even more scarce than ewes and the top for a fancy bunch from Wisconsin was \$6.90; on the corresponding date, last year, the same kind sold for \$16.10. Colorado sent in a bunch of yearlings last week that brought \$10.25. The trade wanted light yearlings; the range of prices for the heavier kinds was from \$7.25 to \$8.25, the bulk of shorn yearlings going at the former price. The average price in Chicago last week for all kinds of aged sheep, was \$5.90, being 15 cents higher than for the previous week.

Receipts of live hogs were cut down, sharply, last week, in all of the leading markets but some of the decrease in live animals was made up by generous arrivals of dressed hogs to meet the needs of the Easter trade; at some points, the latter practice was badly over-done, resulting in sharp price declines. Chicago received only 94,000 live hogs, last week, standing 43,000 below the record of the week before and 72,000 below the same week, last year.

Last week's Chicago hog trade was decidedly erratic, showing the widest fluctuations and the most uneven scale of prices that have been known this season. On Monday of last week, select hogs topped at \$11.75, being the highest mark of the year to date. The week's average price was \$9.75 being 25 cents lower than that of the previous week. During the early days of last week, sellers were at their wit's end in the effort to satisfy their customers but on the closing days the trade was more staple and the average run of prices much more satisfactory. On Monday of this week, receipts were somewhat larger at Chicago than were expected and prices declined from 15 to 25 cents per cwt. Under persistent selling pressure the speculative provision market has been declining for ten days past with scarcely a reaction, up until the time of going to press. Cash lard is selling right around top hog prices and at current live hog values, mess pork would cost \$5 per barrel more than it is worth on 'Change. The influence is certainly obvious, namely, either live hogs must sell much lower or the product must advance.

#### CROP REPORTS

**MONTCALM**—The farmers are hauling manure and starting spring work. A good many are also hauling potatoes at 60 cents a cwt.; some think they will be higher but do not care to have many on hand to haul when work is started. We are having real warm weather and the roads are good except for having a three days rain which makes them a little muddy. The light ground is in nice shape to work but the heavier is too wet yet.—M. C. P., Trufant, March 26.

**GRAND TRAVERSE**—Farmers are beginning farm work now. Some are hauling fertilizer, but no plowing to amount to anything is being done as yet. Having fine weather; warm and quite a good deal of rain. Some potatoes are being sold. A carload of hay has been shipped into Barker Creek through the co-operative association and is selling at \$20 per ton and local dealers are selling hay for \$25 and \$29 per ton.—C. L. B., Williamsburg, March 25.

**SAGINAW**—Nice spring weather, plenty of rain. Some farmers have commenced plowing, but most of them are repairing fences, trimming apple trees and doing other odd jobs around the farm. There is quite a lot of stock going to market at present. Auction sales continue, one every day or two. Cows and good horses are going at a good average price.—G. L., St. Charles, March 26.

**JACKSON** (South)—Weather fine. Roads much improved. Farmers busy plowing, sowing cloverseed, and attending auctions. Horses, cows and other live stock are not bringing the prices they did formerly and many are disappointed because their auctions have not brought them the returns that they expected. Good roads contractors have begun work and are paying \$6 to \$6.50 per day for man and team. Hired help is more plentiful, and wages are lower.—G. S., Hanover, March 28.

**OAKLAND** (N)—It looks as if spring has come. Frost is all out and lots of mud. Some farmers have started plowing. Wheat has greened up in last few days. We are having lots of rain. A good many are working at their apple trees; something that is badly needed; a good time to fight the scale. Not much produce going to market. Roads are so bad. A good many auctions and farmers quitting. Hay is in demand by farmers who are out. Not much call for live stock; now is, a good time to get started in registered stock. Horses are very cheap. Not many buying tractors.—E. F., Clarkston, March 25.

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**Absolutely accurate:** It plants just the number of grains you want in row or hill at exactly the spacing you want, and will not scatter nor break the corn. You never have to thin out after planting with a Sure-Drop. It is light, yet strong and durable, and carries the Ohio Rake guarantee of reliability. Some of its many advantages are: Large hinged hoppers, making seed plate changes possible without removing seed—combined foot and hand lever for raising runners—equipped with automatic reel and marker—is adjustable to width of rows from 28 to 42 inches—will plant any variety of corn or beans.

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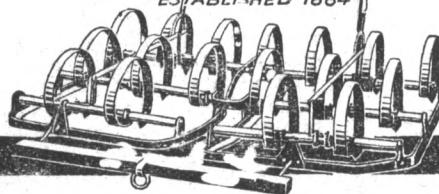
There are 210 Ohio Rake dealers in Michigan who carry Ohio Rake Implements in stock. Send us your name and we will send you descriptive circulars of any of our implements and the name of our dealer nearest to you.

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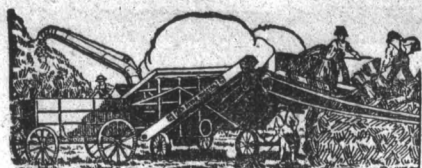
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# Farmers Service Bureau

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

## TREATING POTATOES FOR SCAB AND BLACK SCURF

Will you please publish in your paper how to treat potatoes for scab and black scurf with corrosive sublimate? How much per bushel and when is the right time to use it?—R. A. S., Lansing, Michigan.

The usual formula is to use one ounce of the corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) to eight gallons of water. The sublimate should be dissolved in hot water before it is placed in the larger quantity of water. This material is a deadly poison and should be kept away from live stock and children.

The usual method of treating is to mix up, at least a half barrel of the solution. This will require three ounces of the sublimate and about 24 gallons of water. The barrel with the head removed is then filled with potatoes in loose form. They may, also, be placed in the barrel in sacks but it is possible to treat more of them if they are placed in the barrel loose. The solution is then poured over the potatoes and allowed to stand for thirty minutes. It will do no harm to leave the material on for a longer time up to 1 1/2 hours. If there is very much scab or scurf on the potatoes the longer treatment will be the more certain of killing all of the germs. After the required time has elapsed the solution should be drawn off into a tub and the contents of the barrel dumped. It is a good plan to bore a two inch hole just above the lower hoop in the barrel and to plug this in such a manner that it will be easy to remove the plug to drain off the liquid. The barrel should be placed on a solid potato crate or similar support so that in drawing off the liquid it will be easy to draw it into a tub.

This treatment can be given some little time before planting if it is desired to do so. It may also be given the day that the planting is done. If the potatoes are to be left without planting for a day or more after treating, precaution should be taken to see that the solution on the tubers dries quickly and completely. If the treating is done during wet weather and the potatoes cannot be spread out where they can dry quickly, it is a good plan to throw clear water over the potatoes after they have been removed from the solution, to stop any further action of the sublimate. This should not be done, however, if it is possible to dry the potatoes promptly nor when the potatoes are planted very soon after treating.

If a grower intends to green sprout his potatoes a practice which is getting more and more common, the treating should be done first. There is an added advantage of treating some time before planting and that is to enable the grower to get the work out of the way, during the wet period or sometime when work is not as rushing as it frequently is at potato planting time.—C. W. Waid, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

## SELLING PLANTS BY MAIL

Must I have a license to sell strawberry plants by mail? Kindly advise me in regards to the law governing the sale of nursery stock through the mails.—H. F. B., Saginaw county.

The law with reference to selling and offering for sale of trees, shrubs, vines or plants will be found in section 7411, et. seq. C. L. 1915. You will be obliged to comply with its provisions.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## BRANCHES HANG OVER FENCE

I have a piece of land with a woodlot joining. The trees hanging over the fence do me a considerable amount of damage. I have been told that I could compel my neighbor to cut the timber along the line fence. If this be true please state in the next issue of your M. B. F. the law governing the same and how far back from the line the timber should be cut.—C. N. D., Leslie, Michigan

If the trunk of a tree is wholly within the boundaries of a person's land the whole tree is his property

notwithstanding its branches may overhang and its roots extend into the land of another. But the latter is not bound to permit the trespass of these roots and branches. He may cut them off at the line of his property. You would have no right to go beyond the line. You could not compel your neighbor to cut the trees along the line.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## DOESN'T PAY NOTE

I sold property in Detroit on contract \$500 down, payments \$40 or more payable 1st of each month at 6 per cent interest, and thereafter 7 per cent interest per year until paid. We extended time three times and the note already overdue has not been paid or neither have they written to date. Can they do this without prosecution any length of time? If not, what court takes up such cases? Also is the 7 per cent interest on the \$40 on the whole amount owing till this \$40 is paid?—C. H. I., Caro, Mich.

If your contract provides for forfeiture of the contract for non-payment of the payments then you should declare it forfeited. Perhaps you will have to serve notice in writing. The interest at 7 per cent would be only upon the delinquent payment and not upon the whole contract unless it so provides in the contract. Proceedings for the forfeiture of contract and recovery of the premises are difficult legal proceedings and you need the assistance of a good attorney.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## FEEDING VALUE OF GROUND CORN COB

Is there any food value in the cob of corn, when ground with corn and oats, for a dairy feed?—A. P., Newaygo County, Mich.

Ground corn cobs have some feeding value, and under certain conditions such as lack of cheap roughage and with cheap means of grinding can be used to good advantage. Its chief merit seems to be in lightening up the grain ration. It contains about 30 per cent crude fibre which is not readily digestible. In a mixture of corn and oats the oat hulls would perform the function of lightening up the corn meal, and it would seem that the addition of a cob meal would be all together unnecessary and not a profitable addition to the ration. We would not recommend it.—Andrew J. Patten, Chemist, M. A. C.

## TAX ON ROAD

Will you please tell me what per cent the farmers have to pay on the good roads? Also how far back do they give a special tax? The good road is supposed to be finished by our place next summer and some say we are taxed one hundred dollars on every ten acres. Others say on the new law that was passed in 1919 we are only taxed one dollar an acre.—C. D. H., Coleman, Michigan.

Act 59 of the laws of 1915, and the amendments since enacted do not provide for any definite percentage to be assessed for benefits nor does it provide for the exact distance back from the highway land shall be assessed for benefits. It provides that an assessment district shall be formed and a hearing thereon. It also provides for fixing the assessment and a day appointed for a hearing.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## BOY LOSES FINGERS

In 1916 we worked beets for the Michigan Sugar Company on Mr. B. D.'s farm in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. On the first of July I sent my children home about five o'clock and my nine-year-old boy picked up on Mr. D.'s farm a dynamite cap. When he came home he bumped into the door frame and the cap exploded, blowing two fingers and thumb off his right hand. I had to pay doctor bill and the boy is crippled for life and I couldn't get anything from Mr. D. I gave the case to a lawyer in Mt. Pleasant but he didn't do anything. Will you kindly see what can be done?—S. H., Clarence, Michigan.

This is a matter that will require the attention of local attorneys. If you do not get service from one attorney try another.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## INJURE HORSE WHILE WORKING ON ROAD

Last spring while plowing on the road with two teams on the plow, I had a horse hurt. Cords on his front leg were cut, disabling the horse all summer and making a "plug" out of him. We came to an extra hard place and the team in front of mine would not pull. The driver went to their heads to start them and they started with a rush. The driver jumped out of the way and let them go. I was holding my team in at the time and the other team pulled the doubletrees and plow under them and cut the horse as above stated and might have killed one of them if the man holding the plow had not run ahead and stopped the front team. I was in my proper place on the left side of the team and the other driver on the right side, so that I could not see what he was doing and I did the only thing I could do by holding my team. I have three witnesses to this and I think I ought to at least have the veterinary bill paid by the district. What do you think?—M. B. F., Fan, LaSalle, Michigan.

I do not know of any law making a road district liable for damages caused either by your negligence or the negligence of the other driver in a matter where there was no negligence. In my judgment it would be a matter of the liability of the driver or owner and not the district.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## CONTINENTAL SERVICE CO.

Would you kindly tell us in your paper if the Continental Service Company of Chicago, a supply house for the middle west, operated by Otto Schneekloth is a reliable wholesale house to deal with? It costs two (\$2) dollars to belong one year and then you are entitled to special prices for one year and they pay all freight charges.—A. E. G., Lyons, Michigan

Continental Service Company not in phone book or directory. Learned Grossfeld and Roe, wholesale grocers fill all orders for this company. Mr. LeMarten in active charge. Have been conducting a direct by mail campaign in Michigan alone. So many stunts of this kind have been pulled in the past and the members always get stung, that while this may be legitimate, I recommend that your subscriber, when in need of good groceries, buy of the dealer or from a well known supply house.—T. D. Morris, Mgr., Chicago office, The Business Farmer.

## OWNERSHIP OF PART OF YARD REFUSE

On October 1st A sells his farm to B, possession to be given March 1st. During the intervening time A feeds out his rough feed and grain. To whom does the manure belong? If possible, please give book reference supporting your opinion.—W. L. F., Lansing, Michigan.

The supreme court of Michigan held as follows: "The owner of a farm sold it and leased the barn and barn yards thereon of his grantee. At the time of the sale there was a quantity of hay and straw in the barns belonging to the grantor, which he fed to his stock on the leased premises after the sale. Held, that the manure made on such premises was personal property belonging to the lessee, as manure is only a part of the realty when it results from a consumption of the product grown thereon."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## LINOLEUM IS PERSONAL PROPERTY

I have sold my place to a man and left the linoleum on the kitchen floor with the understanding that he would pay for it. Now he has moved in and says he will not pay for it as the linoleum is nailed to the floor and is not personal property. Is he right? Is a board which serves a certain purpose in a building but is not nailed to the building personal property?—R. S., Pinconning, Michigan.

I am of the opinion that linoleum is personal property to be treated the same as carpets. You would be entitled to recover the price if he promised to pay you for it. The board used for a certain purpose might belong to the building or it might not depending upon the use to which it was put.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



## Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

### LIFE AS SHE'S LIVED

IN ALMOST any daily paper we may pick up now-a-days, we may read of some turrible thing done by some man or woman—we read of murders, of some big robbery—some boy or girl—or mebbe some young woman, bein' kidnapped an' held fer ransom—we read of thousan' things unlawful, bein' done an' most every time it is done to get money—somebody wants to git rich quicker'n he can do it in a legitimate way an' jest natcherly we wonder if the men an' women who make up the world, is all bad—if they are so crazy after wealth an' so anxious to get it, that they forget how to be good or that there may be others wronged by their evil doin's.

We read of profiteers an' money grabbers—men who keep jest within the law, but are so crooked they can't lay straight in bed an' seems like sometimes that everything has gone wrong—that somewhere in all that makes life, a cog has slipped an' that we're kinda runnin' backward, so to speak, an' hardly worth the struggle 'less we can do somethin' crazy an' git into the swim ourself—lose our self respect, our friends, lose all that we have cherished fer so many years an' jest run amuck an' grab off a bundle of money an' be with the rest of the guys that are cutting a wide swath, takin' things easy or gittin' into politics or somethin', where graftin' an' profiteerin' comes natural an' stealin' is easier. I say we read about all these things an' our faith in life an' in human nature is turribly shaken an' we kinda git to lookin' with suspicion on most everybody—kinda think mebbe there ain't any good men and women left an' that life is all to the bad.

An' then, all to once we read of some great deed done by some man or woman, with a heart big as the world, an' we brighten up an' life looks diffrent to us an' we're glad we're in the world an' a part of it.

Jest a short time ago we wuz readin' of somethin' that happened to a little boy and his mother—Emilie Beaulue, the little feller's name wuz an' he an' his mother come over here from Canada—they had no money an' no friends—seemed like—an' the mother wuz took sick and died—the little feller wuz heart-broken, nearly—he couldn't bear to think of his mother bein' buried in the potter's field an' he had no money an' no friends an' he wuz jest a little feller, 13 years old, an' what could he do? Then we know what happened! A kind-hearted man, an undertaker, with a heart as big as could be, jest took pity on the little feller—he took the poor mother's body, dressed it properly, put it in the best casket he had, got a woman to go along, an' sent the boy an' the mother an' the kind woman, back to the home in Canada where the grandma of the

little feller—the mother of the woman in the casket, wuz waitin' to receive them an' to bury the precious clay in her own family lot. An' this wuz not all—the good people of the town where grief had come to the boy an' death to the poor little mother, jest went to work an' they raised about a thousand dollars an' give to the boy so he could get a start in the world—could educate himself an' do something worth while.

An' so our faith in-humanity kinda took an upward turn jest on 'count of the acts of this one kindly man an' the other big-hearted people of his town an' we remembered many other great deeds of kindness done by other men whose thoughts wuz of somethin' besides makin' money to pile up for themselves an' it occurred to us all to once, that life wuz all right if we worked at it an' lived it, in the right way—if we sometimes thought of somebody besides our own self an' tried to make some other feller's lot a little more pleasant an' to make others happy.

An' then sometimes, when we read some of the things that girls an' young women are doin'—read of an' see how kinda silly they act an' dress—things we wouldn't hardly expect 'em to do, an' would lots rather they wouldn't do, we git to thinkin' that our girls ain't as nice as they might be no' as good an' sweet as the girls wuz when girls wuz our hobby and when we didn't think of much of anything else.

An' then we think of some of the wonderful mothers we have met—mothers that wuz girls when they meant so much to us an' mebbe we thought some of 'em acted a little silly—though of course we could overlook a good deal in them days—well we think of these wonderful mothers an' what they have done an' are doin' an' it occurs to us kinda suddenly that the majority of the girls we call silly today, will make just as wonderful mothers in the years to come—it will be that way for nature has so ordained it—an' so we think, let the little dears have their fling—we've all got to be foolish an' silly sometime in our lives an' it might better be while we're young an' without the responsibilities that have to come later, an' I know most of our girls will turn out all right, 'count of the splendid mothers that bore them an' give 'em to the world, an' life looks differunt 'cause we look at it from a differunt angle an' we decide that the world's all right an' our own people the best there is in it an' we're glad we're livin' an' the sun seems to be brighter than common an' all because our faith in humanity has been restored by the acts of those whom we know to be the best, an' that lives life as we all should. Cordially.—UNCLE RUBE.

## Sense and Nonsense

### Menu Enough

Old Portly found himself stranded for an hour or so in a strange town and decided to have something to eat. He entered the only restaurant he could find and called for a menu.

"There ain't one sir," said the waiter, who looked as if he'd been blighted in infancy, "but I can tell you what's on."

"Let's have it then," said Portly. The waiter took a deep breath and reeled off a lengthy list.

"You have a good memory, my man," said Portly.

"No, sir," said the waiter meekly, "I just looked at the tablecloth."

### Truth at Last

"I say, Harry," said a miner to his mate, "what's a cosmopolitan?"

"Suppose there was a Russian Jew lived in England with an Italian wife, smoking Egyptian cigarettes, near a French window in a room with a Turkish carpet on the floor.

If this man drank American ice cream sodas while listening to a German band playing 'Come Back to Erin,' after a supper of Dutch cheese made up as a Welsh rabbit, then you might be quite safe in saying that he was a cosmopolitan."

### Relapse Ahead

A physician claims to have restored two patients to sanity by pulling their teeth. When they see the bill they may go crazy again.

### Eat and Be Merry

Most of us would rather fight than eat our own words.

### Union Rules

The man who prints a kiss on a pretty girl's lips seldom fails to call for a second edition.

### Weary

By the time they arrive at a conclusion some people are not so tired as they make us.

## Planter Profits

AFTER you have spent weeks behind the plow, the disk, and the harrow—after your fields have been worked down to a perfect seed-bed—then comes the time to make planter profits. Big yields are the result of perfect planting—every hill in its place and every hill a full hill. Year after year the profits of good planting follow

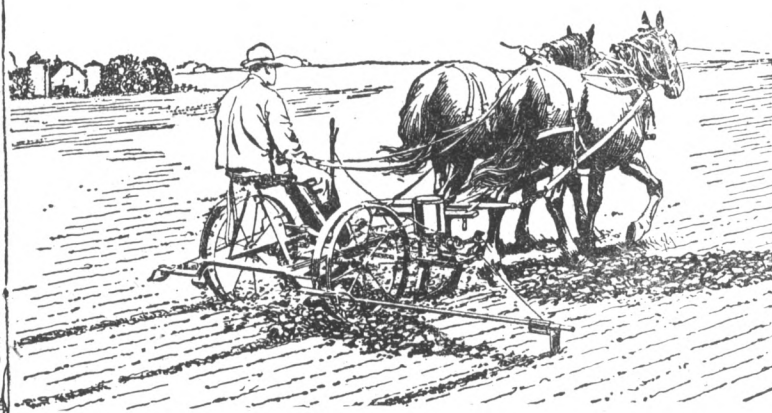
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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



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## Welcoming France's Envoy

WHEN SEN. KNOX heard that France was sending one of its ablest statesmen to this country to plead with us to accept the League of Nations without Article 10, he is reported to have exclaimed, "Well, if that is the case, I don't wish him any luck." The entire civilized world will doubtless applaud this fine, courteous, statesmanlike, and withal diplomatic spirit toward the representative of our old friend and ally. The Senator's cordial treatment of the subject ought to increase immeasurably the esteem of the world for the United States. As everybody knows there is room for improvement in this respect.

\*\*\*\*\*

For one and a half years the armies of the United States fought side by side with the armies of allied Europe to crush militarism and make the world safe for democracy. In typical American style the first part of the job was done and done right. But then in a manner quite foreign to American precepts we beat a disgraceful retreat and left our suffering allies to face the bigger job alone. Whilst we in selfish solitude have rested upon our oars to enjoy the empty fruits of victory, Europe, though crippled beyond belief, has feebly sought to gather up the shattered ends and keep the faith. Without the moral support of the United States she has failed and her destinies now repose in the hands of men to whom democracy is mockery and universal brotherhood an impossible dream.

\*\*\*\*\*

During the nearly one hundred and fifty years of her national history the United States has jealously guarded her moral obligations in her intercourse with foreign nations. Her documents of state all breathe a noble defense of those virtues of honor, justice, tolerance and humanitarianism, which are the foundation rocks of the republic. In all the crises which have confronted this nation in its making, she has resolutely defended these principles and maintained her reputation for fair dealing with the rest of the members of the earth. When she entered the war in defense of democracy, suffering nations blessed her, and upon the conclusion of the war looked to her to lead them in a triumphant march toward the long-sought goal of universal peace and righteousness. Her attempts, or rather the attempt of a minority of the people's representatives in Congress, to shirk her responsibilities in the greatest crisis of all, is contrary to every principle which gave this nation life, and has brought down upon our heads the condemnation of an amazed universe.

Some day the historian will take his pen in hand to write down the tragic events of the world's greatest war, and the even more tragic events of the aftermath. The United States, justly proud of her triumphs in war, will not hesitate to claim her share of the credit for the victory.

But what shall we say when we are asked

for an account of our stewardship of the victory? What manner of excuse can we offer for deserting our allies in their time of greatest need? How can we color and camouflage our treachery to our allies and our renunciation of our international obligations so that the historian will write a record which we will be proud to hand on to future generations? The American people have been taught to look with horror upon the crimes of foreign government and the pages of history are black with them. But unless this country recognizes and assumes its post-war obligations to the rest of the world, without much further delay there will be another page of still blacker hue to add to the book of history.

Let us not add insult to injury by turning a cold shoulder to the man whom France is sending to plead with us to accept our responsibility as a member of the League of Nations in bringing order out of the chaos of the world. Let us receive him kindly; listen to him patiently; and give him some kind of message of cheer and hope to take back to his country.

## The "In-Betweens"

EVERY ONCE in a little while we discover what an "efficient" thing the American system of distribution is. We find that in order to get a bushel of beans from a farm in Huron county to a consumer in Detroit, it must go through the hands of the local elevator, at least one jobber and sometimes two, a wholesaler and a retailer. As a result the consumer is taxed twice as much for the pound of beans as is paid to the farmer. Here is still another instance of the marvelous simplicity of the system. This is gleaned from the report of a committee appointed by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange on the proposal to establish future trading in refined sugar. The report names those whom it says, "plays an important part in the industry" as follows: (1) the planter or farmer; (2) the producer (meaning the manufacturer of raw sugar); (3) the merchant (who buys the raw sugar); (4) the refiner; (5) the broker; (6) the wholesaler; (7) the retailer. Could anything better illustrate the wonderful opportunities that exist in this country for men to engage in useless and parasitical enterprises? A little capital, a little cleverness, a little courage is all that a man requires to set himself up in business between producer and consumer and add another tax to the cost of living.

This reflection suggests the savings that might be made by the farmers owning the sugar mills. They are the real producers, and as such are entitled to the best fruits of their labor. The amount of labor and capital necessary to extract the sugar from the beet or the cane is but a mere bagatelle compared with the amount involved in the production of the beets. The farmers furnish the beets; the farmers buy the sugar, at least a goodly portion of it, so why shouldn't they own the factories and cut out the parasites to whom they now pay tribute? Why take the rough, roundabout way to town when a broad straight highway runs right by the door?

## The Emergency Tariff

THE FAILURE of the grain markets to react when it seemed certain that the Fordney emergency tariff bill would become a law during the closing days of the Wilson administration, has caused a good deal of skepticism among farmers and farm organizations as to whether the bill, which promises to become a law immediately upon the convening of the special session of Congress, will produce the results anticipated by its authors. A few months ago this measure was hailed as the genuine sure-cure for falling markets, but time seems to have dampened the enthusiasm and many who were at first strongly committed to the measure are now in doubt. If the emergency tariff does no good, it can at least do no harm. But if it succeeds in stemming the fall of farm products and protecting what little purchasing power the farmer has left it will be a great boon to all industry.

## Implement Prices Coming Down

THE LATEST implement manufacturer to announce price reductions is the International Harvester Company which has recently issued a schedule of reductions ranging from 10 to 15 per cent upon a large percentage of their lines. The articles affected include plows, drills, cream separators, hay rakes, hay presses, corn shellers, feed grinders, wagon boxes, threshers, gasoline engines and tractors.

The company declares that in making these reductions it is obliged to accept a loss on inventories. In discussing the cost of making implements special emphasis is laid upon the effect of high freight rates on present manufacturing costs. In this connection the following significant statement is made:

"You are doubtless aware that present freight rates are based on 101 per cent increase over 1914—an increase nearly 35 per cent greater than our present level of farm implement prices—and that this increased freight pyramids itself many times in manufacturing costs. For example, to produce a ton of finished steel, practically six tons of material must be transported to the mills, and to manufacture a ton of farm implements approximately three tons of steel, iron, lumber, fuel, etc., must be brought to the factory. If every other item of manufacturing costs were to return to pre-war normal, farm implements would still necessarily carry a very substantial increase from the freight advance alone."

These reductions by the largest manufacturer of farm implements in the world, will represent a substantial saving to farmers who must buy equipment to carry on their farming operations this coming summer. There has been much uncertainty, to say nothing of discouragement, among the farmers the past few months as to the future prices of farm implements, the feeling being that as long as the prices of farm products had dropped to pre-war level and the prices of many manufactured articles were on the decline, farm implement prices should follow the downward trend. The action of the International Harvester Company at this time will clarify the situation materially and open the way for the purchasing of needed farm implements.

## Concentration of Wealth

THE INTERESTING fact was brought out at the Detroit conference of the People's Reconstruction League by Wm. H. Johnston, president of the International Ass'n of Machinists, that 136 billion dollars or 27 per cent of the total national wealth, are in the hands of 22,696 persons. This is quite a contrast to the early days when the government still retained control of the public domain and the natural resources, and the richest counted their wealth by hundreds instead of millions of dollars. It is a recognized fact that private exploitation of the nation's virgin wealth of oil, copper, iron, timber, coal, etc., has brought about the concentration of wealth into a comparatively few hands. And as the value of these products increases the tendency toward concentration becomes ever greater. In recent years people have seriously argued the question whether or not this concentration of wealth encouraging as it does envy, greed, arrogance, selfishness, does not constitute a menace to the economic well-being of the rest of the people and to free government. The increasing prosperity of the masses and the slow but steady improvement of labor seems to belie the fear that the few who own great wealth are seeking to oppress those who have but little. At the same time a more even distribution of wealth among those who would use it for productive purposes would no doubt increase materially the happiness and prosperity of the nation at large. But the immensely rich of the country, operating through Wall Street, do exert a most unwholesome influence upon our law-making bodies, and are in that respect a menace. The possession of great wealth seems to imbue the possessor with the idea that he is entitled to privileges which are denied the ordinary run of mortals, and the rich have been none too scrupulous in spending vast sums and using questionable influences to secure those privileges.





# What the Neighbors Say



## LET THE PROFITEERS PAY

**P**ERMIT ME to congratulate your publication on the answer to Mr. Ralph Steen of Nessen, Mich., on page 13. It takes real nerve these days to speak out on a subject of this kind.

The people of this country in general I believe are more than in favor of a so-called bonus for ex-service men and women with the exception of the following, perhaps the great concerns that made huge profits during the war and for some time since such as steel companies, powder makers, gun makers, coal mine owners, etc. These gents were the 24-carat patriots when the youth of this nation were being called to make the sacrifice of war, these are the powers that be and also the class Mr. Steed and all others should be demanding a square deal from today. These companies made billions in wealth and I would like to see about 90 per cent of it taken away from them and given to ex-service men and women and I don't believe the munition makers would be half so anxious to make the world safe for democracy next time.

People of the United States and the world in general would not feel so badly about the terrible cost in men and wealth expended in the last few years if the causes of war had been removed and I defy a single soul to prove to me that even one cause for war was removed. The causes of war are economic in origin and these causes have not been lessened, they have even been made more by the peace treaty.

When England is holding Ireland by force, also India and Egypt to a considerable extent also U. S. marines shooting democracy into the natives of Haiti, the state troopers of Pennsylvania (state troopers are misnamed, they should be called Wall Street Cossacks) suppressing free press and speech in among the coal miners of West Virginia and Pennsylvania, companies of great wealth trying to break the unions, etc., I would say we are still a long way from peace even at home.

I honestly believe that conditions are such that before long a still greater war will have to be waged unless the people of the United States and the world in general wake up.

Just subscribed for your paper and hope you will keep up the great cause of telling the truth.—*Carl G. Martin, Gratiot county.*

Yes, it is true, the world is still in a sad turmoil and opportunity for class struggles and war are everywhere abundant. Few of the causes that make for war have been removed and will not be removed until the United States performs her moral obligations and takes the lead as the most powerful nation in enforcing the spirit of the League of Nations. The terms of the peace treaty are unnecessarily harsh and cannot be enforced as the Allied nations are discovering. Still France needs the German indemnity very badly in order to pay for the destruction of a vast portion of her wealth. Without this indemnity France faces utter ruin. The United States could, by joining the League of Nations, and injecting some of her old time idealism into the proposition, restore friendly and sensible relations between nations.—*Editor.*

**MR. BRAUN AND THE FARMERS**  
**E**NCLOSED please find check for \$3.00 for which extend my subscription 5 years. Your communication from Mr. Carl Braun, read with interest.

It would seem to me Mr. Braun greatly underestimates the intelligence of the average farmer in two ways, the first is the suspicion that with the past four years of trying times in which they have perhaps proved themselves the furthest from Bolshevik tendencies of any class. That they can not be led into by your paper or any other. And in which I have never seen the slightest hint. But will say that in taking your paper since the first issue, I have always found it to deal with the farmers problems with a straight from the shoulder attitude. And a fearless looking over of wood piles and exposure of facts which to say

the least have been handled by far too many farm papers with too much caution.

The other supposition seems to be with Mr. Braun that if everybody keeps quiet the farmer will not realize anything has happened to him. I do not think we, the farmers, have but to look over the last four years operations to see that something serious is the matter. Our feeding lambs bought at 13c to 14c selling at \$7 and \$8. Our hides selling at 5c and a good pair of shoes \$3 to \$10 and harness at \$100 or upward a set. Wool unsalable, a good suit of clothes, of course, not such as a farmer wears, \$50. And so on down the line of all or nearly all lines of goods. And most of this feeding stock bought with borrowed money from the bank at 6 per cent and upward, on notes properly endorsed and collectable. I thank you, although not the same regrets which seem to so greatly trouble Mr. Braun in regard to his farmer political affiliations. And that while, I have often differed with your political policies.

I have always thought you honest in your views and as much right to your opinion as I.

It would seem to me something far greater than any party politics is more the trouble with us; that it was now more of a time for smaller bank dividends, surplus, and undivided profits. For less high salaries; for one busy man to do what three idle one have been trying to do all down the line; of getting right down to business; the banker and the merchant assisting the farmer. I will say in conclusion that any time you feel obliged to depart from your straight forward method of dealing with these matters please drop me at once from your subscription list. From one who soon expects to view the world from between the plow handles.—*C. Lemen, Washtenaw county, Mich.*

You are a true friend of the farmers, friend Lemen. I value your opinion more than the combined opinions of all the Carl Brauns on earth. Those who oppose organization among farmers and laboring men never do give the rank and file of these considerable classes of people any credit for brains. Organization leaders are always agitators or Bolshevistic bell-wethers whom the rank and file follow blindly like sheep in a storm. In their eyes the only thing that is necessary to curb unrest among the masses is to kill off those who seek to take the lead in economic reform. The Business Farmer has set its course. There will be no deviating or turning back. Justice is our goal, and despite the obstacles placed in the way by the enemies of co-operation, we are well up on the journey.—*Editor.*

## PRICE OF BEETS SHOULD BE BASED ON YEAR SUGAR PRICE

**E**NCLOSED find check for renewal and new subscription. The new subscriber is a beet grower and lives in the beet section of

northwestern Ohio. I did not grow any beets last year but some of my neighbors did. When they planted they thought they would get \$16 a ton when they got their bonus check. I recently asked one how much bonus he got and he said \$4 altogether, and he had a good crop. He said they are now wanting contracts for \$6 this year. There is nothing fair to the farmer in these contracts. Why don't they make the time for the bonus payment run to Sept. 1st, that would give the farmer a fair show. Their bonus price only covers the months when the farmer is harvesting his beets and the price of sugar is low. Then after the run is over the price goes up. I like the M. B. F.—*A Reader, Davison, Mich.*

Haven't you ever guessed that the reasons the manufacturers take the months of November, December, January and February to determine the price of beets is because the sugar market is normally lowest during these months? The new contract written by the Beet Growers' Ass'n provides that payment for beets shall be based on the price of sugar for twelve months which is more equitable. Nearly all the big western beet factories are writing contracts on this basis and there's no reason why the Michigan manufacturers shouldn't do the same.—*Editor.*

## REWARD THE FIGHTERS, BUT NOT THE SLACKERS

**H**IP, HOORAH, for your answer to Ralph W. Steed. I would like to see every soldier who was in the war zone, and under fire, rewarded with a cash bonus, and this money should be collected by an income tax, levied on the manufacturer, jobber, wholesaler and retailer, who were made rich by the war. But, there were thousands who would not go until the draft dragged them in, and never got to the fighting zone at all, many of them pro-German, and other foreigners. These do not deserve and should not get any reward. I say, reward the fighters, but not the slackers.—*Charles H. Sanford, Alpena County.*

Your proposal may be just but not practical. If the federal government adopts a bonus loan as it will, it must treat all alike, volunteer, fighter, slacker and pro-German.—*Editor.*

## STARTS ANEW WITH PURE-BREDS

**T**HE FARMERS have sure had a hard pull. We have met the situation by killing off all of our cattle that were fit for beef and the rest we sold at auction. We are starting all over again with four pure-bred Holsteins. So here is hoping that good will come from the bump we got. Hope our brothers succeed in landing on their feet.—*Chas Nelem, Iosco County.*

There's a rattling amount of cheer and optimism in that brief letter. You'll win sure, with those pure-breds. Live stock is coming back into its own and the man with pure-breds will cop the cream of the business.—*Editor.*

## Musings of a Plain Farmer

**T**HE HUM of the buzz saw is once more heard in this vicinity. This is one of the most modern implements of human torture known to farmers. A man that can follow it through the neighborhood and survive is known as a physical marvel. We always carry a few reserves in this vicinity. When a man drops exhausted while carrying a pole he is gently rolled out of the way and another takes his place. This prevents any obstruction of the pole going to the saw.

I have been cordially invited to attend all of the meetings of the buzzers. I am jubilant. Our first job is a small one. Approximately 75 cords. The poles range in size from 2 inches to 2 feet in diameter. I have been assigned the position of throwing the blocks away from the saw. The engine is snorting. The belt is on and the curtain is raising on the first act.

Here comes a log. This should have gone to the mill. Some good 2

by 20's in this. Gad! That block is heavy. I carried it 15 feet and threw it 10.

I must hurry back.

Well, that log is finished and the next is a bunch of limbs.

Surely I'll drop some of these I did—Kicked them out of the way with my foot. So we go. The pile of poles is getting smaller and the wood larger. One of the boys has relieved me.

The work is hard but fascinating.

There is a certain amount of pride in looking at a good pile of wood at your door.

Evening is here. The tension is over.

We have had a bountiful supper and I am home again.

Mrs. B. has finished milking. Wish I could afford to buy her a bunch of orchids.

Babe, will you unlock my boots? My back is sore. I am going to bed.—*A. P. Ballard, Ubly, Mich.*

## AGAINST CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

**I**N YOUR issue of Feb. 18th F. J. Stafford of Van Buren County, registers three ways, and then some, of cutting down the expense of administration and easing the burden of the taxpayers. Every point advocated by this writer will bear close scrutiny and should have the most thorough discussion, for only by such means are we going to determine whether the majority of us should agree with all the statements advanced.

There can be no question that the state will be the better for a drastic house cleaning at Lansing. But that is stating only half the point, not the whole. What is to be done after the house cleaning? The affairs of the public will be then, as heretofore, in the hands of officials who will have to be taken on trust for their doings in office. If, as occasionally happens, the reformers prove to be more costly and less, or no more, capable (Heaven save the mark!) than the old gang; and if we then find that by more compact and less responsible consolidation, we have placed them farther from the possibility of our getting at them, we will certainly have no fewer problems to work out.

I will say to Mr. Stafford that the township unit is the closest to himself of any, and he is a part of it. The "horde of numerous tax-eaters, fee-gatherers and petty politicians" of whom he complains are on the job, IF AT ALL, by the sufferance of the local voters of whom Mr. Stafford is one. Conditions may be different in Van Buren county than here; but this essential fact is the same anywhere, that Mr. Stafford's vote will count a great deal less among two thousand others voting for county commissioners, than it does among one or two hundred others voting for township officers. Township expenditures are always open to examination and inquiry. Especially at township elections, when the town clerk's copies are publicly displayed. Has Mr. Stafford ever taken the trouble to interest himself about these?

Has Mr. Stafford ever held a township office—treasurer, for instance? If he has, and can say that he made money out of it, he stands convicted of having failed to fulfill his oath of office; because a man cannot conscientiously perform his official duty in its fullest demands and get adequate compensation for his work. That this is true is right, because a man should not expect to make money or get his living as a local office holder. If Mr. Stafford has not held a township office he should become a candidate at once, and not longer neglect his duty as a citizen.

It is Mr. Stafford's unquestioned privilege to hold whatever opinion and judgment may recommend itself to him, but when he labors for a new form and denounces the present form of local government, he or anyone else must expect that their statements will be challenged. Therefore will Mr. Stafford say in detail exactly how he expects the saving of tax money to result from abolishing township government and substituting a county commission? I do not understand that all this is advocated in the present agitation.

The commission form for counties would substitute three or five commissioners for a Board of Supervisors. On its face this should save a small amount of per diem compensation, but even this is a question. Certainly we would still have the county officers as at present for the official routine. This would include a county treasurer, requiring salary and clerical help at least the same as now. Probably more. Because Mr. Stafford can feel assured that tax collecting will always call for fees and salaries, whether among his neighbors in a township or at the county seat. For Mr. Stafford's in-

(Continued on page 17)





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



### INTERESTING TO WOMEN

**T**HE CALL to the second annual convention of the National League of Women Voters has been sent to more than 2,000,000 members throughout the country. Within the twelve-month the League has not only perfected its national organization, but has organized leagues in every state in the Union with subsidiary district, county and city organizations, and at Cleveland, Ohio, from April 11 to 16 will report what has been accomplished during the year just past, and plan the work for the year to come.

As representation in the convention of the National League of Women Voters, according to their constitution, "shall be in accordance with population and shall be on the same basis as the state's representation in Congress," about 1,000 delegates and alternates are expected to come to the convention.

As outlined by the chairman, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, recommendations of the Committee on Uniform Laws concerning women follow last year's program with an added suggestion for the removal from women of all legal disabilities.

An oath of allegiance to the United States for every citizen, native and foreign born, to be one qualification for the vote, is an additional recommendation to its program of last year which the American Citizenship Committee will submit to the league convention through its chairman, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, education, schools of citizenship, educational qualifications for the vote in all states, and direct citizenship for women are also advocated.

This is quite necessary as in some states a foreign-born woman can only become a citizen through marriage to a man who is a citizen. Michigan I believe is still among the states that denies direct citizenship to women. It is manifestly unfair.

An extensive program of social legislation, agreed upon at a conference in the office of Governor Warren T. McCray and attended by members of both houses of the legislature, members of the Indiana league of women voters and representatives of several labor organizations, provided for a stipulated number of working hours for women, compulsory school attendance by children through the eighth grade, and that either father or mother may be the natural guardian of children. It is a good sign when men and women counsel together!

Did you know that in Michigan a father only is considered the natural guardian of children and that a mother after the father's death, to become a legal guardian must go through the formality of being appointed by the court?

### HOUSE CLEANING MADE EASIER

**F**REQUENT cleaning saves time and strength in the long run and is also better for the house and its furnishings, because the fabrics and finishes receive less rubbing and wear. If dust is allowed to remain it may be ground in or covered with a grease film; in either case it will be harder to remove. Moreover, the fine particles of dirt rub against the fabrics and finishes and tend to wear them out. Different kinds of surfaces and furnishings must be treated in different ways to keep them clean and prolong their usefulness.

#### Walls and Ceilings

Ordinary plastered and papered walls and ceilings should be cleaned with a wall brush or a broom covered with soft cloth, such as cotton flannel. Light overlapping strokes should be used; heavy strokes rub the dirt in. Cotton batting is good for cleaning places that soil

more quickly than the rest, for example the wall over radiators, registers and stoves. The wall should be rubbed lightly with the cotton, which should be turned as it becomes soiled.

There are commercial pastes and powders for cleaning wall papers but, in general, these should be applied only by an expert. An amateur is likely to have a streaked wall if he attempts to use them.

The so-called washable papers used in kitchens and bathrooms may be cleaned with a dampened cloth, but water must be used sparingly; if it seeps in the paper will be loosened. Varnishing the paper in these

Cement floors and walls may be washed by flushing with a hose, by scrubbing or by mopping. Moisture makes cement of this kind slippery, but does not injure it. Cement floors are usually equipped with a drain, and if properly laid the floor slants toward the drain, so that water runs off.—*Farmer's Bulletin No. 1110, U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture.*

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

**D**EAR MRS. Y.: Ever since receiving your letter I have been thinking over your rooms and their color schemes and would suggest shades of soft gray for living room and parlor, using the same pa-

### She Does Not Hear

**S**H-SH-SHE does not hear the r-r-robin sing,  
Nor f-f-eel the b-b-balm b-breath of spring;  
Sh-sh-she does not hear the p-p-pelting rain  
B-b-beat ta-tat-t-toos on the w-w-winder p-pane.

Sh-she cuc-cannot see the Autumn s-s-sky,  
Nor hear the wild geese s-stringing b-b-by;  
And, oh, how happy t-t-tis to know  
Sh-she never f-f-feels an earthly woe!

I s-spoke to her; sh-she would not speak.  
I kuk-kuk-kissed her, but c-c-cold was her cheek,  
I could not twine her w-w-wondrous hair—  
It w-w-was so wonderf-f-fully rare.

B-beside her s-stands a v-vase of flowers,  
A gilded cuc-cuc-clock that t-t-tells the hours;  
And even now the f-f-fire light f-falls  
On her, and d-dances on the walls.

Sh-she's living in a p-p-purer life,  
Where there's no tu-tuh-turmoil and no strife:  
No t-tongue can m-mock, no words embarrass,  
For b-b-by g-g-gosh, she p-p-plaster paris! —Ben King.

rooms will make it more nearly impervious to moisture and steam and will prevent it from peeling.

Rough wall coverings, such as burlap are hard to clean. The dust should be removed by brushing or with a vacuum cleaner.

Some painted walls may be washed, but as in the case of all painted surfaces the success with which this may be done depends largely on the kind and quality of the paint. In the case of ordinary oil paint the wall should be rubbed with even strokes, using a cloth wrung out of light suds, then rinsed with a cloth wrung out of clear water, and wiped with a dry, soft cloth. If the paint is badly soiled and stained, a fine scourer, such as whiting, may be used.

Enamel paint (that is, paint mixed with varnish, which gives a hard, smooth surface and does not catch or hold dust so easily) is dulled by soap. Such paint may be cleaned by rubbing first with a woolen or cotton flannel cloth wrung out of hot water, and then with a clean, dry cloth. Spots, stains and dirt that will not yield to hot water alone may be removed with a fine scourer, but it must be applied lightly in order not to scratch the surface.

Calcimined walls can not be washed nor can they even be rubbed with a dry cloth without streaking the finish. Recoating is for this reason preferable to cleaning.

Tiling may be cleaned by washing with warm, soapy water, rinsing, and drying thoroughly; or, when necessary, a fine scourer may be used. If water is allowed to remain on tiling it is likely to injure cement of the kind in which the tiles are set and thus to loosen them. The wall finish known as metal tiling may be cleaned in the same way as paint.

per for both rooms. In the dining room a soft, pretty yellow shade would be good and your walnut furniture would be attractive and harmonious against these colors. If you use yellow in the dining room, I would have white curtains of fine dotted marquisette, frilled and tied back. A bit of old blue china against the yellow walls would be lovely. Have all the woodwork through your rooms finished with ivory white enameled paint which cleans easily. Use several coats of flat paint and finish with the enamel.

If you wish over-drapes you could use pongee silk through all the rooms or blue sunfast in the dining rooms and old rose in the living room and parlor. In these last two rooms use your curtains of filet net at the windows. Run your paper up to the ceiling with the picture moulding at the top. Drop freizes are not in vogue.

If your ceilings have a putty coat have them painted with a flat oil paint. If a rough finish plaster, use calcimine. Very pale cream color is the best tint usually. You will notice on our last page the Heath & Milligan Co. ad. They will send you a splendid book on how to paint giving individual color schemes. Be sure to use their street number 1855 Seward Street in sending for their coupon.

The recipe for salt rising bread you will find in the Gold Medal Cook book which almost any grocer will furnish you.

### PLEASE SIGN LETTERS

No article written for this department can be published without the writer's full name and address. We will not use the name in publishing the letter unless desired. This is a rule that all publications have found necessary to make.

### ENJOYS LETTERS

**W**E HAVE taken the M. B. F. about ten months now and like it fine, so got a new subscriber and had our subscription renewed about a month ago.

After reading the letter written by Mrs. P. H. A., of Hillman, wished I could have her for my neighbor. We are just plain farmers and I like to work out of doors whenever I see wok that my hands can do. Don't know as my neighbors think it unladylike but some auto tourist going by exclaimed, "See that woman working out there in the field."

We farmer's wives are just the women that live well. We have all the good fresh farm products to eat, which with plenty of sunshine and fresh air makes us strong and we can do a considerable outside, keep our house looking good, clothes clean and feel like going to church on the Sabbath day after our six days of work is done.

Mrs. C. A. B., I think you have given some good advice. I love my girls and want to do by them what will be for their best good. Sometimes they work on my sympathy. I believe your letter will help me. I enjoy reading the bread recipes. Have spent several years cooking in a boarding school. While there baked many hundred loaves of bread. Think good bread can be made from any one of your recipes. I always keep some good whole wheat flour on hand and when I put my bread in hard loaf, I sift in from one and a half to two sieves of whole wheat flour. Bread is not so white but I think it better for the children and it is just fine with good fresh butter like we farmers have to eat.—*Mrs. A. B. C. Kingsley, Mich.*

### RECIPE FOR PICKLED BEEF

**N**OTICING a request in Feb. 26th issue for a recipe for pickling beef, will send mine, which no doubt is too late to help I. L. who makes the request, but may help others.

This recipe leaves the meat with a sweet, fresh taste that ordinary pickled meat does not have and may be used for pork as well as for beef. Meat may be preserved by this recipe even in hot weather.

Make a brine to float an egg. Brown sugar may be added to the brine in the proportion of two pounds to four gallons. Boil this and while boiling add the meat which has been cut into rather small pieces, say two or three pounds each, removing all bone. Cook until there is no trace of blood when a piece is cut in two. Pack while hot into jar or barrel and pour boiling brine over to cover good. Weight down.

This beef is as nice as fresh meat when served in any style except frying and requires only a little soaking in cold water. If used in a stew it does not require freshening at all.

If pork is preserved this way it is nice sliced, soaked in water a few minutes and fried.—*Mrs. M. E. Hartford, Mich.*

### RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE

#### A Simple Dessert

1 package of orange jello, juice of one lemon, 1 cup of jello from canned pineapple, 1 cup of cold water. Pour boiling fruit juices over the jello. When dissolved pour into a mold and when set serve with whipped cream, a little sweetened. The jello will be perfectly clear. Or the pulp of one grapefruit may be added. This dessert is particularly good for invalids because it is nourishing and easily digested.

#### Salad

2 cups canned tomatoes, 1-2 cup celery (cut up), 1 bay leaf and a little onion, salt and paprika. Cook a little more than five minutes.



Strain through a coarse sieve, add two tablespoons vinegar and enough water to make a pint. Bring to a boil and pour over a package of lemon jello. Pour when thoroughly dissolved in small individual molds and let stand over night to harden. Turn out each mold on a lettuce leaf and put a tablespoon of salad dressing on each mold. Very pretty and very good.

#### A HOME MADE BROODER

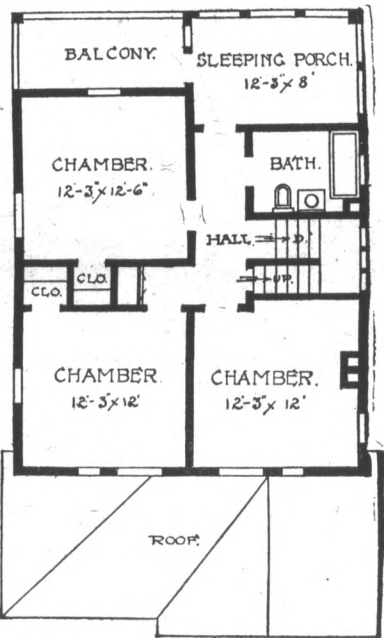
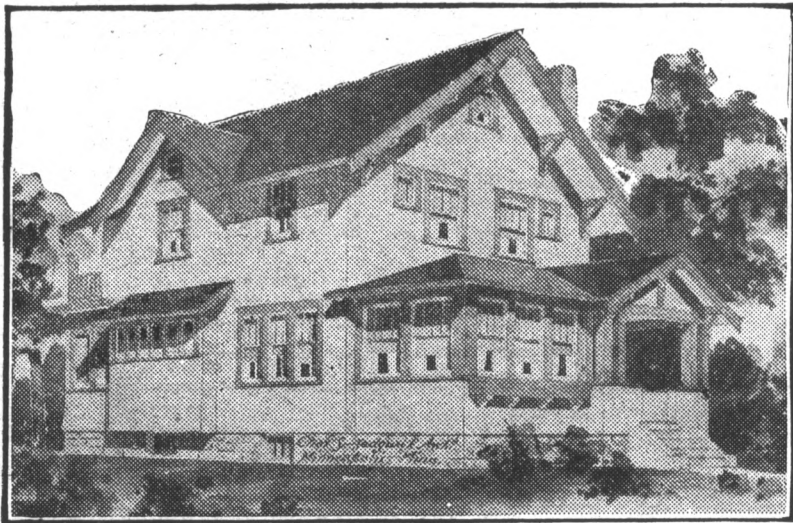
WHEN YOU remove little chicks from incubator, place them in a galvanized tub or tubs, with sand in bottom, resting tub between two boxes with lamp between, under tub to furnish heat. Don't get too warm. Put very thin cloth over tub at night. Place this home-made brooder away from your work so their nose will not annoy you. Give food fresh and often, put water in low cup with stone in same, then they can't tip it over or get wet. Give plenty green food.—A Woman Business Farmer, Sand Lake Mich.

#### REVIEW OF STANDARD BOOKS

Scribner's Series for the Young People. Illustrated in color. Each, \$1.00 net.  
**The Boy Scout and Other Stories for Boys.** By Richard Harding Davis.  
**The Steam-Shovel Man.** By Ralph D. Paine.  
**On the Old Kearsarge.** By Cyrus Townsend Brady.  
**The Conscript of 1813: A Story of the French War of 1813.** By M. M. Erckmann-Chatrian.  
**Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.** By Jules Verne.  
**From the Earth to the Moon.** By Jules Verne.  
**With Wolfe in Canada: or The Winning of a Continent.** By G. A. Henty.  
**With Lee in Virginia: A Story of the Civil War.** By G. A. Henty.  
**Kidnapped.** By Robert Louis Stevenson.  
**Treasure Island.** By Robert Louis Stevenson.  
**The Modern Vikings.** By H. H. Boyesen.  
**Sara Crew.** By Francis Hodgson Burnett.  
**Will Shakespeare's Little Lad.** By Imogene Clark.  
**Stories For Boys.** By Richard Harding Davis.  
**The Hoosier Schoolboy.** By Edward Eggleston.  
**The Court of King Arthur.** By W. H. Frost.  
**At War With Pontiac.** By Kirk Munroe.  
**The Mountain Divide.** By Frank H. Spearman.

### An Eight-Room Frame House

Designed by Chas. S. Sedgwick



BECAUSE the living room is the eye of the house, it is very necessary that its "expression" be carefully noted and made to express comfort and happiness. The living room of this eight room house is a most interesting and delightful room. With its large brick fire place at one end and its pleasant group of windows at the other, the first impression of this room is one of cheer and light. This room extends the entire width of the house and connects with the sun room and the dining room which is featured by many windows. Off from the dining room is the breakfast room. The kitchen is up-to-date in every detail and connects with both the breakfast and dining

rooms. A toilet and small hallway complete this floor.  
 On the second floor which is finished with Washington fir and has fir floors, there are three bed rooms a sleeping porch and bath room. There is ample closet room and each of the rooms is a good size. This house is 26 feet wide by 35 feet deep and it is of frame construction with stucco exterior, having a concrete foundation and a full and complete basement. All the outside casings, cornices, etc., are mission stained and it has an asbestos roof which protects it from fire sparks. The first floor is finished in oak and birch with oak floor. The first story is nine and a half feet high and the basement is eight feet. The estimated cost of building this house exclusive of plumbing and heating is placed between \$5,500 and \$7,000.

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New Casings	Price	Tubes	New Casings	Price	Tubes
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30x3 1/2	10.80	1.75	34x4 1/2	22.50	3.30
32x3 1/2	12.85	2.05	35x4 1/2	22.75	3.40
31x4	13.50	2.25	35x5	23.35	4.10
32x4	14.75	2.35	36x4 1/2	23.45	4.20
33x4	16.85	2.40	37x5	24.85	4.30
34x4	17.25	2.60			

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References: Madison and Kedzie State Bank  
**GARFIELD TIRE & TUBE COMPANY**  
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## ALWAYS ADDRESS ALL LETTERS

UNCLE NED.  
MT. CLEMENS,  
MICHIGAN  
Care of  
Michigan Business Farmer

**D**EAR CHILDREN: I received the most interesting letter the past week from a girl living in the state of New York and I want you all to be sure and read it so I am printing it below:

"Dear Uncle Ned: Will you please excuse me if I tell you what I think of 'The Children's Hour'? All of the letters seem to be introductory. Don't any of their writers ever write but once? Nearly every letter contains the same items. First comes the age and grade in school of the writer. Then the reader is informed of the number of people in the family including brothers, sisters, cats, pigs, chickens and dogs. About this time it is necessary to tell how many acres the farm contains and how much father enjoys the M. B. F. To conclude the letter it is very necessary to inform the reader that he is about to close. This sort of letter is not very interesting. Why not stop telling about yourself and write upon a topic of general interest, or about something that you

did, or a trip you took? No one seems to take very much interest in the contest. By the way isn't it about time to think of some good resolutions for next year? Why not give the page up for one week to a story contest, and have a little interest shown? Won't you please print this letter, although it will probably have no effect upon the letters received. I am only twelve years old and would like to be a member of The Children's Hour if it were more interesting.—Margaret Horton, Oakfield, N. Y."

Of course we will tell her right away that you girls and boys certainly write more than once. But I think she makes some very good suggestions, don't you? You would all be more interested if you could read stories written by the members of our circle, or letter telling of the trips you have taken, or something about what you are going to do this coming summer, or about that garden you intend to plant and what you are going to raise in it, now wouldn't you? When you write to me try and put interesting things in your letter and make it different than any of the letters you have read on our page. Of course, if you cannot think of something original to write be sure and write anyway, but do your very best and we will show this little girl from New York state that we can make our page so interesting that she will be only too glad to join our merry circle. I wish she

would write a nice long letter to me telling of interesting things where she lives so that I might publish it. Will you, Margaret?—UNCLE NED.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl twelve years old and in the sixth grade at school. I have six brothers and five sisters. My brothers' names are Albert, Bruno, Ernest, Raoul, Arthur and Wilfred. My sisters' names are Alice, Emma, Josephine, Eugenia and Virginia. We live on an eighty acre farm. We have two horses, three pigs and thirty hens. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I will close with a riddle: Which state is round at each end and high in the middle? Ans. Ohio.—Leah Dimers, Cooks, Mich., Box 6.

Uncle Ned—I hope you will jump over and give room for my letter. I am writing to two girls, and hope I can get some more to write to me. I am a girl 11 years old, have brown hair and grey eyes. I live on a homestead farm of 160 acres. I am in the sixth grade at school. We have two cows, two horses, and one calf. For pets I have a dog named Collie.—Alma Powell, Sidnaw, Michigan, Box 106.

Dear Uncle Ned—I have been reading the children's letters. They are very nice. I just got through doing the dishes. We have 8 cows, 5 horses, 6 turkeys, 15 sheep, 53 chickens. For pets I have a dog named Bob, and a kitten named Tige. I have a brother named William. I am 9 years old and in the 5th grade.—Madge V. Ladner, Big Rapids, Mich., R. R. 3.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a happy farmer lad. Would like to join your merry circle. I am a boy nine years old. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I like to read the Children's Hour. I can hardly wait each week to get the paper. I have no brothers or sisters. My father owns 80 acres of land. We have two horses, one cow, one pig and

sixty chickens. For pets I have two rabbits and three cats. We have two black ones and one blue and white one. I go to school and am in the third grade. I like my teacher fine. Well I guess this is enough for this time. I will write again.—Arthur Hule, Blanchard, Mich., R. F. D. 3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—As there are no boys or girls writing from this county I believe I will try. I believe I can join. May I? I am a girl 15 years of age and am in the 10th grade, and go to the Central Lake High School. We have 10 head of cattle, 5 head of horses, 1 dog, 2 cats and also some tame rabbits. We also have a Ford. I go to school every day and like it fine. I have four teachers. If someone will write to me I will gladly answer.—Gladys Teigenhoff, Central Lake, Michigan, R. F. D. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? Papa takes the M. B. F. and likes it very much. I like to read The Children's Hour. I am glad that our little Doo Dads have come back to us again. I am a farmer's girl and live on an 80 acre farm. We have 4 pigs, 3 cows, 3 calves, 2 horses and about 16 chickens. We have a lake back of our barn and we go boat riding in the summer time. We can catch a few small fish. I have a little baby sister, who is over a year old. She is so sweet. She has beautiful blue eyes and light brown hair. Her name is Pearl Irene. I have two sisters and no brothers. My oldest sister is eight years old. I go to school every day now. We have only 4 children in our school this year. Lula and I went to Dockery's tonight. For pets we have two cats. One is Spot and the other is Tiger. They never come to the house any more.—Violet M. Phillips, Williamsburg, Mich., R. R. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a little girl six years old. I go to school and I am in the second grade. There are thirteen in my grade. I visited school down town yesterday and had a good time. From your little niece, Shirley Gilbert, Portland, Mich.



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**T**HIS WEEK we see a busy street corner in the capital city in the wonderful land of Doo. Flannel-foot the Cop is having a busy time of it directing the traffic so that there will be no bad accidents. Old Doc Sawbones has bought for himself the very latest make of an automobile and feels pretty proud of himself. Roly and Poly must have been behaving

themselves very well lately for Doc is treating them to a ride in the new car. The little fellow behind on the bicycle is making good use of Doc's car in helping himself to get up speed. The motorman behind is frightfully angry at the bicycle being on the

## A Busy Spot in Doo

street car tracks. Old man Grouch has been left behind. If Grouch would not spend so much time finding fault with other people, he would be ready to start when others are. The conductor looks as if he enjoyed leaving Grouch behind.

Percy Haw Haw is so busy reading the morning paper of Dooville that he is not aware that he is walking right into an open manhole. Percy will soon have an opportunity to study stars from the bottom of the deep hole. The Doo Dads are very up-to-date people. They have a very grand hotel and a splendid moving picture theatre.



# The Organized Farmer

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

## FARM BUREAU DOES BIG SEED BUSINESS

ONE AND a half million pounds of alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, and timothy seed have been sold to farmers of Michigan alone since Dec. 1st by the seed department. This does not include another half million pounds sold outside of the state nor a large amount of those seeds used in less quantities such as seed grain, corn, grass, rape, vetch, and soy beans.

It took fifty cars to carry this seed to consignees. The actual amounts delivered by the department up until Feb. 20th were grimm alfalfa, 147,526; common alfalfa, 150,283; medium clover, 543,045; mammoth clover, 141,870; alsike, 130,528; timothy, 329,392; sweet clover, 54,669.

The handling of this seed has represented an immense amount of work. The ten men in the warehouse have worked days and evenings and on Sundays. The two cleaning machines, the scarifier and the two Dodder cleaning machines have been almost constantly running. The greatest factor which prevents any greater expansion to the department is the fact that it must have cleaning machines of many times greater capacity. All of the machinery has been installed since last September but it has already become inadequate.

The amount of business from day to day varies considerably but a record of the deliveries made during the week beginning March 14th will show how the business runs. On March 14th, 27,000 pounds of seed were delivered. On the next day the amount dropped to 23,000 pounds; it was back to 28,000 on the 16th, but dropped to 5,000 on the 18th, returning to 24,000 on the 21st. The average for the week was over 20,000 pounds of seed a day.

## FARM BUREAU NOTES

THE STATE farm bureau's venture in pooling forest products of the state to secure more stable market condition and prices for producing members as well as to raise the quality of products offered to the consumer has attracted national attention and the organization has been asked to join efforts with the Central Logmen's Bureau, a producers' organization in Ohio which claims to do business in 27 states on behalf of the logmen of those states.

The two organizations, says the Logmen's Bureau, are non-profit organizations and are working along the same lines. They are fundamentally opposed to waste in lumbering operations and in the sale of timber, particularly in buyers throwing out merchantable timber because it would not bring a top margin of profit. The Logmen's Bureau charges that in the past millions of feet of merchantable timber has been thrown out and left to rot, causing the producer and the nation untold losses.

Both bodies are interested in assisting the log man to market his logs on a quality basis, and in the formation of pools which will lower his handling costs, says the logmen's letter.

Recognizing that the end of Michigan's lumbering industry is in sight and that the supply of timber is decidedly limited, F. H. Sanford, head of the farm bureau forestry department, is studying the aims and principles of the Central Logmen's Bureau to determine if such affiliation of efforts would be helpful to Michigan farm bureau members.

Every county in Ohio is organized and maintains a county farm bureau.

Members of the Missouri Farm Bureau Federation contributed more than \$97,000 to an organization fund for the state federation.

Representatives from the National Wheat Growers' Association and the farm bureaus at a recent meeting in North Dakota decided to await

the adoption of the Committee of Seventeen marketing plan before attempting to get farmers to sign contracts for the sale of their grain.

Minnesota Farm Bureau has started a campaign against blue sky frauds and questionable promotion schemes for the protection of its members. An advisory committee in every county will investigate all propositions presented to the farmers and pass upon their merits.

## AGAINST CITY COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 13)

formation I beg to advance the statement that a township treasurer receives one cent on the dollar for taxes paid to him between December 1 and January 9. He receives four cents per dollar for taxes collected from the latter date to March 1, which is not an exorbitant commission. For his duties from March 1 to December 1 the treasurer receives no compensation whatever, though he receives and handles public funds, disburses cash and checks, keeps records, and is subject to calls from the county treasurer for personal attendance. In certain townships the treasurer may receive a moderate salary equivalent to fees. Would Mr. Stafford's newly constituted county treasurer work for less? Or would Mr. Stafford serve for a more modest compensation himself?

The trouble with some schemes which come to us described as "progressive" is that they are not progressive at all beyond the label. The people, that is, the editor and Mr. Stafford and the rest of us, cannot set up any plan of government and then go off and expect the machinery to run itself, or to run by momentum. There is no automatic way, whether in state, county or township affairs. We all hope and expect to reach Heaven some time; but we will not see a celestial administration on earth so long as public affairs are human; because the best government ever to come will be made up of more or less competent mortals. It will not help matters for Mr. Stafford to neglect to vote at his township caucus and election, nor will it reform things to install county commissioners on the theory that they will serve for less than common compensation.

Moreover, under a commission form, many townships would never be represented in the county government at all. Would this relieve the present dissatisfaction, or prevent it for the future? With our present form, the local people have their government in their own hands. Is it wise to put this government farther away? It is all very well to be "progressive" and complain about present methods; but we should be sure that we are not working for retrogression instead of progress. Let's get down to cases.—John E. Gillett, A Kalkaska Co. Supervisor.

You have some pretty strong arguments in favor of the retention of the present form of county government. I think you will find, however, that our correspondent whom you criticize has given careful thought to the comparative advantages of the two plans. Mr. Stafford is that type of citizen who believes it as much his duty to go to the polls and vote as to provide for the wants of his family. I have no doubt but what he has held quite all the township offices and many higher up. Personally, I feel that the commission plan, if properly carried out would simplify and lessen the cost of county government to a very great extent. The important difference between government by supervisors and government by commission is the quality of the representation given to the taxpayer. Will the commission be as truly representative of the taxpayers as the supervisors? Can the commission have as intimate a knowledge of land values in the respective townships as do the supervisors? In short, can the commission administer the affairs of the county in as intelligent and satisfactory a manner as do the supervisors? If not, then the saving is of no moment. The taxpayers will probably prefer to pay a little more for government by supervisors than to suffer their affairs to be bungled by a commission elected at large. We would like to have the views of other readers upon this subject.—Editor.

# A De Laval will bring prosperity to your farm



A De Laval Cream Separator saves and serves twice a day, every day in the year. It is the producer of a steady, never-failing cash income during every month regardless of season or weather.

Its saving of butter-fat alone is so great that the De Laval pays for itself in a short time and then the extra profit is yours—to provide more comforts and conveniences, to buy new stock or equipment, or to save.

The De Laval Separator eliminates the drudgery of gravity skimming. It saves the cream wasted by an inefficient separator, and it lasts a lifetime. It is the most economical separator to buy. That's why there are more than 2,500,000 De Laval's in daily use.

See your De Laval Agent now about getting a new De Laval. The De Laval Separator Company NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO 165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale St.

# Sooner or later you will use a De Laval Cream Separator or Milker

## Back Again THE FAMOUS Galloway WAGON BOX SPREADER

ONLY \$69.50 30 Days' Free Trial



## YES, SIR!

Times are changing—and changing fast! Any man with brains and common horse sense knows that when corn, oats and live stock are at their present values, it is unreasonable to expect the farmer to pay high prices which are not a fair exchange for his products.

It's a hard pill to swallow for everybody—to get back to the old order of things, but it's got to be done!

Our Company is meeting the present situation by a Stupendous Price Cutting Program, depending on large volume of sales and small profit plus your co-operation, rather than a large profit and small sale.

You know me, you know our Company, you know our policy, and you know that the Galloway goods have stood the acid test of time and tried experience.

Write Today for the Best manure spreader proposition I have made in ten years and be convinced that we can do each other more good this year than ever before on account of present conditions, not only on spreaders, but on cream separators, gasoline engines, tractors and other implements.

Write Me Personally or Drop Us a postal card before you lay this paper aside.

Wm. Galloway, Pres. 369 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

## LISTEN!

Everybody had so much money that they thought they wanted something higher priced.

They could easily get a higher priced spreader but they could never get a better one than the Famous Galloway Wagon Box Spreader Pictured Here That Made the Wm. Galloway Company Famous!

We sold them by the tens of thousands when our Company started 15 years ago. We perfected and refined the Famous Galloway Wagon Box Spreader until it would handle any kind of manure, under any and every condition, any place and just as well as a \$150 or \$200 machine.

But people paid little attention to it in recent years because they had the money and thought they wanted a higher priced machine, and many times passed it up because it was cheap, but conditions have changed—what they want now is the best possible spreader at the lowest possible price, and one that will do the work.

The Famous Galloway Wagon Box Spreader that fits any truck or wagon gear you already have (wide or narrow), is exactly what you are looking for.

It will haul more manure with less resistance on your team, your pocketbook and yourself than any manure spreader ever manufactured.

Don't Take My Word for This, but try it yourself for 30 days, absolutely at our risk. Use it a full month on your own farm. If it does not score 100% on spreading, if you do not find it easy to handle on any kind of trial you can give it, it will not cost you one cent.

Eleven different patents on this wonderful machine.

READ THESE LETTERS They tell the truth about the Famous Galloway Wagon Box Spreader, and more than I could tell you if I wrote a whole page ad.

Peter Boyesen of Schleswig, Iowa, says, "Get my horses on a trot, slammed it in gear, failed to break machine. Test enough for me. Will not trade it for any other make." W. E. Neely, Wayne, Neb., says, "A success in every way. Used different spreaders. Like wagon box best. Lighter draft, can haul with two horses. Put it on any old wagon." What you want is the work done with the least labor and cost—The Galloway Wagon Box Spreader Will Do It! Write me today. I have a surprise for you.

MY PROPOSITION is simply this: Order a machine on your choice of my selling plans, Cash, Note or Installment. Try the machine 30 days—pile it full of any kind of manure—trot the horses if you wish—slam it into gear, use it and abuse it with the hardest kind of trial that you can think of, then be your own judge and decide whether or not it is the best spreader and value ever offered you. Then, only after you have made the decision is it a sale. Also have complete spreader with gears, only \$119.50, besides other models.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG Big book full of dozens of bargains in gasoline engines, cream separators, tractors and other implements. Sent FREE!

Wm. Galloway, Pres. 369 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.



## 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.

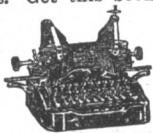
Kreso Dip No. 1 is sold in original packages at all drug stores.

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

**Save \$36**  
**New Oliver Typewriters For \$64**

No need now to be without a typewriter on the farm. A genuine \$100 Oliver, brand new, for only \$64. Our terms are only \$4 per month. Free trial—no money down. Typing is easy to learn. Our new book, "The Typewriter on the Farm," explains all its uses. Get this book now. A copy sent free upon request, together with beautiful catalog. Write today. Then, if you wish, you can ask for a free trial Oliver.

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## MOUNT CLEMENS MINERAL BATHS

World renowned for Rheumatism, Nervousness and that run-down condition. Open all the year. Twenty miles from Detroit. Write for Booklet. Business Men's Association, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

**Ear Tags FOR STOCK**  
Tag your stock—best and cheapest means of identification for Hogs, Sheep and Cattle. Name, address and number stamped on tags. Catalog mailed free on request.  
F.S. Burch & Co., 279 W. Huron St., Chicago

**VERBEARING STRAWBERRY**  
All kinds of Small Fruit PLANTS  
My Everbearers Produce Big Crops 4 months of the year. Sure to Grow. Healthy Stock. Special Bargains. Reasonable Prices. FREE My 1921 Catalog.  
J. N. ROKELY, R8 Bridgman, Mich.

## FINN'S PEACH TREE COLLECTION

10 Peach trees, 2 1/2 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.

## The Best Breeders

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

## History of Michigan's Famous Metropolis

(Continued from page 7)

Amongst the Great Lakes ports, this dynamic city whose infancy boasted but one windmill, and that owned by an individual, and but one municipal bake oven, stands peer in the mater of lake ports ship building.

Detroit's reconstruction policy dates from its very infancy, the very beginning of its inception. And when this dynamic wonder of the twentieth century completes the municipal and industrial reconstructive policies and improvements now under contemplation and erection, there is no foretelling how or where it will rank as a world factor for advancement.

Geographically, Detroit's strategic location upon the straits connecting the upper waters of the Great Lakes with the lower, has been an incalculable asset as a factor in the tremendous growth of its automobile industry. An ocean outlet secured through the Welland canal, the great ore fields of the Upper Peninsula supplying the raw material, its accessibility to all the markets of the world, and its freedom from labor troubles, have combined to make possible the manufacture of this vehicle of commerce to the economic and tremendous extent of its present proportions.

A marvelous tale it is, that of the automobile. The raw material taken from the bosom of Mother Earth in the Upper Peninsula, carried across the lakes in the hulls of gigantic lake freighters, and in Detroit evolutionized into the perfect finished product, which, self-propelled, glides over city roads and country highways all over the world.

Detroit-made automobiles have transformed not only the commercial world, and the financial world, but the roadways of the entire continent have necessarily been transmuted and redeemed due to the factor of the automobile for freight and passenger service.

If good roads all over the country are the resultant necessity of the automobile, then it follows that Detroit has been an unconscious but forcible factor for the betterment of the roadways and the highways of the continent.

Inventors of the automobile early in the twentieth century little realized that within less than twenty years the automobile would revolutionize the entire world.

In the year 1917, prior to the war, it required 125,851 freight cars to handle the material and the finished product of just one automobile plant in Detroit. Industrial figures that are staggering in their proportions comprise the annals of this industry, and these figures are being annually increased.

Fifty-eight nationalities are represented in the personnel of the working forces of one motor plant of this unique and dynamic municipality. In this number there are members

of almost all of the religious denominations of the world. Roman Catholics, Protestants, Greek Catholics, Hebrews, Russian Orthodox, Mohammedians, Hindu, Buddhist, and Spiritualists, and curiously enough, only fifty-three of these employees had no religion whatever. And these figures represent the working forces of but one plant engaged in the manufacture of automobiles in the city of Detroit.

When the frightened community awakened to the grim and desperate reality that America had been forced into the late world war, Detroit was amongst the first civic centers to shoulder industrial arms. Wonderful transformations had already been accomplished in this dynamic city, but none more conspicuous and startling than the changing of the entire commodity output of a great majority of the factories from normal production to the production of war necessities. In probably no other city was it found necessary to institute greater changes in the manufactured product and in the method of manufacture. At one time, war contracts placed by the United States government in this city, aggregated four billion dollars. Some of the plants retained a 25 per cent basis and some a fifty per cent basis of former operations, but the majority turned their entire working forces over to the Government, and were doing a 100 per cent basis of war work. With the signing of the armistice, radical changes were again necessitated in order to recreate the former working basis of the automotive plants.

In the face of the poignant fact that every third man in Detroit was born in some foreign country, there is existent a manifestation of a thoroughly civic pride vibrating the heart of every one in this thoroughly American city.

Detroit perhaps as no other American city, outside of New York, has become what Zangwill fittingly describes as "the melting pot of the races," and nowhere perhaps as in Detroit is the raw material of emigration so finely spun into the ideal American.

Of such is the Romance of Detroit. Could Cadillac arise from his long slumber and witness this modern commercial prodigy what would he find? His little settlement of one hundred Frenchmen and one hundred Algonquian Indians grown to more than one million population, and ranking in the matter of population, fourth city of the United States. Outranking the world in the production of automobiles, ranking second in the matter of exports, with a civic movement for conservative reconstruction and Americanism, the results of which exceeds even the most sanguine speculations.

And here are gathered together people not only from every corner of Europe, however remote, but from all parts of the world.

## Sweet Clover Rapidly Gains Favor

(Continued from page 4)

clover plants are inoculated. This nitrogen would cost in a commercial fertilizer about \$10.00.

There are several methods of inoculation of which the pure culture is the simplest and easiest applied. The pure culture may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan. The price is twenty-five cents per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Full directions for application accompany the material. Fields that have produced alfalfa with an abundance of nodules upon the roots are inoculated for sweet clover.

#### Seeding

Loose seed beds are responsible for many failures. For best results sweet clover should be seeded in the early spring on a well compacted seed bed. Sweet clover may be seeded in the early spring on fall sown rye or wheat or with oats or barley. Better seedings are often secured

when three-fourths of the usual amount of oats or barley is sown.

From twelve to fifteen pounds of scarified sweet clover seed per acre is usually plenty to secure a good stand. Scarified seed is recommended because the seed coat of the sweet clover seed is oftentimes quite impervious to water and retards germination. Scarification scratches the seed coat so that upon sowing moisture is taken up almost immediately.

From sixteen to eighteen pounds of unscarified seed or from twenty-two to twenty-four pounds of unhulled seed is usually sufficient to secure a stand. Under very favorable conditions stands are sometimes secured by seeding from eight to ten pounds of scarified seed per acre.

Circular No. 46 on sweet clover and Circular No. 45 on Hubam Clover are available for free distribution and may be secured from Director of Experiment Station, East Lansing, Mich.

## GUSTAFSON PREDICTS FARMERS WILL RULE MARKETS

(Continued from page 5)

"Orderly marketing refers to the possibility, under the proposed marketing program, of marketing only such part of the grain each week or month as is actually needed for consumption. Grains so marketed will meet cash prices with cash grain and break the chain of marginal speculation which has heretofore levied a heavy tribute on growers of grain.

"A stable market, one that is free from violent fluctuations, is a most important element which underlies the whole marketing plan. Most of the grief and dissatisfaction resulting from our present marketing system can be attributed to our unstable market. When the farmer can have some reasonable assurance that the market will not drop to a ruinous figure and the miller and wholesaler can also be reasonably sure that the market will not advance by leaps and bounds, an element of safety and sanity will have been introduced in grain marketing that will be generally satisfactory."

#### Finance and Export

Finance and export are the other two important links in this marketing chain. Mr. Gustafson points out the fact that "although the farmer is the source of approximately one-half of the wealth of the United States, adequate provision has never been made to carry his credit." The Committee of Seventeen proposes to remedy this situation by organizing a finance corporation which will "sell short time securities, based on actual quantities of grain in storage," from the proceeds of which farmers can be financed from season to season, at a low and uniform rate of interest.

Although over a half billion dollars worth of food products were exported from this country last year, very little if any of them were sold direct by farmers of their organizations for export purposes. The profits of the export trade were left to other parties. Here, again, let it be said the farmers' business differs from almost all other kinds of business enterprises who seek their own foreign markets, make their own foreign connections and their own export shipments direct. A farmers' co-operative exporting company in Canada has cut the cost of exporting wheat through private exporters from five and seven cents a bushel to less than two cents a bushel. A saving of four cents a bushel on half of our exportable surplus each year would represent an annual saving of more than three million dollars. "Furthermore," says Mr. Gustafson, "an aggressive foreign exporting policy of searching for markets that can be developed offers a wide field of development that is comparatively unexplored. Little or no attention has been paid to the development of a foreign market for grain. At the present time, when a bumper corn crop has an exceedingly low market value the necessity for farmers taking definite action of this character is extremely urgent."

#### Farmers Must Act

"The farmer can no longer wait for others to perform the task for him," concludes Mr. Gustafson. "The farmer has been patient, hopeful and overly trusting while those, who have performed the service of marketing farm products for him, grew wealthy and disregarded his interests and his rights. The farmers have the ability to conduct their own business. The necessity for action and of working together was a further essential. That necessity is now present and the farmer will himself see to it that he receives a higher average price for grain when the Committee of Seventeen's plan is put into operation and the farmer husbands his own interests. The capital invested in the marketing machine will be his own. The dollars will be his servants and their earning will revert to the farmer. Moreover, the replacement of waste, duplication and speculation with efficiency, economy and fairness in grain marketing will mean cheaper bread, cheaper cereals and a closer relation between the farmer and the city men that will have many lasting benefits."



## WHY FARMERS ARE BARRED FROM GRAIN EXCHANGES

(Continued from page 6)

gallons and \$192,000,000; lumber, principally pine, by 240,000,000 feet and \$32,000,000; other wood manufactures by \$18,000,000; machinery other than electric by \$84,000,000; iron and steel manufactures by \$60,000,000; chemicals, dyes and drugs by \$35,000,000; and tires and other rubber articles by \$32,000,000.

Another encouraging feature in connection with the increases in the exports of manufactured goods in 1920 over 1919 is the fact that they apparently occurred in the trade with the non-manufacturing countries of the world that send in exchange for the products of the United States raw materials and foodstuffs, largely of tropical origin, and mostly of a non-competing nature with American products. The largest increases, of \$237,000,000 each, were in the exports to Canada and Cuba, and the next largest, of \$76,000,000, to Mexico. Exports to South America increased by \$182,000,000. Argentina with a gain of \$58,000,000, Brazil with \$42,000,000, Colombia with \$35,000,000, Peru with \$21,000,000 and Venezuela with \$15,000,000, show the principal increases.

In the Far East the largest gain, of \$40,000,000, was made in sales to China, followed by increases of \$32,000,000 to British India, \$29,000,000 to the Philippines, \$25,000,000 to Australia, and \$20,000,000 to New Zealand, while exports to the Dutch East Indies increased by \$13,000,000. To Japan, by far the largest customer in that section of the world, the gain in 1920 over 1919 was only \$11,000,000.

Sales to Africa increased by \$68,000,000, Egypt with \$23,000,000, British South Africa with \$16,000,000, and French Africa with \$18,000,000, showing important gains in their purchases.

It is generally recognized that with the tremendous debts owed by Europe to this country, which, including government loans, are estimated to aggregate probably not less than \$14,000,000, with the exchange rates depreciated to a point which seems to make further buying from the United States prohibitive, with declining imports, scarcity of gold, and strained credit facilities, it will be impossible for exports from the United States to continue at their present level. A permanent slump in exports has been freely predicted every time the monthly totals happened to fall below the figures of previous months. In fact, a declining tendency is shown in the exports during the last year if the monthly totals are averaged by 6-month periods. The average for the first half of 1920 figures at \$708,000,000 and for the last half at \$664,000,000, with the January, 1921, total reported at \$655,000,000, which may be the start of a permanent decline.—Commerce Reports.

### CORRECTION

A certain editor and publisher of a country newspaper in Kansas was asked to leave the community as a result of a typographical error in his report of the wedding of the mayor's daughter, says a western exchange.

After exhausting his supply of large words about the "blushing bride," he said: "The large elaborate bouquets of roses were punk."

The mayor demanded a correction and apology in the next week's issue all of which the editor was glad to promise.

The next issue contained: "We wish to apologize for the manner in which we disgraced the beautiful wedding last week. Through an error of the typesetter we were made to say, 'The roses were punk,' what we wanted to say was that 'the noses were pink.'"

### SEEDS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

Special to Business Farmer Readers  
Big dollar box, earliest, best and most delicious vegetables and prettiest flowers—42 varieties. Big packets. Just what every planter must have. 25 cents to introduce. 6 boxes, \$1.00, 25 for \$3.50 postpaid.  
A. T. COOK, Seedsman, Hyde Park, N. Y. (Adv.)

## 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.

HOW TO FIGURE ADS. UNDER THIS HEAD			Words 1 time 3 times		
20	1.00	2.00	36	1.80	3.60
21	1.05	2.10	37	1.85	3.70
22	1.10	2.20	38	1.90	3.80
23	1.15	2.30	39	1.95	3.90
24	1.20	2.40	40	2.00	4.00
25	1.25	2.50	41	2.05	4.10
26	1.30	2.60	42	2.10	4.20
27	1.35	2.70	43	2.15	4.30
28	1.40	2.80	44	2.20	4.40
29	1.45	2.90	45	2.25	4.50
30	1.50	3.00	46	2.30	4.60
31	1.55	3.10	47	2.35	4.70
32	1.60	3.20	48	2.40	4.80
33	1.65	3.30	49	2.45	4.90
34	1.70	3.40	50	2.50	5.00
35	1.75	3.50			

### FARMS & LANDS

#### CHOICE FARM LANDS

I have the best proposition on earth for the man who is tired of being a renter, or working for others or who desires a larger farm than he now owns.

I own lands in the famous clover seed belt near Onaway, choice heavy clay loam soil underlaid with limestone at \$10 to \$30 per acre.

The lands were beech and maple lands from which all of the timber has been removed. A reasonable cash payment is required after which the clover and alfalfa seed will take care of your future payments.

While getting started and your home built, I will, if necessary, stand behind you.

This is one of the chances of a life time if you like farming and are a worker.

Paying for a farm in clover seed belt where seed crops average \$100 per acre, entails no hardship for the dairyman or stock man, as the hay and chaff crops more than pay the expense, leaving the seed crops as the mortgage lifter.

Write today for full particulars and booklet.

THAD B. PRESTON, Onaway, Michigan

400 ACRES \$4,500 WITH HORSES, 13 cows and heifers, bull machinery, cream separator, equipment; near RR town, conveniences; machine-worked fields; 60-cow pasture; 1,000 cords pulp, 2,000 cords wood; good variety fruit; 400 sugar maple; good 10-room house, 70 ft. barn, silo, tenant house, horse barn, owner retiring; easy terms. Details page 18 Spring Catalog 1,100 Bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES TWO MILES FROM FIBRE. 12 acres cleared, small hay barn, horse barn, cow barn, chicken house, hog house, and nice creek clear through the farm. All easily cleared. \$1,200 if taken at once. Log house suitable to live in. Will take half down. J. S. McGINN, Fibre, Mich.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN. 120 ACRES UNIMPROVED land 8 miles from Branch, Mich. First class soil suitable for general farming. Splendid proposition for sheep or cattle. Prosperous community. Price \$960. Owner LULU A. CARLSON, 803 W. Madison St., Room 518, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—160 A. HARDWOOD, CLARE Co., 60 acres cleared, stock tools, DeLaval Separator, small payment down, balance, easy terms, A. M. WICKERHAM, 1514 Turner St., Lansing, Mich.

CUT OVER CLAY LOAM LAND IN Presque Isle county's clover seed belt. Ten per cent cash, balance payable with annual clover seed crops. The cash payment loaned to settler for live stock on long time, 6 per cent.—JOHN G. KRAUTH, Millersburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—120 A. 70 CLEARED, TEAM, farm tools, cattle, hogs, wheat, rye, corn 80 bu., potatoes, chickens, limestone soil, house, barn. Price \$4,800. DAVID W. SMITH, Levering, Mich.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM OR RANCH write DAVID KENNEDY, Evart, Mich., for a list.

FIRST CLASS FARM HOME, STATE REWARD 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, 1936 Gratiot Ave., Detroit Mich.

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 1-2 miles Charlevoix, 7 1-2 miles. ARCHIE CHEW, Bay Shore, Michigan.

MAGIC VALLEY—60 ACRE DEMONSTRATION farm in heart of the lower Delta of the Rio Grande, Texas. All plowed, fenced and under irrigation. Wild land now selling at \$450 per acre. Raise 3 crops a year. Become independent. Can exchange this beautiful farm for Michigan property at \$24,000. Encumbrance \$8,000 at 6 per cent. BENJAMIN & SON, 531 1-2 So. Saginaw St., Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE—247 A. FIVE MILES FROM Remus, all cleared. Brick house. Strictly modern, hot water heat, tenant house. Large barn, silo, buildings new. Would take small farm or house in city. \$18,000. CHAS. GILLMORE, Remus, Mich.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES, THIRTY cleared, house, barn, running water, 75 fruit trees, wood lot, good soil. Small payment down, balance potato contract if desired. \$1,200. EARL BUTTON, Williamsburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—THREE ACRES WITH BUILDINGS. Ideal for poultry and truck farming. Price \$5,500. Privilege of renting 5 adjoining acres. 1502 S. WARREN AVE., Saginaw, Michigan.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES GOOD LAND IN the best belt, 4 miles from Merrill, Saginaw Co. Good market, on main gravel road. 100 acres under cultivation. Some timber, good buildings, well, some orchard, 600 rods fence, 60 acres tile-drained, 16 acres rosen rye, 15 acres new seeding, 30 acres fall plowing, also personal. CLARENCE WATSON Merrill, Mich.

FOR SALE—50 ACRE FARM, GOOD potato and clover land in Luce Co. Out over land. Small clearing. Price \$1,000. Write owner, A. G. BROWN, McMillan, 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—STANDING TIMBER. Tamarack, spruce and some oak, ash and elm. Also number one 120 acres with good buildings. R. W. ANDERSON, Clarkston, Mich.

GOING, GOING, AT PRIVATE AUCTION sale before April 15th, 110 acres Eaton Co. dark clay loam lies level, productive, 15 wheat, 50 seeding. Nice sugar bush, basement barn, new silo, 8 room house other buildings, good well. Near school, five miles Vermontville. If you are looking for a good farm investigate. Cash or terms. N. ELLSWORTH FENDER, R 3, Vermontville, Michigan.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### BERRY PLANTS

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—IMPROVED SENATOR DUNLAP strawberry plants, \$3 per 1,000. Pocokomo \$3.50; Gibson, \$3.50. State inspected. FRED STANLEY, 124 Main St., Bangor, Mich.

GRAPEVINES AND RED CURRANT BUSHES No. 1, \$1.95 per doz. 100 \$12. 100 Everlasting Strawberry \$1.95 with Cl. Bosa, postpaid in lower Mich. 10,000 Dunlap Strawberry only \$29. Best Black Raspberry very cheap. Ask for free price list. GOBLEVILLE NURSERIES, Gobleville, Mich.

#### FENCE POSTS

FOR SALE—GRAPE POSTS AND FENCE posts at wholesale prices. Write C. L. RANDALL CO., Cheboygan, Mich.

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

SEVEN FOOT FOUR INCH TOP PEELLED 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.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RECLEANED SEED barley. Yield past season 53 bu. per acre. \$1.25 per bu., bags included. W. B. WHITE, Carson City, Mich.

SAVE THE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFIT. Northern grown re-cleaned seeds. Hairy Vetch, 12 1-2c; red clover, medium, 20c; sweet clover, 15c per lb. Sacks free. Prompt shipment.—R. E. Follett, Hale, Mich.

I HAVE RECLEANED WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet Clover seed at \$3.00 per bu., bags included. Send for sample. ARTHUR CHURCH, Bad Axe, Mich.

### 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.

## Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

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

25c

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

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Friends:

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

To .....


Address .....

Introduced by your reader:

M .....

Address .....





# 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.

April 5, Holstein-Friesians. Bowler Bros., Clare, Mich.  
 Apr. 6—Shorthorn Cattle and Sheep. Mrs. Joe Murphy, Brown City, Michigan.  
 Apr. 21—Holsteins. Eaton County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n. Fair Grounds, Charlotte, Michigan.  
 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. L. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.  
 J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.  
 Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.  
 Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.  
 John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.

## CATTLE

### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

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

## 7 HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS 7

— From a State and Federal Accredited Herd, Sired by  
**WALKER LYONS 174771**  
 whose twenty nearest dams have records averaging 30.11 pounds of butter from 592 pounds of milk. These bulls are from dams with records up to 26.3 as Jr. four year olds and are priced from \$100.00 to \$200.00. Age, 9 months.  
**E. L. SALISBURY** **SHEPHERD, MICH.**

## NOTE THE CHANGE IN DATE

# COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE 23 HEAD OF REGISTERED Holstein Friesian Cattle

It very seldom happens that such a large percentage of the cows offered at a dispersal sale are of such desirable age. Just think, fifteen of those heifers have recently freshened or are soon to freshen with their second calf. This gives you a chance to get foundation stock for a herd with their whole life before them and of the very best blood lines.

Our herd is rich in the blood of such noted Sires as De Kol 2nd Butter Boy 3rd; King of the Pontiacs; King Segis; Sarcastic Lad; King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the fifty thousand dollar Bull; Colantha Johanna Lad, etc.

This sale will be held at Bowler Farm, Four miles from Clare, Michigan, on Ann Arbor and P. M. railroads on

## Tuesday, April 5, 1921

beginning at Eleven O'clock.

COLONEL D. L. PERRY, of Columbus, Ohio, will be the Auctioneer with S. T. WOOD, of Liverpool, N. Y., as pedigree expert.

All of these cows and heifers that have been fresh long enough are bred to our herd sire Wolverine Ormsby Segis who is a grand son of the King of the Pontiacs, one of the greatest of all Sires. His Dam is sired by the Great King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby. She is also a sister to Ormsby Korndyke Lad thus combining the very best blood lines possible to obtain. This sire will also be sold at the sale. He will be just two years old at time of sale.

The day after, (April 6th), there will be a general auction of farm tools, etc., which will include seventeen horses, of this number many are young heavy Belgian horses.

Pedigrees furnished on day of sale.

## Bowler Bros.

Clare, Michigan.

### USE PURE BRED SIRE

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

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

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

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

### SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aaggie 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

**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.

**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. R. Flint. Pedigree on application.  
**L. C. KETZLER**, Flint, 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** 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 Chriseinske, Imlay City, Mich.

### Yearling Bull For Sale

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

**ROY F. FICKIES**  
Chesaning, Mich.

### SOLD AGAIN

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

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

### TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

March 21—Holsteins. H. A. Smith, Wix-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. 3yrs. and 4 yrs., 16 pounds, 24 pounds and 26.48 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 milkier. Also her bull calf born Oct. 27; sired by a son of Johan Hengerveld Lad, and a 22 lb. two year old dam. Price \$250 for the pair.  
**R. H. BARNHART**, R 1, St. Charles, Mich.

### BRANDONHILL FARM

Ortonville, Michigan

We have cut our price one-half:

Bull calf, 35 lb. sire	.....\$100
Bull calf, 41 lb. sire, 30 lb. dam	..... 200
Bull ready for service	..... 350
Bull, 41 lb. sire, 31 lb. dam	..... 500

All good individuals from herd having passed Third Clean Federal Test.  
**JOHN P. HEHL**  
 1205 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan

**FOR SALE: TWELVE HEAD TUBERCULIN** tested registered Holsteins. Females, \$75 to \$225. Bulls, \$40 to \$70.  
**CECIL SCRIBNER**, Berville Mich.

### FAIRLAWN HERD—HOLSTEINS

Herd Sire, Emblagaard Lillith Champion 108073 His sire's dam, Colantha 4th's Johanna, world's first 35 lb. cow, and world's first 1,200 lb. cow. The only cow that ever held all world's butter records from one day to one year, and the world's 11th Piebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 29,599.4 pounds of milk in a year. World's 2nd highest milk record when made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only one Michigan cow with higher milk record today. His two nearest dams average:

Butter one year	.....1,199.22
Milk	.....28,515.9

Champ's sons from choice A. R. O. dams will add prestige to your herd and money to your purse.  
**J. F. RIEMAN**, Owner  
 Flint, Mich.

### TWO BULL CALVES

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

**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.

## MACK'S NOTES

There is a well-defined rumor abroad in the land, to the effect that the Farm Bureau's marketing plans are far from popular with the Republican administration.

The Michigan wool pool is fairly well liquidated, and as far as can be learned, farmers are well satisfied with the outcome of the season's business. It is generally understood that Michigan wool growers will pool their wool again this year.

The National Live Stock Exchange is considering a campaign against all Class I railroads in the effort to secure a reduction in live stock freight rates. In its recent address to the government, the Exchange calls attention to the fact that growers and feeders of live stock the country over, are discouraged because of high freight rates and the many other conditions with which they now have to deal.

### AUCTION SALE OF DUROCS

The auction sale of pure bred Durocs, which was held on the Plum Creek Stock Farm, 8 miles west of Monroe, Saturday, March 5, was from every standpoint an outstanding success, the 40 hogs in the offering averaging a few cents less than \$64 each. This was the first sale of bred sows to be made by F. J. Drott, owner of the Plum Creek Farm and the splendid condition of the animals offered reflected great credit upon their owner. The attendance was good and the bidding was fairly active, from the beginning to the end of the sale. The auctioneer, H. L. Igleheart, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, is a first class salesman and it is safe to say that the prices secured were very close to the selling values of the animals offered. The press representatives, in attendance at the sale, were W. P. Penry, Radnor, Ohio, *Duroc Bulletin*; R. J. Evans, Chicago, Illinois, American Duroc Association and H. H. Mack, of THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The following is a detailed report of the sale, including the names and addresses of the various buyers and the prices which each paid for the animals he purchased:

Wm. Nichel, Ida, sow, \$80; E. Brewer, Carlton, gilt, \$52.50; Herman Mathis, Ida, gilt, \$55; Wm. Rambow, Monroe, gilt, \$50; Wm. Zimmerman, gilt, \$51; E. Brewer, Carlton, gilt, \$52; Harlan Wilt, Britton, gilt, \$65; Geo. W. Putman, Britton, \$65; Irving W. Knapp, Monroe, gilt, \$55; Adiel Lambrecht, Monroe, \$50; J. A. Brown, Detroit, gilt, \$56; F. L. Newcombe, Dundee, gilt, \$60; F. L. Newcombe, Dundee, gilt, \$60; J. A. Albain, Monroe, R. 3, gilt, \$58; F. W. Grassley, Monroe, R. 1, gilt, \$54; Wm. Heiden, Monroe, R. 1, sow, \$66; John Reber, Monroe, sow, \$66; Inwood Bros., Romeo, sow, \$85; Geo. F. Putman, Britton, sow, \$64; Alfred Monk, Dundee, sow, \$70; J. A. Brown, Detroit, sow, \$71; Geo. Schroeder, Monroe, R. 1, sow, \$77; Arthur Nudermers, LaSalle, sow, \$65; J. A. Brown, Detroit, sow, \$66; F. B. Hill, Flat Rock, sow, \$61; Fred Milhan, Monroe, sow, \$64; F. L. Newcombe, Dundee, sow, \$100; J. A. Brown, Detroit, sow, \$52; J. A. Brown, Detroit, gilt, \$71; Ben Guthnecht, Monroe, sow, \$70; Wm. Nickels, Ida, sow, \$70; C. W. Roach, Temperence, sow, \$62; Gus Albright, Monroe, gilt, \$66; Gus Albright, Monroe, gilt, \$57; James Albain, Monroe, gilt, \$58; Martin Albright, Monroe, gilt, \$61; Alfred Monk, Dundee, sow, \$85; Alfred Bird, Petersburg, gilt, \$52; Charles Arnold, Monroe, sow, \$75; Rush Brothers, Romeo, boar, \$52.

### FUNCTION OF PURE-BRED STOCK

The following are quotations from the introductory remarks made by H. L. Inglehart, auctioneer, at the Plum Creek sale of pure-bred Durocs, the other day: "I see before me today a band of progressive farmers. I am morally certain that 90 per cent of the men who are looking up into my face this afternoon are as nearly 'up to the minute' in connection with management of their farms and herds as conditions will permit. Not one of the men before me would think of going into the field with an old back number plow, harrow or cultivator. They would not think of planting the crop until they had prepared a first-class seed bed. They are all of them familiar with the penalty attached to the sowing of any but the very best seed. When the crop is ready to harvest not one of them would think of going afield



with anything but the most up-to-date harvesting machinery.

"All that I have just said has to do with producing the crop; after it is grown and garnered, the crop must, however, be marketed and it is right here, if anywhere, that the American farmer fails to measure up to the standard of 100 per cent efficiency. What matters it, after all, how successful we may be in crop production if we fail to get the money out of the stuff after it is grown? The man makes the greatest success in farming who markets his products on four feet. If modern machinery is needed in growing and harvesting the crops it is also needed in transforming them into money. Pure-bred domestic animals are the modern machinery needed in marketing the crop which has been so carefully grown. You do not need to tell me that I am in a good corn country; the character of your soil decides that matter. Where corn is grown in large quantities a machine is needed that will change corn into money. The Duroc hog is the most economical corn consumer in the world today."

#### HOLSTEIN AUCTION DATE CHANGED

In last week's issue of The Business Farmer a 1-4 page ad. announced the Holstein sale of Bowl-er Bros., to be held on April 6th. Owing to the inability of the auctioneer Col. D. L. Perry of Columbus, Ohio, being present on the 6th, the date of the sale has been changed to April 5th.

A fine lot of 23 Registered Holsteins will be offered among them 15 heifers recently freshened or soon to freshen with their 2nd calf. The sale will be held at the Bowl-er farm, 4 miles from Clare. Don't forget the date, Tuesday, April 5th beginning at 11 o'clock.

### Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

#### STRANGLES

I have a horse that had the distemper and lumps came in the throat and they broke leaving a hole through the skin, and it runs puss all the time. Please tell me what to do for it.—J. S. Harbor Beach, Michigan.

Strangles, commonly known as distemper, is most common in young animals, generally attacking animals from two to six years of age; yet it may occur in a sucking colt, or in a horse twenty years old. After occurring once, in a well marked form, it very rarely attacks the same animal the second time. Sometimes an animal, while appearing to be in perfect normal condition otherwise, will be noticed to move the head and neck stiffly and on examination an abscess will be found in the space between the lower jaw bones. In the irregular form of strangles, these abscesses may form on the inside of the thigh, front leg or shoulder; in prolonged cases the abscesses will often be found in connection with the lungs, in fact an abscess may form in any part of the body. The tumor is at first hard, but enlarges, becomes soft and finally bursts, or has to be opened to prevent its bursting on the inside. Strangles, like all fevers, runs a certain course, usually from eight to ten days and in twenty days the animal is usually fit to be put to work, and the opening you speak of, should be made large enough to allow proper drainage and should be syringed out twice daily with a solution of Creolin and water, about one teaspoonful to a teacupful of water. The animal should be placed in a dry, well-ventilated box stall; the food should be of an easily digestive nature, and the animal should be given plenty of cold water. Internally give the following: Granulated or powdered potassium nitrate, four ounces, powdered nux vomica two ounces, mix and divide into sixteen powders and give one powder every four hours; these can best be given dry with a long handled spoon.

Have taken your paper for some time and think it the best farm paper going, and have received many helps, suggestions and there seems to be something for every member of the family.—W. W. Glennie, Mich. R. F. D. 1

### 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, Glista 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—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—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COW.**  
Three heifer calves, 1 bull calf.  
R. J. BANFIELD, Wixom, 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.**

#### 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, Gilts, Sows and Boars.  
Write us, tell us what you want, and get our prices.  
**La FAYETTE STOCK FARM, La Fayette, Ind.**  
J. Crouch & Son, Prop.

**REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE — KING REPEATER 713941, and Beau Perfection 327899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, bred or opened to our herd bulls. Come and see them; they will please you.**  
Tony B. Fox, Prop., Henry Gehrhoiz, Herdsman,  
**MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan**

#### HEREFORDS FOR SALE

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

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

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

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

#### SHORTHORN

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

**IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL I MAY** have just what you want. I handle from one animal up to the largest consignment sale in the country.  
**O. A. Rosmussen Sale Co., Greenville, Mich.**

### Have You a Mortgage on Your Farm?

If so buy Shorthorns at the Feb. 25th sale at M. A. C. held at 1 P. M. We are listing four females and two show bulls that will lift your mortgage if they are cared for.  
**RICHLAND FARMS**  
C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

**Huron Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n** offer for sale Scotch and Scotch topped males and females of all ages. 300 head to select from. For information address  
**Jas. R. Campbell, Secretary**  
Bad Axe, Michigan

### SHORTHORNS

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

#### MAPLEHURST FARM

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

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

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

**BUY SHORTHORNS FROM AN ACCRED-** ited 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, Mc-Brides, Michigan.

**THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREED-** ers' 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.**

**3 EXTRA GOOD BULL CALVES FOR SALE.** From the Maple Ridge herd of Bates Shorthorns. Calved in September 1920.  
**J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Michigan.**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN** sheep. Both sex for sale.  
**J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, 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.**

#### JERSEYS

### A Great Old Timer

That longevity, persistency and prepotency have long been a marked characteristic of the **JERSEY** is well illustrated by the Jersey cow, Interest F. 3582C. Interest lived and died on her native Island some thirty years ago. She milked until 18 years old—Longevity. During 7 years she was not dry a single day—Persistency. She had a butter test of 25 lbs. 6 oz. in 7 days, 56 lbs. of milk in 24 hrs. She was dam of the following 9 noted cows—Prepotency:

	Butter	Milk
	7 days	24 Hours
Double Interest	18 lbs. 1 oz.	55 lbs. 1 oz.
Timey Interest	20 lbs. 6 oz.	46 lbs. 1 oz.
Daisy Interest	20 lbs. 14 oz.	48 lbs. 0 oz.
Maggie O'Mare	25 lbs. 6 oz.	40 lbs. 0 oz.
Simple Interest	16 lbs. 10 oz.	36 lbs. 0 oz.
Finance	21 lbs. 3 oz.	61 lbs. 0 oz.
Compound Interest	17 lbs. 8 oz.	40 lbs. 8 oz.
Triple Interest	21 lbs. 3 oz.	45 lbs. 4 oz.
Final Interest	17 lbs. 15 oz.	41 lbs. 2 oz.

Coupled with the above **Economical Production** and what is there left to be desired? Be wise, grade up your dairy herd with a pure-bred Jersey bull.

Write  
**SEC'Y HENDRICKSON**  
Shelby, Mich.

**REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD—** Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyllock 156,692 also young bulls sired by Froile's Master Pogia 177683, a grandson of Pogia 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.  
**GUY C. WILBUR, R 1, Belding, Mich.**

#### DO YOU WANT PRODUCTION?

The grandson of Pogia 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.**

**JERSEY YEARLING BULL (SIRE BY PEN-** hurst Fern Sultan, R. M. Breeding.  
**J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Michigan.**

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

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

**JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE**  
Ready for service from R. of M. dams. T. B. tested. Will give time.  
**SMITH & PARKER, R 4 Howell, Mich.**

**FOR SALE TWO BULL CALVES SIX MOS.** old, by a son of Sophia's Premier. Tuberculin tested herd.  
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**LOCUST GROVE FARM—One Jersey Bull Calf** for sale 10 months. Sired by Majesty Marshland King 145208. Dam, Duke's Martha of Elmwood No. 264370.  
**JUDD S. DENISON, R. No. 2 Ovid, Michigan.**

#### GUERNSEYS

### 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 breed.

**SPRING DELL FARMS, LaPorte, Ind.**  
White Bros. & Surns 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  
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### GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

From tested and untested dams. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Write for prices and breeding to  
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Bull ready for light service, \$100. A yearling heifer, no relation, \$200. The 2 for \$250.  
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### The Most Profitable Kind

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

(Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.  
Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated.  
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### Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny

Probably

### The Worlds' Greatest BREEDING BULL

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

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

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

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Priced to move. Inspection invited.  
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**BROWN SWISS BULL FOR SALE WITH PED-** igree; four years old. Price \$125 if taken soon.  
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#### POLAND CHINA

### BIG BOB MASTODON

Is sired by Caldwell Big Bob Champion of the world. His dam Sire is A's Mastodon, Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair. Enough said. I have a fine September Boar Pig that will make a herd boar sired by Big Bob, and a fine lot of spring pigs when weaned. Book your order now.  
**C. E. GARNANT,**  
Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

# Public Auction

Owing to the death of my husband, I wil sell at auction, on

**Wed. April 6th. at 1.00 P. M.**

the following stock. (All registered except horses)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 6 Reg. Shorthorn cows, with calf               | 17 Reg. Oxford Down Ewes, some with lambs at side, others with lamb. |
| 1 Reg. Shorthorn Heifer, 2 yrs. old with calf. | 4 Reg. Cheviot Ewes, with lamb.                                      |
| 2 Reg. Shorthorn Heifers, 1 yr.                | 1 Heavy Draft Mare, Blk., 1600 lbs. 8 years old.                     |
| 2 Reg. Roan Bulls, 18 & 15 mo. old             | 3 Horses 4 and 5 years, 1200 lbs.                                    |
| 2 Reg. Red Bulls, 9 & 12 mo. old               | Farm Implements and a quantity of grain.                             |
| 4 Reg. Oxford Down Rams.                       |  |
| 2 Reg. Cheviot Rams.                           |  |

All trains will be met A. M. of sale day at Watertown on D. B. & C., 10 miles east, 1 mile south of Marlette, 5 1-2 miles east, 3 miles north of Brown City. Hot lunch at noon.

**Mrs. Joe Murray,**

**R 2, Brown City, Mich.**





# BREEDERS DIRECTORY



(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type. show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 10, 20 or 50 lines. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today.)

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

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

## BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

## FARWELL LAKE FARM

L. T. P. C. boars all sold. A few spring boars and some gilts left. Will sell with breeding privilege. Boars in service: Clansman's Image 2nd, W. B.'s Outpost and Smooth Wonder. Visitors welcome.  
W. B. RAMSDALL  
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**BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS ALL** sold, but have some fall gilts at reasonable price. Will be bred for fall litters.  
DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

**THE BEST BRED POLAND CHINA PIGS SIRD** by Big Bob Mastodon at the lowest price.  
DEWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.

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

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

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

## BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Three August boars for sale. Good backs and good heavy bone. Write for prices.  
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I have a fine lot of spring pigs sired by Hart's Black Price, a good son of Black Price, grand champion of the world in 1918. Also have a litter of 7 pigs 5 sows and 2 boars, sired by Prospect Yank, a son of the \$40,000 Yankee, that are sure Humdingers.  
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**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 P'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.

## WALNUT ALLEY

herd has dams mated to sires that will make Poland China history for Michigan.  
Nothing to offer at present.  
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## DUROCS

**FOR SALE—SEVERAL EXTRA GOOD SPRING** Boars, ready for service. Our bred gilts are all sold, but we have some fine spring pigs coming on.  
Harley Foor & Son, Gladwin, Michigan

**MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. JERSEY HOGS,** kind sires for spring pigs.  
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Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First St. Yearling  
Detroit, Jackson, Ed. Rapids and Saginaw, 1919  
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**PEACH HILL FARM** offers tried sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over.  
Also a few open gilts.  
INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

## AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS

at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.  
W. C. TAYLOR  
Milan, Mich.

**Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$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**  
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BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25  
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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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**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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**O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE SWINE.** Choice spring pigs of Feb. and March farrow to be shipped at 8-10 weeks old. Prominent bloodlines. My prices will surprise you.  
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## O I C

15 last spring gilts weighing from 225 to 340 pounds. Write for prices.  
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## O. I. C.

**GILTS BRED FOR SPRING FARROW** and one Shorthorn bull calf eight months old. Milking strain, pail fed.  
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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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**HAMPSHIRE—IMPROVE YOUR HERD!** will astonish you. Spring pigs at prices that perfectly marked litters I have ever farrowed. Shipped on approval. Also yearling boar.  
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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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Belgian and Percheron Horses and Short Horn Cattle.

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Martin strain White Wyandottes. Grand utility and exhibition matings. Winners at W. Mich. Poultry Show at Muskegon. Order early to avoid disappointment. Cockerels all sold. Send for descriptive price list.  
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White Orpingtons R. C. R. I. Reds  
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