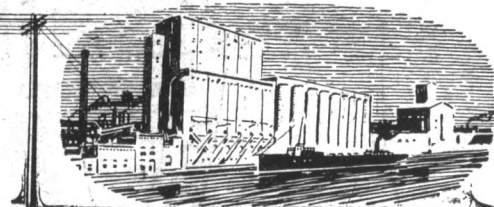


# *The Michigan* BUSINESS FARMER



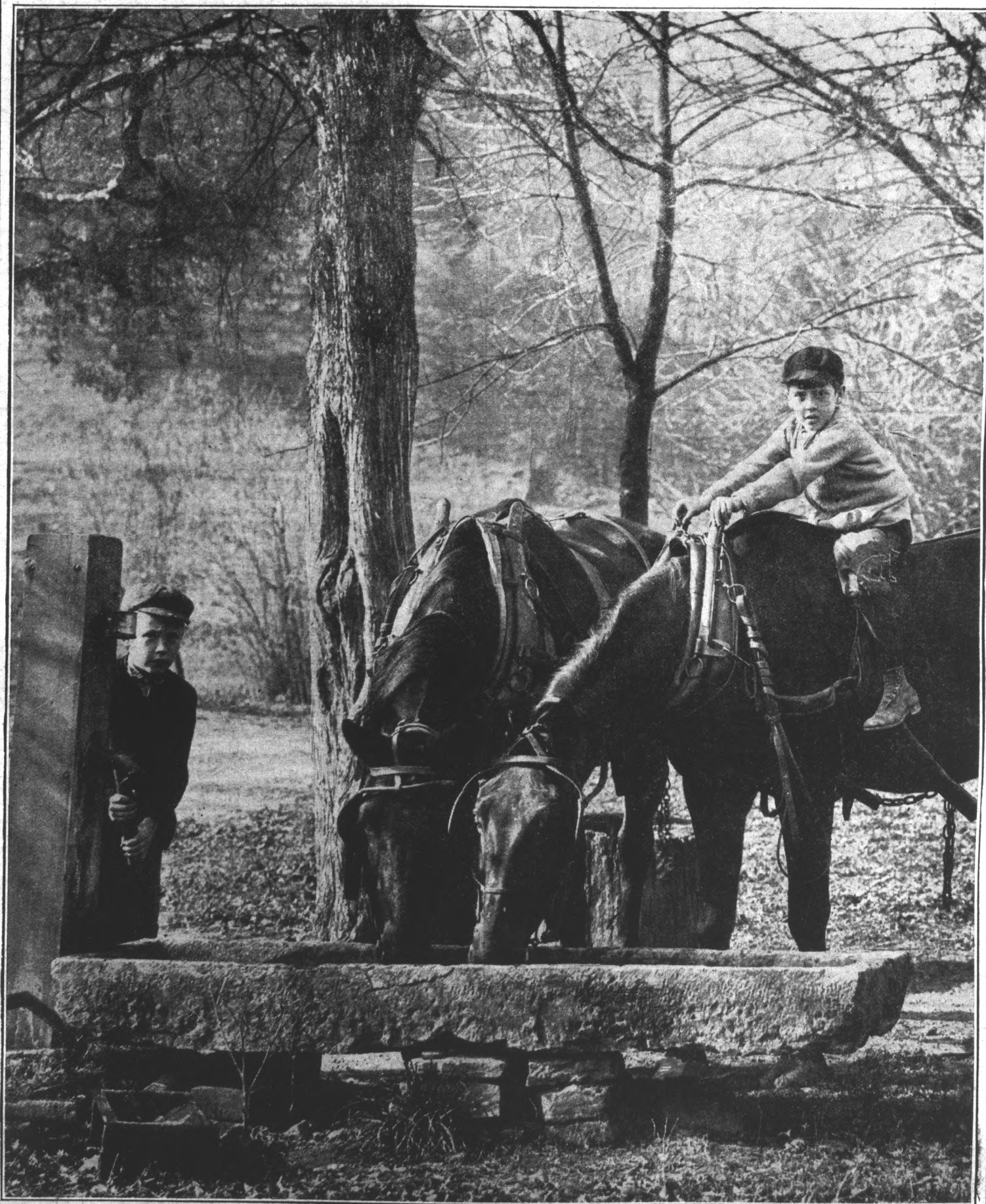
An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 32.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR.



Presidential Candidates for the 1960 Campaign.





We Want  
You to Write  
an Advertisement

for Hirth-Krause shoes. You know what kind of shoes they are. Shoes with a More Mileage Guarantee. Contest closes April 15. All replies must be in by midnight of that date. Write for free descriptive circular giving all the details.

\$300.00 in prizes for advertising letter; 1st prize, \$100.00; 2nd, \$25.00; 3rd, \$10.00; next 33 prizes one \$5 pair of Hirth-Krause More Mileage Shoes.

**Hirth-Krause**  
Shoemakers for three Generations  
**Shoes**

GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN

## YOUR TROUBLES ARE OVER

THIS DOES IT.



### CHAMPION TRANSFORMERS

Decrease gasoline consumption—give greater power—reduce carbon deposits. They can be attached in a few minutes and from that time you will have a sweet, smoothly running motor which starts easily even in zero weather.

YOUR MOTOR PUMPS OIL? DON'T WORRY!

The intense, hot blaze at your plug due to the Transformer explodes every particle of oil and gas, giving a greater power, and leaving no carbon.

DON'T BE FOOLED BY REPAIRMEN who tell you that the transformer is not practical. THE CHAMPION

For Tractors, Motorcycles, Pleasure Cars, Gas Engines

### SEND NO MONEY

Write us today and give us your name and address; also the kind of car you drive. We will send you a set of Champion Transformers by parcel post. Pay the postman \$1.50 for a four cylinder set or \$2.00 for a six cylinder set and the Transformers are yours. You also get a free booklet written by ignition experts which alone will save you usual Spring repair bills.

VAN KERR CO., Dept. AH, 139 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO  
Over 100,000 satisfied customers are using Champion Transformers

## DAIRYMEN!

Secure your ensilage seed corn now. West Branch Sweepstakes is Northern grown and combines large growth with early maturity. Order through the Michigan State Farm Bureau or direct from the growers. Guaranteed germination 90 per cent or better.

West Branch Seed Corn Growers' Association  
Williamsport Pennsylvania

### Annual White Sweet Clover

Guaranteed Seed of the Hubam or Hughes Variety

Makes growth in one season that ordinary clovers do in two. Yields under cultivation two tons hay or 300 to 800 pounds of seed. Price \$1 for trial package or \$10 per pound. A pound will seed an acre. Make a big profit growing seed for yourself and neighbors. Order before small supply is exhausted from The Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa, or direct from The Grower Who Guarantees. The DeGraff Food Company, DeGraff, Ohio.

### 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.

## Lifting the Lid at Lansing

### AUTO LICENSES

EVERY farmer in Michigan living north of Lansing knows that during ordinary winters the snow prevents the use of his Ford during the months of December, January, February and March. He also knows that in the cities and in the southern counties cars are usually run for the full twelve months of the year. He also knows that for the privilege of using his car on the roads for eight or nine months he is paying the same license fee as is his more fortunately situated fellow citizen who uses his car on the roads for the full twelve months and he has been wondering why he is thus being discriminated against. He asks no favors, seeks no charity, but feels that in this matter he is not getting a square deal. Lanky Sandy MacDonald of Houghton, in which territory the injustice is most noticeable, because in the upper peninsula frequently cars can be run in country districts but seven months in the year, introduced in the house, a bill providing that after April first, each year, licenses may be taken out for three-fourths of the yearly rate, and has been with real Scotch persistency pushing for its passage. This proposition has been advanced before but has been strenuously opposed by the State Highway Commissioner, who while admitting its justness has opposed it on the ground that "the State needs the money" and when Sandy's bill was introduced and he began to talk to members for it, the active members of the "Thumbs Up" club and of the "Me Toos" began to explain with aggressive manifestations of owl wisdom that while the principle was alright, that it would be very unwise at this time because the state needs the money.

But really does the state need the money so badly that it cannot afford to play fair with all classes of its citizens? We have a federal appropriation of 23 millions for Michigan. We shall provide for the sale of 10 millions of road bonds; we shall have 6 1-2 millions from auto and truck licenses (which may be very materially increased by pending legislation) and we have a half mill state road tax amounting to 2 1-2 millions beside all the county, township and covert road tax aggregating between 45 and 50 million dollars available for the year 1921 and in the face of these facts the "Wise Men of the East" in the ripeness of their experience and the profundity of their wisdom solemnly announce that to take off \$2.56 from the Fords and a like proportion from the can't affords of up-state citizens blockaded by snow three to five months of the year, (less than one-third of the auto owners of the state) would seriously cripple the finances of the department resulting in its partial, if not permanent demoralization and probably result in the final destruction of the universe.

Well, Sandy finally got his bill out of the house committee and steered it through to final passage where it failed by two votes. Sandy had it reconsidered, laid on the table and it will be taken up again in a few days and it is to be hoped with better results. This is a matter of some importance to two-thirds or more of the farmers of the state the justice of which no one denies. Will not some one call the attention of our Farm Bureau friends to it? And Mr. Reader, you might write a letter to your Representative about it. (The county clerk will give you his name.) Tell him you are for Lanky Sandy MacDonald's auto license bill and he will know what you mean.

The vote on its passage in the house was as follows:

YEAS—Aldrich, Averill, Barnard, Brannan, Burnham, Case, Chase, Culver, Dufoe, Danz, Dean, DeWitt, Dunn, Emerson, Ewing, Francis, Glaspie, Haan, Hall, Harris, Henze, Holland, Hubbard, Jewell, Kooyers, Ladd, Lee, Leedy, Lewis, Liddy, MacDonald, Manward, McGarrison, Menerey, Miles, Miller, Wm. F. Morrison, Nevins, Olmstead, Ramsey, Rankin, Robinson, Rowe, Sanson, Sar-

gent, Stevenson, Titus, Welsh—48.

NAYS—Allard, Atwood, Brown, Coleman, Curtis, Evans, Frick, Fuller, Hopkins, Johnson, Kirby, Lennon, Locke, McKeon, Moore, O'Brien, Pitkin, Rasmusen, Rauchholz, Read, Smith, Strauch, Town, Vine, Warner, Jos. E. Speaker.—26.

(EDITOR'S NOTE)—Senator Baker introduced a sundry bill in the Senate where, after one of the real battles of the session it was passed by 23 to 8, and that it is now in the House committee, where it is being sat upon by Chairman Chas. Evans, who thinks and says that "the state needs the money."

### THE INCOME TAX

THE PROPOSED Income Tax resolution has up to date failed to pass the house and should it get by there, is apparently in for a stormy time in the senate. A public hearing was held before the house committee which was largely attended by representatives of mining, manufacturing and other interests which might be more or less affected, if such a tax were imposed, two or three representatives of farm organizations, and a number of the tax commission and a considerable number of individuals interested from a personal standpoint either for or against the proposition.

The arguments pro and con held the very close attention of those present and all manifested deep interest in the subject. The representatives of farm organizations made the tactical blunder of advocating the measure as one which in its operation would work to relieve the farmers of part of his tax burden and place it on the other interests represented thereby opening the door to the charge that class advantage was sought by the adherents of the proposed amendment, which was quickly seized upon by its opponents whose talented, resourceful and high salaried representatives rang all the charges on this charge, painting realistic word pictures of misguided masses striving blindly to undermine the state's industrial fabric, succeeding in which, it must follow that they like Samson, must perish in the resulting crash. In the forefront of these beautiful pictures were portrayed the working man and his family, the widows and orphans and the aged and infirm all destined to become the victims of this unreasoning agrarian horde seeking class exemption from the burdens of government. So realistic were the pictures, so convincing the argument, so malevolent the purpose that from the detached, impressionable spectator involuntarily came the expression, "Perish the thought."

But the hearing did not close at this point. Along comes Orlando F. Barnes, president of the commission and took up the cudgels for the amendment and as he proceeded with the discussion it became apparent that he knew what he was talking about and that his viewpoint was not anti this or anti that but simply pro public. He discussed the method of its application, cited the experience of New York, Wisconsin and other states levying such a tax, and finally made the clinching argument that within the industrial area of the state was being held today three thousand millions; three billions (\$3,000,000,000) dollars in the form of intangible property consisting of tax exempt bonds and securities and other securities stealthily secreted which is now almost if not entirely escaping taxation for state purposes, and that the income tax presents the only means by which it may be reached. It is manifest that those by law exempted cannot be placed on the supervisors roll and that the others may conveniently be forgotten or denied in the excitement attendant upon the local assessor's visit. While the principal of such investments may be exempt from taxation in pursuance of a sound public policy, it is obvious that the income from such investments is a legitimate source of public revenue. That the imposition of such a tax would bring

(Continued on page 19)



Much has been said of the menace to the domestic dairy industry by the importation of dairy products from the Netherlands. It is true that Dutch exports of butter to this country have been largely increased, but the adoption of the emergency tariff bill will likely help to reduce these. A much greater danger to the dairy industry, in our judgment, is the increasing consumption of butter substitutes which cannot be excluded from the family table by a tariff wall or other legislative means and must be combatted by education and boycott. Unless more effective steps are taken to discourage the use of grease and nut "butters," they will continue to crowd legitimate dairy butter off the market. It does not seem as if the dairy organizations are doing anywhere near what they could to cope with the difficulties facing the industry, at this time.



# Behind the Scenes Where They Make the Movies

*How the "Make Believe" of the Movie Stage is Transformed Into the "Real Thing" on the Screen*

By EMMA MATT RUSH

A SHORT PERIOD of only fifteen years ago, and the motion picture industry was not! Not one of our American cities at that time owned a moving picture theatre! Today, every neighborhood maintains and supports at least one movie and some of them support three and four of these incandescent palaces within a radius of a few city blocks!

In the year 1908 the motion picture industry was but an "idea" born in the minds of a few, whose sanguine faith in the kodak equalled the rapid strides with which this industry or profession (call it what you may) has startlingly entertained the entire world!

In 1909, this idea began to unfold and gradually shape itself into an actuality, an industry, profession, art, (again you may call it what you will,) until today this industry or profession ranks in American productiveness next to that of the automobile.

Fabulous fortunes have been created by the motion picture industry, and, fabulous fortunes have been lost!

If it is true that the world needs to be entertained, and from the vast sums thus expended this must be true, certainly the automobile and the motion picture industries are allied industries in this regard! That is to say, in the matter of ways and means attained for the world's entertainment.

A marvelous tale is that of the motion picture industry! As marvelous as that of the automobile.

In the beginning, for there is always a "beginning" no matter how great the end, the success of the motion picture industry depended absolutely upon the ability to get, not actors, neither stories nor "location," for these were there for the asking, but the entire motion picture industry in the beginning, depended upon the ability to get a camera; A camera that could be turned with a crank!

There were numerous cameras upon the market, but a camera that could be turned with a crank was a necessary and a fundamental requirement for the motion picture business! The Eastman Kodak Company believed that they held the patent right upon the idea of a motion picture camera! Before a motion picture company, therefore, could be organized or considered even, a camera had to be obtained! By the very fact of its success, a camera was obtained, and retained, although very often, in the beginning, by so-called "dark" methods! There was a blanket warrant of seizure out for every motion picture camera that was found; for the Eastman Kodak Company at that time were endeavoring to force their rights to a motion picture camera.

A camera expert would make a camera, and a company about to organize would hear of it. The man with the camera was taken into the company at once, for no other reason perhaps, than that he could and would make a camera that could be turned with a crank, for as has been inferred, upon such a camera depended the entire future of the motion picture company. Whole fortunes turned upon the ability to secure such a camera!

There was, of course, always the jeopardy of a lawsuit and the confiscation of the precious instrument by the authorities of the law! Until the camera matter therefore, was settled, cameras in the early days of the beginning of this immense industry, were always concealed!

Back in 1909, before the camera question was settled, when a company went out upon what is called in moving picture parlance "location," scouts were detailed around the site of the location of the work of taking pictures, so that when an officer of the law came

within "seizing" distance of the precious instrument, the signal for retreat was given and the camera concealed!

At least one famous director, whose name today is a household word, in the early days, was known to carry his camera to location hidden within the depths of an old clothes basket filled with vegetables! Cabbages, lettuce and cauliflower concealed his precious camera, and only upon reaching location, and his faithful scouts scattered far and near to sound the alarm of an approaching officer of the law, was the camera uncovered! At the end of the day's work, the instrument was again concealed beneath its garden truck guardsmen.

California was brought into the limelight as a motion picture center because of the fact that in the early days all scenes had to be taken by sunlight and motion picture statistics show that California enjoys about 340 "shooting" days per year!

Michigan sportsmen, do not misinterpret the phrase "shooting days!" Every day is a "shooting day" in the motion picture game.

A picture in the early days of the industry

get the effect of "realism" so necessary in a picture.

Upon the modern stage of the motion picture studios however, and within the total darkness of these concrete enclosures, the task of constructing mountains and tunnels, coal mines and shafts, and subterranean passages, is successfully carried on by the motion picture carpenter and plastic artist! Lumber, cement and paint, within these indoor stages, in the hands of these skilled workmen and artists, do the work of nature, and the modern lighting system, for the correct lighting effects of the scenes, does the rest! That is to say, an atmosphere of storm, rain, thunder, lightning and sunlight, is accomplished by artificial light and water, as the occasion may require! And then the camera!

At the immense indoor studios of the fifteen acre "lot" of the Fox Film Corporation in Hollywood, we saw the carpenters making one of the famous tunnels of the Alps. Friendly pine trees cut down in the forests of the Sierra Madre mountains not far distant, were carried thither, and these completed the effect of "realism" of the entire scene.

Again, we saw the men constructing a coal mine out of lumber and cement, and a tank of water placed upon a high derrick within the concrete enclosed stage, was to supply the water for the deluge as the mine caved in as the story progressed. Coal and coal dust were carried in from a nearby smelter, and the entire "set" had every vestige of realism.

REALISM! That is the thing they are all after, these motion picture producers. For every picture must be absolutely true to the life it depicts.

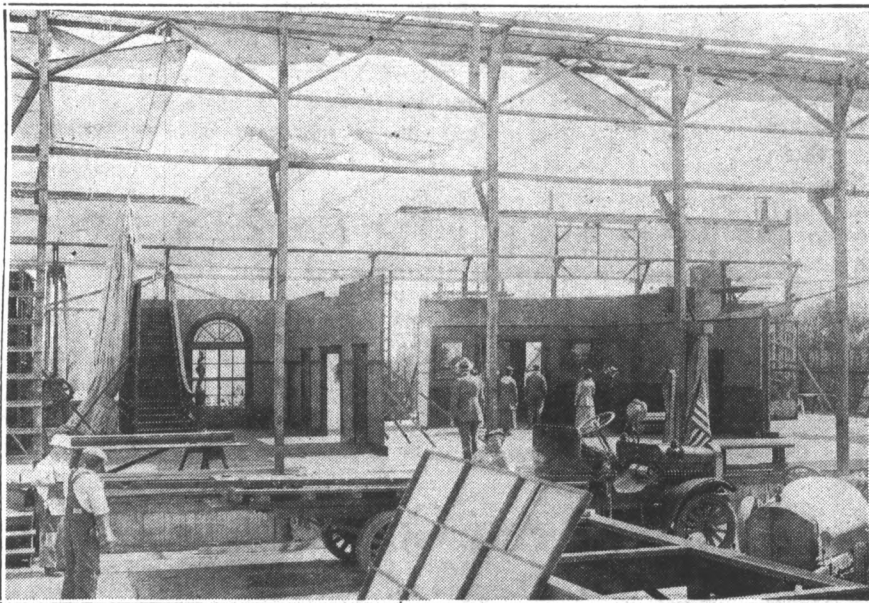
Previous to the development of the lighting system, above referred to, when the work of "shooting" a picture had necessarily to be done in the sunlight of nature, canvas-top, open-air stages were used. Then came an evolution in the stage system of the movies and the glass enclosed stage, with walls and ceiling of solid glass, came in vogue. Next in the evolution of the motion picture stage, and with the evolution of the system of artificial light, came the concrete-enclosed structures already referred to.

Just a word as to length of reels, or pictures. And this may be regarded as the commercial end of the business, for after the sets have been erected, the actors and directors salaries agreed upon, the actual length of a picture decides its cost!

The length of one finished reel, that is to say, finished as the public views it, usually averages 1,000 feet of film. The average usual program picture that is not a special ordinarily runs from 4,500 to 5,000 feet of film. Specials, as a rule, run longer, say somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000 feet! We are speaking now of the finished picture as it is placed upon the silver sheet, but let it be remembered, in order to get this length of finished product, it is sometimes necessary to take or "shoot" upon an average of from 350,000 to 500,000 feet of film pictures. This is cut down, assorted, assembled, some of it eliminated and discarded, often many scenes must be taken all over again, and these are again cut down, assorted and reassembled before the program picture is ready for the public!

The latest Fox special, "The Connecticut Yankee," recently released, runs less than 8,000 feet. But, in order to get these 8,000 feet of finished picture, it was necessary to "shoot" somewhere in the neighborhood of 300,000 feet of scenes and films in the raw!

When it is considered that each scene is shot from two to three times, some idea may be gleaned as to the (Continued on page 17)



A View of One of the Open Air Canvas Top Stages in Hollywood

could only be "shot," or taken, in the sunlight, hence the popularity of California as a center of motion picture activities.

Eastern studios in the early days, had of course, to be open-air studios, and as there were not as many open or sunlit days in the East as experienced in California's unique climate, the work in the East consequently suffered.

In time, however, and with the evolution of the modern lighting system of the motion picture studios, the difficulty of cloudy days has not only been overcome, but entirely eliminated, and it is now possible to work all night long if necessary.

This modern lighting system has made possible the large motion picture studios now located in the East. Many of the modern motion picture stages erected upon the West coast, for that matter, are constructed entirely within concrete enclosures and in total darkness, artificial light being resorted to. For, even in California, where there are 340 working or sun-lit days, there still remain 25 days at least during which time actors and stage hands are receiving tremendous salaries, and the work necessarily suspended because of a short rainy season, or high winds from the ocean!

Thus the modern artificial lighting system of the motion picture industry, is now recognized as being more reliable even than the solar system! Of course there still remain certain scenes that must absolutely be taken in the sunlight and out of doors, in order to



# Low Prices Demand Great Efficiency on Farms

*Cost of Production Must be Cheapened if Farmer is to Survive Present Low Price Levels*

By E. L. BIGELOW

THE GENERAL thought in the minds of most farmers when they talk of organization seems to be of marketing. When farmers are organized properly they expect to secure higher prices, based perhaps on the cost of production, as the dairy and milk producers' organizations are striving to do.

That is true enough, and rightly so, but there is another side to the proposition that is not always so readily appreciated. When the farmers, thru organized effort, have the consumer where he must pay them a profitable price for their produce, Mr. Consumer will have a perfect right to come back with a demand that the farmers must produce their products as efficiently and cheaply as possible if he is to pay for their cost plus a profit.

The consumer may say to the dairyman: "Are you using a purebred sire that will grade up your herd with better cows that can produce my milk more cheaply? Are all your cows profitable producers or am I paying you to keep some 'boarders'?" Am I to pay the profits of the small dairymen whose expense schedule will show double the housing and labor cost per cow compared with larger herds?"

To the crop producer the consumer may rightly say:

"Is your farm large enough to use your machinery, horses, and labor most efficiently? Can you show me just what it cost you to raise those potatoes or apples per bushel?"

These are some of the matters to which farmers' organizations should give attention. No dairyman should talk much about milk prices who is not keeping careful track of his herd, either by his own reckoning or, better yet, thru the services of a cow test association. No farmer should talk about organizing to maintain prices who is not willing to organize

## Watch Your Costs

WHEN COMPETITION or business depression forces down his prices the shrewd manufacturer scans his cost sheets to see if he can reduce his costs of production. If he can he remains in business. If he can't, he fails. Declining prices on farm products will bring many farmers to the verge of bankruptcy—unless they can cut their production costs. Some of them will not be able to see how this can be done, but it is a subject worthy of careful study. Greater efficiency, lower farm wages, increased yield per acre and rigid economy in production, added to increased efficiency and economy in marketing, will do the business. Mr. Bigelow gives us some valuable thoughts on the subject in the accompanying article.—Editor.

for more economical and efficient production.

Few farmers are fitted by training or inclination individually to pursue the modern methods of cost accounting and profit reckoning in all branches of their diversified business. The simplest way out of the difficulty is to organize and secure the services of one who has been trained to aid them in those particulars.

Richard A. Pattee, the redoubtable leader of the New England Milk Producers' Ass'n, had stated from the platform that one of the greatest obstacles he and his associates have to contend with in fixing prices with the Boston milk distributors is the lack of data by which they can prove the costs of production. It is to the farmers' interest to find out those things by getting together and securing the services of men who are trained to find out.

Has your county a farm bureau and a

county agent? If it is a dairy center, are there cow test associations to cover most of the herds? Are there bull associations whereby the smaller farmers can secure the services of a better bull than they could afford to own alone? Is there a purebred livestock association to further the interest in better cattle?

Our government experts are forced to admit that the average farmer the country over makes but a dollar a day. Careful investigations of hundreds of farms in New York point to the fact that the farmer operating less than 100 acres stands a slim chance of making more than hired man's wages, while the census figures show that more than half the farms of the country fall within that class.

Federal investigation of 185 farms in Ohio, Wisconsin and Indiana covering a period of seven years, show that on those farms few farmers made large profits, a considerable number made a bare living, and most of them received a labor income of less than \$500 a year. Surveys in New Hampshire, Vermont and New York have shown that probably the majority of dairymen operate their farms at a loss.

Now, while this may read rather discouragingly, remember every cloud has its silver lining. In this case the lining is found in the fact that in every group surveyed the country over there will be found a few farmers who are making a good profit which leads the investigators to the conclusion that for the right man with the right methods there is opportunity for a good living with a good profit on the farms of our good old U. S. A.

For the majority of our farmers this means get together in organization for economical and efficient production. Every dollar put into it will come back thickly padded with interest. Try it and see.

## Happy is He Who Wants Much Compared to Him Who Wants Nothing

I HAVE been reading the story of Cecil Rhodes. His life was full of adventure; it makes excellent reading.

But the passage that interested me most was this:

Riding to the Matoppos one day at the usual four miles an hour, Rhodes had not said a word for two hours, when he suddenly remarked: "Well, le Sueur, there is one thing I hope for you, and that is that while still a young man you may never have everything you want."

"Take myself, for instance: I am not an old man and yet there is nothing I want. I have been Prime Minister of the Cape, there is De Beers (the diamond mines that Rhodes controlled) and the railways, and there is a big country called after me, and I have more money than I can spend. You might ask, 'Would you not like to be Prime Minister again?' Well, I answer you very fairly—I should take it if it were offered to me, but I certainly don't crave for it."

At twenty-five he was so rich that he did not want for any of the things that money can buy; at thirty-five he did not want anything at all; at forty-nine he died.

I hope I may never be guilty of writing anything intended to make poor people contented with their lot.

I would rather be known as one who sought to inspire his readers with a divine discontent.

To make men and women discontented with bad health, and to show them how, by hard work, they can have better health.

To make them discontented with their intelligence and to stimulate them to continued study.

To urge them on to better jobs, better homes and more money in the bank.

But it does no harm, in our striving after these worth-while things, to pause once in a while and count your blessings.

Prominent among my blessings I count the

joys of anticipation—the delights of erecting castles in Spain.

"There would be few enterprises of great labor or hazard undertaken," says Dr. John-

## "Musings of a Plain Farmer"

THIS IS the farmer, all tattered and torn, who milked the cow with the crumpled horn, and who writes the "Musings of a Plain Farmer" which appears every week in the Business Farmer. Of course, he doesn't look very tattered or torn but you must remember that he was having his picture taken. He doesn't



wear these clothes when he takes care of the stock or sorts the potatoes or when, his wife feeds the calf. He's quite modest,—being nothing but a "plain farmer," as his picture shows, but he has finally consented to let us reveal his identity. His name is Arthur P. Ballard. His farm is near Uby, Huron County. He is 38 years old, was born at Davisburg where his parents still live. Farmers always of genuine American stock. He says that he has many "ups and downs," but "manages to keep a firm belief in God, the Constitution of the United States, Republican party, and organization among farmers." He reads the M. B. F., "and likes it," also the Detroit Journal, the Michigan Farmer, County Gentleman, the Bible "a little, and Shakespeare and Burns a lot." A little Scotch, eh?

M. B. F. folks tell us they like Mr. Ballard's "musings," because he talks about the little homely tasks that every farmer has to do, and expresses many of the thoughts which nearly every farmer thinks. Again, we say, blessed be the power to think while we are performing the routine duties of life. Otherwise, work would be nothing but drudgery and life a weary existence at best.—Editor.

son, "if we did not have the power of magnifying the advantages which we persuade ourselves to expect from them."

Blessed gift of the gods! How largely are they to be pitied who have it not.

Aladdin did not have it. Nero did not have it. Anything he wanted he could have at the instant when he wanted it. And, far from finding joy in life, he found insanity and the detestation of mankind.

If you would discover the really happy man of history, look for those who have striven forward from one achievement to another, drawn by the power of their own anticipations.

They have made every day yield a double pleasure—the joy of the present and the different but no less satisfying joys provided by a wise imagination.

I believe in day-dreams. I am strong for Castles in Spain. I have a whole group of them myself, and am constantly building improvements and making alterations.

For twenty years I have not known what it was to be out of debt. Debt has been the greatest incentive in my life, because it has spurred me on to increased endeavor not to disappoint the friends who have trusted me and the men who have believed in me.

I trust that before I am ready to stop I may have considerably more money than I now have.

But I trust also that I may never have too much money. I should not, for instance, like to have as much as Mr. Rockefeller.

Indeed, I feel an almost snobbish sense of superiority when I think of Mr. Rockefeller, and Cecil Rhodes and Croesus and all others of that ilk.

For I have everything they have—a roof over my head, two meals a day, work that I like and the love of good friends.

And I have something else they do not have and can not know.

I have wants.—Michigan Tradesman.



# Consumer Fails to Get Benefit of Falling Prices

Official Figures Show Farm Products Back to Pre-War Level but Food Prices Still High

STATISTICS gathered by the Department of Labor show that the consumer has received very little benefit from the drastic declines in farm products during the past several months. In December, 1920, preliminary figures showed the prices of farm products had returned to within 44 per cent of the pre-war level. Final figures would doubtless show that the decline was even greater. In the same month retail food prices were still 72 per cent above pre-war level. Figures for February are even more startling. By the last of this month prices of farm products were on an even keel with pre-war prices, but food prices were still in the neighborhood of 60 per cent above. The accompanying table shows what the farmer received for his products and the consumer paid for his food in the month of December, 1920. A comparison of prices today would show an even greater spread.

During the year 1920 farm products, with one or two inconsequential exceptions, steadily declined in prices, but during the same period only twenty-eight articles of food out of forty-one declined in price, while the other thirteen showed an increase. The average decrease during the year to the consumer was only ten per cent on the following articles of food: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, potatoes, bread, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee and tea.

## Food Increases Least in Price

Figures secured by the Department of Labor on the comparative increases in the

Comparison of Prices Received by Farmer and Paid by Consumer on Dec. 15, 1919, and Dec. 15, 1920, respectively.

Commodity	Farmer Received		Consumer Paid		Per Cent Increase, Decrease (—) to Farmer, Dec. 15, 1920 Compared with Dec. 15, 1919.	Increase (—) and Decrease (—) to Consumer
	Dec. 15, 1919	Dec. 15, 1920	Dec. 15, 1919	Dec. 15, 1920		
BEANS (pound)	6.5	3.25	12.2	9.4	—50	—23
POTATOES (bushel)	150	75	258	192	—50	—26
EGGS (dozen)	77	74	90.1	92.4	—4	3*
BUTTER (pound)	66	43	78	62	—35	—21
HENS (pound)	25	25	39.1	40.2	0	3*
CATTLE (lb., live wt.)	9.5	7	39.1	43.5	—20	2*
Sirloin steak			35.9	35.7		1
Round steak			30.3	30.1		1
Rib roast, lb.						
HOGS (lb., live wt.)	10	6	38.1	33	—30	—13
Pork chops, lb.			50.3	47.4		6
Bacon, lb.			49.9	49.9		0
Ham, lb.						
WHEAT (bushel)	225	180	7.7	6.6	—20	—16
Flour, lb.			10.2	10.8		6*
Bread, lb.						
CORN (bushel)	140	60	6.6	5.5	—56.5	—17
Corn meal, lb.						
OATS (bushel)	70	45	9.2	10.9	—36	18*
Rolled oats, lb.						

prices of certain commodities also show that food prices advanced the least of all. The percentage of increase in food prices from December, 1914, to December, 1920, in the city of Detroit, was only 75.6. During the same period of time clothing advanced 176.1 per cent; rent, 108.1 per cent. Fuel and light, 104.5 per cent; furniture and furnishings, 184 per cent; and miscellaneous items, 144 per cent. In other cities the percentages varied but little. These facts should silence those who have claimed that the farmer is responsible for the "high cost of living."

The normal spread between what the farmer receives and the consumer pays is large enough as it is, but when this spread is increased by about sixty per cent, the injustice of the situation becomes greatly magnified. At the present time a proper system of distribution could be made to yield the farmer at least thirty per cent more for his products and cost the consumer at least thirty per cent less. But in the absence of such a system the consumer continues to complain of the high cost of living and the farmer trembles dangerously close to bankruptcy as a result of unprofitable prices. Farm products are still going down, and where the end will be nobody knows. It is likely that retail food prices will also slump further, but they'll have to speed up considerably if they ever overtake the prices on farm stuff. And we predict that should farm products stiffen retail food prices would instantly follow suit and remain fixed at an artificially high level. That is usually what happens during a season of fluctuating prices.



IT'S A STEEP ROAD FROM FARM TO CITY TABLE

—Stinson in the Dayton News.

## American Meat Exports Decline Fifty-One Per Cent. During 1920

Production Drops in All Classes but Veal and Consumption Shows Falling Off

THERE WAS less meat produced, less exported, and less consumed in the United States last year (1920), than in either of the two previous years, although the consumption in 1919 and 1920 varied but little, the great change being in the exports. These and other facts were brought out in a series of tables recently compiled by the Bureau of Animal Industry, showing the annual status of the meat situation for the calendar years 1907 to 1920, inclusive. The data for each year include: (1) The total slaughter which is divided into federally inspected and nonfederally inspected, (2) The exports and imports, and (3) the consumption, total and per capita, of each kind of meat and of all meats combined. The same information is given for lamb separately from pork. Some of the salient points indicated by the tables are as follows:

### Beef Declines Since War

Beef growers made their supreme war effort in 1918 and during that year sent to market 15,750,400 animals which yielded slightly over 7½ billion pounds of dressed beef. This number has never been approached before or since. In two years the cattle slaughtering have fallen to 12,176,400 with an accompanying decline of 1½ billion pounds in beef production.

The exports of beef products fell from 728,000,000 pounds in 1918 to 164,000,000 pounds in 1920. This was to be expected, as the United States for several years before the world war was not a beef-exporting country. South America and Australia are now the

great sources of cheap beef and mutton and naturally will dominate the export trade in these commodities.

Ten years ago the consumption of beef per head of the population in the United States is shown to have been 78 pounds, last year it was not quite 56 1-2 pounds; beef consumption in the American household has undergone a great change during this time, especially in reducing waste, and doubtless a considerable part of the difference between these amounts formerly found its way into the garbage can.

### Veal Gains In Favor

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the domestic meat situation in recent years has been the increase in the production and consumption of veal. The demand for calf products has caused a steady increase each year for the last six years, and calves marketed in 1920 more than doubled the number in 1914 and 1915. True, the consumption of veal in 1920 was little more than one-seventh that of beef and one-ninth that of pork, yet the fact remains that it is the only class of domestic meat that has made a consistent annual gain in recent years.

### New Zealand Lamb a Factor

The table showing sheep and lamb slaughter is marked by considerable irregularity. The slaughter was greatest from 1911 to 1914, after which it declined for three years, then increased for two years, and in 1920 again declined.

Exports and imports of mutton and lamb

have been almost negligible until last year, when New Zealand frozen lamb carcasses were imported in large quantities, making an epoch in the trade. The total weight imported during the year was 101,000,000 pounds, nearly one-fifth of the total domestic production of both mutton and lamb. It is not to be assumed, however, that this is the beginning of a permanent trade of such magnitude. The importations, in a sense, were merely an incident due to the war.

The New Zealand product, as well as that from other sources, normally is absorbed by the English market, but the unusual conditions following the war caused the British last year to be overstocked, and the meat found an outlet in this country. This quantity of lamb, it may be remarked, is of somewhat less significance on the other side than it is here, since according to figures previously published, the average Briton consumes relatively about seven times as much mutton and lamb as the average American, while the average for France is nearly four times as much.

Consumption of lamb and mutton in the United States is only about six pounds per person per annum and is very small compared to beef and pork. It is smaller even than veal, of which about eight pounds per person is consumed.

### Pork Exports Slump

Pork production in 1920 fell considerably below the high record made in 1919 when marketings were unusually large, owing to the high prices prevailing (Continued on page 19)





# Farmers Service Bureau



## TREES AND BUSHES

When is the best time to prune trees? Also, when should blackberry bushes be transplanted? How does one go about it to graft a red rambler rose bush?—Mrs. M. L. Williamston, Mich.

Early spring, just before the sap starts to flow is the best time to prune trees although they may be pruned at any time during their dormant period in the winter and early spring.

Blackberry bushes should be transplanted in early spring as soon as the soil dries out sufficiently to handle. In transplanting these bushes, preserve as large a proportion of the root system as possible and in the case of transferring them from a spot in the garden to another, it is well to move them with as large a bunch of soil about the roots as can be retained, thus disturbing the root system as little as possible. Roots of all plants should be kept moist and free from exposure to the sun or wind during the operation of transplanting.

Plant the bushes at the same depth as they stood before, firmly packing good top soil around the roots and leaving a little loose soil on the surface. Do not place manure under the roots or immediately in contact with them.

In regard to the grafting of a red ramble rose bush, where the top had died and the stock below the graft had survived. I would say that this may be done in early spring by selecting a shoot about the thickness of a lead pencil, making a longitudinal slit just through the bark about one inch long and across the top of this make a horizontal cut through the bark about one-half inch long thus forming an incision like a capital letter "T." From a Rambler rose bush, cut a bud with a strip of bark extending about one-half inch above the base of the bud and the same distance below. This piece of bark at the base of the bud should be about 1-4 inch wide and if any wood is removed in cutting the bark, it may be readily slipped out before inserting it in the stock. Slip this bark into the incision on the stock with the bud penetrating thru the longitudinal cut, and the inner bark of the bud coming in contact with the wood of the stock. After firmly pressing the bark on the bud against the wood of the stock, tie with soft string or raffia to hold it firmly for 10 days or two weeks when it will have set and the string can be loosened to prevent girdling. This budding should be done before growth begins. The other shoots of the stock must be cut away and after the bud starts to grow, the stock which is above the bud can be pruned off.—C. P. Halligan, Head Dept. of Horticulture, M. A. C.

## CLOSING NATURAL WATERWAY

I purchased a piece of land some time ago. The Grand Trunk R. R. had the old water course shut off from its natural course. When there was only one track there was a culvert under it and an open ditch on the other side, which is on another man's property. The R. R. put in a water pipe in place of the culvert when they laid another track, but the ditch on the other side is filled up so the water can't run off my place. Whose place is it to clean the ditch, his or mine? Have I a right to clean it?—G. H. S., Penfield, Michigan.

If it is a public ditch you may file a petition for cleaning out but if it is just a natural water course neither you or any one else would have a right to go upon his premises to clean out the ditch. You could not compel him to clean it out for your benefit. He could give you permission to clean it out.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## FISHERS' AND HUNTERS' RIGHTS

What legal rights has fishermen and hunters along the banks of a river running through a farm, and what is their limitations?—Reader, Alma, Mich.

In a case decided by the supreme court some years ago they said: "The plaintiff claims the exclusive right of

hunting within the territory covered by his patent from the state. He founds his right upon his proprietary interests in the soil under the water. He does not deny so long as the premises remain in their present condition that the public have a right of navigation over his land, but he claims such right is a mere easement and extends simply to a right of passage over his lands in such vessels as are capable of navigating the water over the same. He insists upon the exclusive right to hunt and to capture all wild game while on his own premises, and that this right of capture is as much a right of property as the right to make any other use of his own premises." The supreme court in that case said: "As owner of the fee of the soil under the water I think he is entitled to such exclusive right."

## The Collection Box

### P. M. SERVICE

Could you inform anyone where or who to write to to see what could be done toward making the P. M. keep a fire or light at its station at this point on Sunday night? The population of this town is between six and seven hundred and every Sunday night there is a large crowd leaves this station and a number of people from the country especially school children going back to school, and there is never any fire and very seldom any light, and no ticket office open. What can be done about it?—H. C. B., Merrill, Mich.

The Public Utilities Commission has authority to compel public utilities to provide certain conveniences for its patrons, and this matter was accordingly referred to this Commission. After a correspondence extending over about six weeks the Commission advises us as follows:

Again referring to the matter of the heating and lighting of the Pere Marquette station at Merrill.

We have received a communication from the President and General Manager of this company in regard to the matter and he advised that upon investigation it develops that they maintain an operator at this station until 10 p. m. each night with the exception of Sunday. And that it has been their practice for a year or more to close this station on Sunday, but the waiting room is left open and is provided with a kerosene lamp which is always in shape to be lighted.

There is also sufficient fuel in the stove so that a fire can be made whenever required. He further advises that there are but very few passengers that board either train No. 35 due at Merrill at 5:05 p. m. or No. 36 due at 9:33 p. m.

If the conditions are as outlined in this letter it would seem as though the arrangements should be entirely satisfactory. Very truly yours,—Michigan Public Utilities Commission, by James Bice, Chief Inspecting Engineer.

While this arrangement may be "entirely satisfactory" to the Public Utilities Commission and the P. M. officials who never have to wait in the cold at Merrill for a train, it is likely not satisfactory to those who do. It is the opinion of the editor that the P. M. should arrange with its agent to provide heat and light at this point, especially during the winter and we would suggest that a petition signed by the Merrill patrons of the road addressed to the Public Utilities Commission and the P. M., might secure them better conveniences.—Editor.

### BEWARE THE TRAVELING "SPECIALIST"

In former years the country districts were infested with "specialists" who guaranteed to cure every ailment to which the human body is subject. In the majority of cases these fellows were fakers, pure and simple, and have gradually been driven out of business. A few still survive, however, and by catchy advertising and "guaranteed" cures, still succeed in catching a lot of people. Among these specialists may be listed the "eye specialist." Possibly a few, a very few, of these men know their business, but it is probable that most of them do not. We do not know to which class Dr.

One would be a trespasser if he stepped upon the banks of the river for hunting or fishing. It was held in another case that one who enters a private lake or pond, not navigable, in that instance about 100 acres, would be a trespasser even though he entered from a highway without stepping upon any solid land. Sec. 7694, C. L. 1915, provides: "That in any of the navigable or meandering waters of this state where fish have been or hereafter may be propagated planted or spread at the expense of the people of this state or of the United States, the people shall have the right to catch fish with hook and line during such seasons and in such waters as are not otherwise prohibited by the laws of this state." The next section is with reference to actions at law for actual damages done.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

L. O. Gibson of Larium, Houghton county belongs. We do know, however, that Dr. Gibson doesn't always live up to his "guarantee." For instance, he fitted a subscriber at Atlanta with a pair of glasses last fall, and guaranteed them to give satisfaction. They didn't and the subscriber complained, first to the doctor and then to us, but without any satisfaction. Those who would tempt fate by submitting their precious eyes to a traveling "specialist" should at least be sure that his guarantee is any good.—Editor.

### WEXICO TIRE CO. SETTLES

The Collection Box receives more complaints against fly-by-night tire companies than any other concern. Scores of these firms have sprung into existence in recent years and have caught a lot of victims by advertising retreaded and second hand tires to run five thousand miles or more. These tires are sold at a ridiculously low price, and the purchaser usually finds after accepting and paying for the tires that they are almost worthless, many of them blowing out after being driven less than five hundred miles. Among the tire concerns against whom we have received complaints might be mentioned the Wexico Tire Company of 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago; the Economy Auto Tire Co., of St. Paul, Minn.; the Rubber Center Tire Co., 1206 West 15th street, Chicago; Reliable Tire & Rubber Co., 3453 Michigan Ave., Chicago. The Wexico company sold a tire to one of our Whittemore subscribers, but sent the wrong size. The tire was returned to them but they failed to substitute another one, claiming that the returned tire was not received. After endless correspondence and delay the subscriber sent the account to the Collection Box which soon discovered that the tire had been received a full six months before, and which succeeded in securing a settlement for our subscriber only after threatening the Wexico company with prosecution.

A Dryden subscriber sent a check for \$28.50 to the Rubber Center Tire Co., for two tires. The company shipped the tires C. O. D. Our subscriber returned them and asked for his money back. The company refused to return the money on the grounds that they had not received the returned tires. After some correspondence the Collection Box succeeded in convincing the company that they were entirely at fault in shipping the tires C. O. D., when our subscriber had already paid for them and that the burden of adjustment was upon their shoulders. Eight months after our subscriber had purchased the tires and two months after the amount was placed in the hands of the Collection Box, we received a check in full for the amount due our subscriber.—Editor.

## SELLING PRODUCE ON DETROIT MARKETS

For several years I have been selling my butter and eggs on the Eastern market at Detroit but recently the officers stopped me and told me I would have to procure a license if I wished to place my produce on sale in that market. Can they force me to take out a license? Last winter I butchered lambs and what we did not consume I cut up and sold on this market in from 3 to 8 pound parcels and now these officers tell me I cannot sell meat in that way but may dispose of it in "halves" or "quarters." Is there a law in Michigan regarding the above?—J. D., Rochester.

Any bona fide producer of farm produce is welcome to sell products of his own production, with the exception of fresh cut meats, on the public markets of Detroit. However, he can sell hogs, veal, etc., by the carcass or "halves" but the officials will not allow the sale of meat cut in small chunks. Bona fide producers are not required to purchase a license but in order to prove a man to be a producer it is necessary that he fill out an information sheet furnished by Municipal Bureau of Markets, Detroit. If this sheet is filled out satisfactorily, they furnish him with a metal sign 10 inches by 12 inches bearing his name and address and the word "producer" in conspicuous letters. The charge for this sign to all except those producers who rent market stalls by the year is \$1.00 which just covers the cost of the sign. To annual stall renters who pay their yearly rental in advance one sign is furnished free. The rules of the market are such that the farmer must bring the sign with him when he comes in to sell and must display same in his stall on the market. The bureau of markets wishes only farmers to sell on the public markets of Detroit and are taking these steps to protect bona fide producers and keep dealers and country buyers posing as farmers from obtaining the privileges of the farmers' market.—Associate Editor.

### WATCH LOST IN MAIL

We returned a watch to Montgomery, Ward & Co. last August and it went astray so we put in a claim for \$50, the value of watch, with our mail man as it was insured but our mail man tells us we must wait our turn. We feel we have waited a long time and we want to know if this is the way they pay claims or is he putting us off. If one has to go to court to defend their rights who has to pay their lawyer in case they win the suit?—Subscriber, Pigeon, Mich.

I do not know the regulations of the post office department in regard to payment of insurance. I have no doubt the postmaster will explain it fully to you. Each party in a lawsuit pays his own lawyer. There may be a small amount taxed as costs for attorney fee to the winner.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### WINTERFIELD LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

I would like some information regarding the Winterfield Light & Power Co. of Clare county. They are offering stock guaranteeing 7 per cent interest and I wish to know if it is a safe investment.—S. C., Marlon, Michigan.

The Michigan Public Utilities Commission cannot of course, guarantee the success of the proposed electric light and power company.

Whether the company will succeed depends in great part upon its management. The Commission spent a great deal of time in investigating and considering this matter and finally concluded that there was a possible success considering successful management.

The Fargo Engineering Company, consulting engineers of Jackson, Michigan, reported on this project and I advise you to get from the Winterfield Light & Power Company a copy of that report and make a study of it so that you will know for yourself what the probable prospects are. That report stated that it appeared quite probable that a continuous 24-hour power of 214 kw. would be available, which would be a minimum daily output of about 5,000 kw.

There is no question about the  
(Continued on page 10)





# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

**T**HERE HAS been some improvement in the general industrial and business outlook during the past week; authorities differ, however, concerning the real significance of some of the signs that seem to indicate the advent of much better times in the not distant future. A substantial revival is in progress in connection with the automobile and textile manufacturing lines and quite general resumption of building operations is reported in connection with the construction of workingmen's homes. Demand, in connection with the wholesale lumber trade, is said to be far from active but dealers are looking forward to early spring business to afford an opportunity which has been denied them for a long time past. The steel and pig iron industry is somewhat improved, orders for manufactured products in which both of these materials are used, having led to the placing of fair-sized commitments; there is still a marked absence of visible preparations for the construction of large business buildings for which American cities have been famous during the past 20 years.

The wholesale reduction of wages goes merrily on, based upon the marked downward trend of living costs and the extremely conservative views held by the buyers of all manufactured products. The outlook for the railroads is said to be somewhat improved by recent encouraging reports of both freight and passenger earnings; it is universally conceded, however, that railway managers have in contemplation drastic wage reductions and many sweeping economies, in connection with both administration and operation, which will make it possible to get along without hundreds of men who are with them at the present time.

The most discouraging phase of the manufacturing and general commercial situation, is the tremendous shrinkage of our current foreign trade, resulting, directly, from the reparations dispute with Germany, the British labor troubles and the inability on the part of Europeans, to buy our products, because of scarcity of money and adverse exchange rate. The decrease in the exportation of farm products, during the month of February, when compared with the showing of the previous month, showed a shrinkage of \$58,000,000; in connection with manufactured goods, the loss exceeded \$100,000,000. In agricultural communities, trade is reported to be very dull, the moving cause being the extremely low prices at which all farm products are selling.

While drugs and medicines were about the last to feel the sharp price declines, incident to readjustment, these articles have been "getting the axe" lately in no uncertain way. Manufacturers and jobbers claim that the bottom has been reached in the wholesale drug market but they also disclose the fact that the big buyers are holding off and demanding still lower prices before making purchases.

On the New York stock exchange a chronic weakness has developed and many of the big leaders have been selling their long holdings for the purpose of securing money to do other business with. The motors, after advancing unevenly, are again tending toward lower levels. Call money is plentiful and rates, with a very few exceptions, have ruled around 6 1/2-2 per cent. The banks of the country are working to a better financial condition every day; savings deposits are increasing and weekly balances show healthy trade conditions. If the points of difference, between the Allies and the German government, could be settled upon some sort of a workable basis, foreign financial skies would soon clear, export clearances would increase rapidly and the predictions for a business revival this summer, which have been so frequently made, would be realized.

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

**DETROIT**—Wheat easy with decreasing receipts. Corn and oats inactive. Beans and potatoes dull and easy.

**CHICAGO**—Good crop weather depresses wheat. Oats and corn follow trend of wheat. Beans inactive. Hay lower.

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

## Past, Present and Future of Grain Markets

**L**AST WEEK I read the "confession" of a man who four months ago publicly predicted that \$2.40 wheat was in sight, and who less than thirty days ago still insisted that the farmer would receive \$2 for wheat before another crop. This man has been forecasting the trend of markets for several years, and with remarkable success. He has based his predictions upon an experience extending over many years and as complete a knowledge of foreign and domestic crop, market and financial conditions as it is possible for anyone to have. He discovered by a little investigation that when the commodity index for food prices held its own or turned upward, cereal prices always followed and for several years he has followed this rule which has always proven correct until four or five months ago. Up to this period his ability to correctly interpret the future of markets was uncanny. Then he began to go wrong,

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., APRIL 5, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.49	1.43	1.65 1/4	
No. 2 White	1.47			
No. 2 Mixed	1.47		1.62 1/2	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Det.	2.65	2.63	2.63	

just as everybody else who attempted to look into the future markets went wrong, because everything that influences a market went wrong.

Last week this man publicly confessed his failure to correctly predict the trend of the grain markets. He asked for no mercy from those who had wisely or unwisely followed his advice. He simply stated the fact that recent events had proven his opinions wrong, and offered no alibi except to say, "There is no precedent in economic history for such declines as we have witnessed. They are beyond precedent and beyond reason in some regards."

This man was not the only one in the United States who guessed wrongly on the grain markets. He has lots of company. The statistical position of wheat has consistently pointed to higher levels ever since last fall. Export business has been good, but not so good as expected. Indeed, virtually every influence which in normal times acts as a stimulant on the market has been

in evidence these last few months, but despite their presence grain prices have steadily declined. No one attempts to offer a positive explanation for this anomalous situation because it can't be done. All they can do is dumbly accept the facts that supply and demand and the other factors which make a market have

CORN PRICES PER BU., APRIL 5, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.68	.58	.78 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	.60			
No. 4 Yellow	.55			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	No. 2 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.		
Det.	1.72	1.67		

been displaced to new and greater influences which have demoralized the markets.

As our readers know, THE BUSINESS FARMER, in common with nearly all the farm papers of the country, has believed that the downward trend in grain prices which set in early last fall would eventually be checked before the new crop and return to very nearly if not quite their former level. We have spared no expense or effort to secure every available scrap of information pertaining to the markets. The opinions that have been expressed in these columns have been arrived at after the most careful weighing of this information and the opinion of men who have established reputations for themselves because of their ability to forecast the markets.

As a result of the opinion expressed in this and other farm papers and of the discussions that have taken place at farm meetings, farmers all over the United States have been very conservative in their sales of

OAT PRICES PER BU., APRIL 5, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.43	.38 1/2	.49	
No. 3 White	.41 1/2	.36 1/2		
No. 4 White	.38 1/2			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Det.	1.05	1.04	1.03	

grain. This has had an enormous effect of a most beneficial nature. Had the farmers rushed their crops to markets last fall or during the early winter as was their custom it would have dealt the grain market a blow from which it could not have recovered for the present season at

least. In view of the fact that prices have steadily, though slowly, declined the last few months despite the paucity of supplies, what must have happened had the farmers filled the elevators to overflowing early in the marketing season. Of course, it may be argued that those who sold last fall are the gainers, and farmers who have held may feel inclined to blame themselves or someone else for not selling sooner, but the fact should not be overlooked that the grain market is in a very much better condition today than it would have been because a large percentage of farmers refused to sell on a declining market. In the light of what has happened since the first of last September it would not have required more than a week of heavy grain marketing at any period since then to have smashed the market completely and put it in a weak and nervous condition for the receipt of the new crop. No matter how you look at the matter the average farmer and the grain industry in general is in a much better condition today because a large percentage of farmers held their grain for better prices.

Some criticism will undoubtedly be directed at those who have urged farmers to hold their products. Yet, the fair-minded farmer who followed this advice will recognize that it was honestly given for an honest purpose, and that no one feels worse over the failure of these predictions than those who made them. He will recognize that after all these were only opinions, and that opinion cannot make a market. He will also recognize the very unusual nature of the times which has upset all calcu-

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., APRIL 5, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	3.40	4.75	4.85	
Red Kidneys	3.25	9.25		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
	C. H. P.	Red Kidneys		
Det.	6.60			

lations of a business nature. Finally, he will realize that over an extended period of time opinions based upon a thorough and impartial study of the markets by those qualified to study them will bring to the farmer profits infinitely greater than the losses sustained this year.—Editor.

### Wheat Trends Lower

At no time in three years has the future of the wheat market appeared more discouraging than at the present time. The last week has seen new low levels established on the crop and those who have been predicting higher prices have finally surrendered to the inevitable and confess that the end is not yet in sight. The future market indicates that prices on the new crop will open somewhere around a dollar, unless unusual crop damage develops in the meantime. The condition of wheat is excellent. Reports of damage by cold weather, drought and bugs have all been proven groundless, and barring the unforeseen the abandoned acreage will be the smallest in years. Adoption of the emergency tariff law may have a temporary psychological effect upon the market, but it will probably not be lasting.

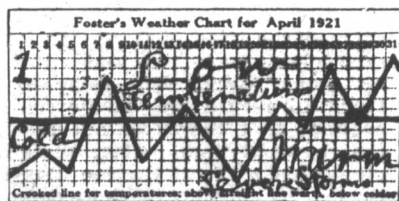
At present terminal markets are all but barren of supplies and if farmers persist in their refusal to

SPUDS PER CWT., APRIL 5, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Det.	1.23	
Chi.	1.05	1.10
N. Y.		1.30
Pitt.		1.40
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Det.	5.83	

sell wheat in larger quantities prices may show an upward tendency, within another fortnight. But in view of the fact that only three months elapse before another crop will be on the market and supplies in farmers' hands appear ample for all needs, it is not believed that an improvement can be long sustained.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1921.—During early part of week centering on April 14 a low will come out of the Alaskan northwest, entering western Canada. In its trend southward and circle eastward it will cross meridian 90 near April 14. Its central path will lie south of and circling around the Great Lakes; it will reach the Atlantic about April 16 or 17. Its boss, the high, pushing the low ahead of it, will follow as usual and a warm wave will spread out to southeast of the low, while a

cool wave will come in northwest of the high. It is very difficult to get readers to understand that the storms do not move with the wind. The wind moves in a circle around the storm except far away from, between the storm and the great body of water where the moisture is being evaporated; there the wind blows toward the storm.

Temperatures of this storm will be about the usual average, its rains less than usual, the precipitation will indicate a change from the past five months, but the complete change, with better crop weather in two-thirds of the country east of Rockies, will come with the unusually severe storms of the week centering April 22. These storms will be from the same causes and of the same character as those near March 25.

W. T. Foster



Despite the fact that all say prices of corn and oats are too low, these two grains, with one and two cent declines have traveled downward with wheat and there is nothing at present to encourage higher prices in the immediate future.

Extensive liquidation has been going on in corn. Holders of large stocks as well as small dealers have been unloading their supplies upon a well supplied market. The inactiveness of the market and a falling off of export buying has caused this heavy selling. If farmers continue to hold their corn as they have done during the past few weeks it may cause the market to react to higher prices but the result is hard to predict owing to the contrary action of this year's market.

With the exception that activity is increasing in the oat market what has been said above about corn would do for oats. The increase of new business does not revive the market and prices continue to travel down the scale. Farmers are timid about offering this grain at present prices but what the outcome will be remains to be seen.

Rye has held its own fairly well in the face of the downward trend of other grains. It fell in line for some time but a few weeks ago steadied up and has fluctuated around a certain figure with small losses or gains.

Large receipts are lowering prices in the potato market which is quiet and easy. Farmers unloading gall their surplus and consumers buying from hand to mouth are both working the market lower.

#### HAY EASY

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	21.00 @ 22	20.00 @ 21	19.00 @ 20
Chicago	24.00 @ 26	22.00 @ 23	20.00 @ 21
New York	31.00 @ 32		28.00 @ 30
Pittsburg	25.50 @ 26	23.50 @ 24	21.50 @ 22

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	20.00 @ 21	18.00 @ 19	17.00 @ 18
Chicago	21.00 @ 22	19.00 @ 20	18.00 @ 22
New York	30.00 @ 30		25.00 @ 28
Pittsburg	21.50 @ 22	20.50 @ 21	20.50 @ 21

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	23.50 @ 29	27.50 @ 28	26.50 @ 27

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	20.50 @ 27	25.50 @ 26	25.50 @ 26

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Taken as a whole, live stock receipts for March were unusually large but arrivals, of live hogs, were the smallest since last October. The month's cattle receipts, at Chicago, were 228,681, the second largest, for the third month in the year, since 1909. Calf receipts were 85,970 the largest for any month since 1919 and a new record for the month of March. Hog receipts, 608,011, were the smallest showing for March since 1914; during the month of March, 1918, Chicago got 975,169 hogs. Receipts of sheep and lambs were unusually heavy, the total at 429,637 being nearly double the showing for last March and the second largest that ever came to hand in that month.

Early in March, prices ranged at the year's highest range but the close was practically on the bottom for the month; the imminence of a packinghouse strike, the absence from the market of independent packers, who had been in the market all winter and the close of the Lenten season were among the weakening influences that made for declining prices toward the close of the month. Cattle and hogs averaged the highest for any month in the year, so far. The average price for

beef cattle, \$9.05 was 35 cents per cwt., above the February average which was the lowest for any month since 1915. The month's average price for hogs, \$9.90 was 55 cents per cwt. above February; lambs averaged 45 cents per cwt. higher at \$9.65.

Fresh eggs at low prices, lamb, veal and dressed hogs on the bargain counter and the public asking for a holiday dinner of chicken made plenty of trouble for the venders of dressed beef in all parts of the country last week. On Monday, of last week, steers sold 25 to 50 cents lower than the close of the week before; part of this loss was regained as the week advanced so that the average showing for the week, in connection with light steer cattle, was about steady with the week before. Heavy steers were exceptionally weak and hard to sell, during the early part of the week but, later, orders for 1,000 steers for export purposes gave more life to the trade and hardened prices, somewhat.

The top for yearlings, in Chicago last week, was \$10 and for mature steers, \$10.10. Butchers cattle lost 25 to 50 cents in Chicago; last week canners and bulls closed 25 cents lower than the week before. Good stocker cattle were steady; others 25 cents lower for the week. Veal calves lost \$1 per cwt. from the average of the week before.

Sheep and lambs had a bad time of it, last week, the latter showing a tired break of from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. for the seven days. Too many heavy lambs and too many shipments, direct to the packers, was the underlying cause of the decline.

With the single exception of Thursday, the hog market showed a steady decline all last week, finishing, unevenly, 50 to 95 cents below the range of the week before. On 'change, the corn and provision pits showed a steady decline in prices all the week, the latter registering several new low records and the speculative provision futures following the hog market down to new low levels. Owing to the absence of outside packer buyers, the Big 5 were able to pound down prices on York weights, greatly diminishing the "spread" between these and the heavy kinds which has been one of the notable features of the trade since the middle of February.

Like all other markets, Detroit had a dull trade in cattle, last week, but a light run on Monday and a better demand put up prices from 25 to 50 cents per cwt. on all but canner cows and bulls which were steady. Calves were fairly active on Monday with an eleven dollar top. Lambs were dull at \$9 to \$9.50. Detroit hog prices have compared favorably with those paid at other points during the past week and on Monday of this week, mixed hogs brought \$10.25 and pigs \$10.75.

#### NOW MICHIGAN-MADE ALL THROUGH

It makes us thrill a little to tell you that this week's issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER was not only edited, printed and mailed all in Michigan—but the paper stock itself, of which we use nearly two cars or fifty tons every month, was made in the mills at Kalamazoo, by Michigan men!

Heretofore the paper mills, of which you know, there are a great number in Michigan, have confined themselves exclusively to wrapping and writing papers, but during the present time when many of them have been forced to shut-down for lack of buying orders they have reached out for new outlets for their product and this copy is a sample of the stock they are making.

This stock, containing more old paper and old rags, than the stock we have been getting from Maine and New Hampshire, which is practically all wood-pulp, will retain its natural white color for a much longer time and will result in what we here are always aiming for, a better product for our growing army of farmer friends.

"All for a better Michigan to work in and to live in!" is our motto, in which we know you join with us.

# Michigan Farmers, LISTEN!

Through an arrangement with the Michigan State Farm Bureau you can get carlots or less than carlots of

## ANACONDA

### TREBLE SUPERPHOSPHATE

(Acid phosphate 45½% available phosphoric acid) from stocks in Michigan at the following points:

Lansing—Michigan State Farm Bureau.  
Adrian—Lenawee County Farm Bureau.  
Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids Growers' Ass'n.  
Escanaba—Delta County Farm Bureau.  
Port Huron—St. Clair County Farm Bureau.  
Saginaw County—County Farm Bureau

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#### CREAM CREAM FARMERS

If you have cream to sell write or call us as our proposition should interest you.  
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#### FINN'S PEACH TREE COLLECTION

10 Peach trees, 2 ½ 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. Danville, 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.

#### U.S. Army Munson Shoe Last Shoe

Guaranteed 6 months  
Made of pliable Chrome  
Leather, Broad Solid  
Oak Leather Heels.  
Double Thick Soles.  
Dirt and Water Proof.  
Bellows Tongue. Sizes  
5 ½ to 12.

\$4.45

Guarantee  
You must be en-  
tirely satisfied or  
we will refund  
your money.



PAY POST MAN  
Send no money  
just send your name, ad-  
dress and size. Your shoes  
will be sent by express  
mail. Pay postman \$4.45 and postage on arrival.  
CIVILIAN ARMY & NAVY SHOE CO.,  
Dept. 67 45 W. 34th St., New York

#### WHAT ARE YOU IN THE MARKET FOR? USE THIS COUPON!

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items this spring. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part.

Automobiles	Hog Feeders	Dairy Feed	Shoes
Auto Tires	Incubators	Dynamite	Stoves
Auto Supplies	Lumber	Ensilage Cutter	Stump Puller
Auto Insurance	Lighting Plants	Fanning Mill	Seeds
See Supplies	Lighting Rods	Fertilizer	Sprayers
Berry Baskets	Pulverized Limestone	Fur Buyers	Silo
Cauldron Supplies	Manure Spreader	Farm Lands	Spray Materials
Clothes	Motocycles	Ford Attachments	Tanners
Clothes Trunks	Milking Machine	Furniture	Tractor
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Bean Thresher	Nursery Stock	Furnace	Tractor
Chemical Closets	Oils and Lubricants	Gas Engine	Tank Heaters
Cultivator	Poultry Supplies	Guns	Veterinary Remedies
Cream separator	Pumps	Grain Drill	Wagons
Carriage	Paint	Horse Collars	Water System
Corn Planter	Plows	Harrows	Washing Machine
Clothing—Men's	Potato Machinery	Harvesters	Windmill
Clothing—Women's	Roofing	Hay Rakes	Wire Fencing
Concrete Mixer	Sawing Machinery	Hay Presses	Wool Buyers
Drain Tile	Stock Food	Hog Oils	

(Write on margin below anything you are interested in not listed above.)

Name .....

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

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Buyers' Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

## DRIED BEET PULP NOW SO CHEAP

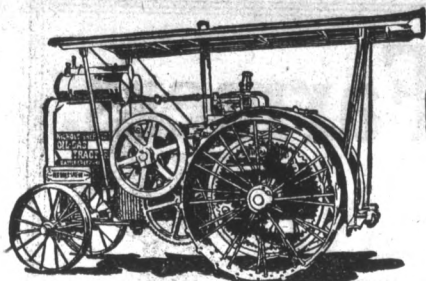
Milk Producers cannot afford to do without it.

Nothing but grass will produce milk like Dried Beet Pulp.

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## Delivers An Even, Steady Threshing Power

Here is the Oil-Gas Tractor that drives steadily like a steam engine—especially built for threshing. Has plenty of reserve power to insure keeping the thresher humming steadily until the job is finished.

## Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor

Burns kerosene, gasoline, or distillate. Unlike the average light gas tractor—delivers an even, steady power with high reserve. Built with a big, heavy fly-wheel, which means steady pulling and clean threshing—built up to the quality of the old dependable Nichols-Shepard Steam Engine. Has two-cylinder, low speed, powerful motor, a strong main shaft, large fly-wheel, and a sturdy frame, heavy enough to hold it in place.

Besides being an excellent thresher power plant, it does general tractor work.

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Builders Exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stackers, Feeders, Steam and Oil-Gas Tractor Engines.

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3. A degree of safety which probably has never been equalled before because of the large increase in asset values of industrial and railroad corporations.

Write Dept. MB-20 for our list of bond investment suggestions which we recommend as offering these unusual advantages.

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## Michigan Grown Soy Beans

Hardy stock, Michigan grown, selected for their proven high yield. It pays to use Northern grown seed because plants from such seeds have vitality, full of pep, make speedy, vigorous growth.

We handle all kinds of clovers and field seeds, Michigan grown.

### Prices, per bushel

Ito San, . . . \$5.25 Early Brown, \$4.75  
Hollybrook, \$4.75 Manchou, . . . \$6.25  
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**Ear Tags** 99  
FOR STOCK  
Tag your stock—the best and cheapest means of identification for Hogs, Sheep and Cattle. Name, address and number stamped on tags. Catalog mailed free on request.  
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# Farmers Service Bureau

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

## WINTERFIELD LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

(Continued from page 7)

feasibility of transmitting current at the distance of thirty miles although there will, of course, be some loss in transmission. The report of the Fargo Engineering Company was quite complete and we strongly recommend that you get a copy of that report from the power company and make a study of it.

It is our understanding that the bonds are depended upon to in a great degree constructing the water power facilities. A considerable amount of flowage, land, etc., has been transferred to the corporation which was organized with the capital stock of \$75,000. We do not know how much stock has been sold. The Commission allowed the incorporators common capital stock of \$20,000 par, because of the water power site and all the land transferred to the corporation, but only permitted \$1,000 of it to be issued to them at this time, the Commission specifying that the other \$19,000 par should not be issued at all until the electric light and power plant was constructed and in operation and upon a paying basis and upon the further order of the Commission.

The corporation was authorized to sell the remaining \$55,000 of common capital stock at not less than par, all of the money to be used for capital purposes of the corporation.

The Commission also, as you know authorized a bond issue. Now the whole thing is largely a question of management. The engineers who examined this proposition were of the opinion that the proposition was a practicable one, and in short that it was a better one than a number of other power propositions somewhat similar to it. It was our understanding that the plant would eventually serve Evart, Marion, Harrison, McBain and Lake City.

The Commission does not care to express any opinion about the probable failure or success of the plant, but again suggests that you get the report of the engineering company and study it for yourself. Our files are open to you if you would care to come down to our department and go over the whole proposition. We do not see how this matter can be made a "wildcat scheme."

No promotion stock was allowed unless you can call \$20,000 allowance to Kinney for his lands and power sites promotion stock, and we did not thus consider it. And \$19,000 of that \$20,000 can not be used, unless the plant pays out, therefore Kinney can only have \$1,000 of stock unless he pays dollar for dollar for other stock to the corporation. The Commission attempted to safeguard the project in every possible way, but, of course, it can not be responsible for the management that the project may have.—Michigan Public Utilities Commission.

## DOG LAW

I wish to know of the authorities of the law have the right to enforce the dog law in the country and let the city dog owners go dog tax free? That is just what has been done the year just passed in Alpena county.—E. J. A., Lachine, Mich.

There is no difference in the dog law for the city or country and the liability of the sheriff and other officers is the same. The owner's liability for non-payment of the tax is the same.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## ONION MAGGOT

Will you please print a receipt for killing the bug that lays the egg of the onion worm?—J. H. R., Jeddo, Mich.

There are three common root-maggots making trouble at present in Michigan. One of these works on onion, one on cabbage, cauliflower, rape, mustard and, in fact, all of the members of the mustard family; while the third is a general feeder and may be found on many garden plants, although its favorite is seed

corn in the hill, and beans. This latter species is the one commonly known in Michigan as the bean maggot. The adults of these maggots are flies closely resembling houseflies, only, much smaller, and it happens that the adult flies of the onion-maggot love sweets just as dearly as do other flies. Moreover, it is possible to attract and poison the flies of the onion maggot before they lay the eggs which normally hatch into the maggots that make all the trouble.

To do this, use about twenty small basins to the acre. Distribute them over the onion field to be protected, placing them on the ground, and keep these pans supplied with a little poisoned syrup from the time that the plants appear above ground until the danger is past. The pans should be covered over with wire screen of a mesh just small enough to prevent bees from getting in but coarse enough to accommodate these small flies. A 1-4 inch mesh wire screen does rather nicely. This screen will also make it impossible for poultry and wild birds to drink the syrup.

The poisoned syrup is made by dissolving 1-4 of an ounce of sodium arsenite or sodium arsenate in a gallon of water and adding half a pint of New Orleans molasses. The addition of a slice of onion makes the syrup more attractive to the flies and the addition of a tiny bit of purple anilin or one of the common Diamond Dyes will serve as a warning color and discourage anyone from meddling.

If one cannot get the arsenite or arsenate of sodium one can make it at home as follows: Boil in an old kettle which must never be used afterwards for any other purpose, 1-2 pound of commercial white arsenic and 2 pounds of sal soda (washing soda) in 1-2 gallon of boiling water. (This is the same as Kedzie mixture stock solution without the lime.) Two tablespoonfuls of this arsenite of soda solution are sufficient for one gallon of the preparation. In order to make the poisoned syrup for onion maggots, add two tablespoonfuls of this solution to one gallon of water and a pint of molasses.—R. H. Pettit, Prof. of Entomology, M. A. C.

## LETTING BULL RUN AT LARGE

I have a registered bull which I do not allow to run in the pasture. My cows are not registered and are pastured in a field adjoining my neighbor's pasture. He has a scrub bull which he lets run with his cows. His part of the line fence isn't as good as mine and he won't make it as good. Every summer I am bothered by his bull coming into my pasture. When I told him to keep his bull away he laughed at me and said I would get just as good calves from his bull as my registered one. What can I do? I am trying to build my herd up and he thinks his scrubs are good enough.—J. J., Muskegon County, Mich.

A has a registered bull he has paid a big price for. B has a grade bull and lets him run at large in field adjoining A's premises with a very poor line fence belonging to B. A gets up in morning finds B's grade bull in barn yard with A's registered cow that is in heat. Has A any right to damages or what come-back has A? Has B any right to let bull run out at all?—A., Webberville, Mich.

If the neighbor's portion of the line fence is not what is defined as a legal fence, or, if his animals are unruly and break through a lawful fence, he is liable for all the damage done including the damage to your stock from inferior breeding. You may collect damages by suit at law or you may impound his trespassing animals and hold them until he pays the damage and expenses of keeping unless he has the damage determined by appraisers appointed as provided in the law. Upon impounding the animals, you must serve notice of the impounding upon him within 24 hours unless he waives the notice by appearing and demanding the animals or having them appraised for the damage.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## PHONE CONNECTION

About fifteen years ago a number of farmers about here formed an independent telephone company. Three years ago I got married and left a home where we had one of the phones. I now own a piece of land where one of their lines run past my home. Ever since I moved here I've tried to get the phone put in (one of the independent phones) but it seems as if they put off having a meeting to decide whether I could get a phone or not. Even tried to get another phone from another company but they can't build a line where there is an independent phone. Last September I had a chance to buy a share of the phone company stock which runs by our house, from a party who moved away for \$15. Seeing that it had been done by other parties on the line I brought the phone home and connected it up myself. Jan. 19, 1921 this company had a meeting and decided I had to pay \$36 to the company in order to keep on the line. What I want to ask you is this a square deal? Can they force me to pay it? With the \$15 I paid for the share, \$36 more to the company and \$5 switch fees and \$4 assessment on the line per member, makes it an expensive deal; more than I can afford to pay.—L. E. H., Pigeon, Mich.

Your rights to service on the line may be compelled by the Utilities Commission, at Lansing, but the price you are to pay will depend upon the by-laws. Ordinarily I would expect that you having bought a membership in the company you would be required to pay only the connecting fee and your service would then be the same as the others. I think if you state the full facts to the Michigan Utilities Commission, Lansing, Mich., they will see that your rights are protected as to services and fees.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## CROP FOR HAY

I have eight acres of sandy and gravel loam that I would like to grow some crop on that would make hay of some sort, also improve the land. What do you think of oats and soybeans sown broadcast? Could alfalfa be seeded with the beans and oats? I have also four acres of the same kind of soil that I would like to sow for pasture. Could you tell me what will produce the most feed? Can Sudan Grass be grown in this locality (Barry County) with success, using it for hay or pasture?—F. B., Cloverdale, Mich.

Would not recommend the mixture of oats and soybeans for hay due to the fact that the oats will be mature from a month to six weeks earlier than the soybeans. On the Experiment Station field here at East Lansing we have secured very good results by sowing a mixture of two bushels of oats and twenty pounds of hairy vetch per acre. This mixture should be sown as early in the spring as the seed bed can be prepared. Another good mixture consists of a bushel of oats and a bushel of Canada field peas, sown at the rate of two and one-fourth bushels per acre.

Rape is one of the best emergency pastures. If possible, make two or three sowings ten days apart and graze alternately. When grazed judiciously, pasture will be furnished until late fall. Dwarf Essex rape should be sown at the rate of from four to six pounds per acre. Japanese rape is inferior to Dwarf Essex.—C. R. Megee, Ass't. Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

## DIVIDING CATTLE

Am working a farm on shares and have raised 13 heifers since I have lived here. As I am going to leave in the spring they will have to be divided and what I want to know is this: There are 13 cows, 6 sisters and an odd one, 2 seven year olds; 4 six year olds; 4 five year olds; 1 one year old and 2 three year olds. If the first party takes one of the seven year olds can I take the sister to her and then I take the other seven year old and the first party take sister to this one and so on until they are all divided?—F. J. G., Jackson county, Mich.

Unless your lease points out the manner of dividing the stock you will have to agree upon a method or agree upon some disinterested person to divide the stock. It is usually done by agreement or by arbitrators. If you can not agree upon any method you will probably have to ask aid of the court. You will need to consult an attorney.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



## Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

### GIRLS NOT THE ONLY SILLY ONES

WE READ a lot and hear a lot about the silliness of girls an' young women—how foolish they act an' how wild an' reckless they dress—how they paint an' powder an' a whole pile of stuff—some true an' some not—an' we're lead to think that our young women are about the only silly things on earth, an' ain't hardly worth noticin' exceptin' mebbe to say mean things about 'em or poke fun at 'em or something like that you know. But jest the same I kinda like our sweet little American girls—they're good an' wholesome, they're nice and likeable; they make good pals an' they'll be the mothers of our future boys and girls some day an' we'll honor and respect 'em jest as we honor an' respect the mothers of today—the best and finest mothers in all the world—our good American mothers, God bless 'em all!

An' say! When it comes to bein' silly, our girls ain't got nuthin' coming to 'em more'n the boys an' the young men has. Did you ever stop to think that the young men are jest as much sticklers after styles as the young women be? Well you jest take a squint at 'em—see how they foller the styles in clothes, in the way they fix their hair—notice how many of 'em are wearin' a little five cent mustache—jest a few weak, stragglin' hairs right under their little noses—ain't got the strength you know to raise a full sized mustache so they are satisfied with a small substitute, seems like, an' sometimes I wonder if they don't wear 'em to make folks think they are men—to sort of distinguish 'em from the weaker sex—if women can be called weaker, which I sometimes doubt.

Jest notice a young man when he is all dressed up,—pants so tight he has to put 'em on with a shoe horn or somethin'; coat cut to fit a tight laced corset model, hat all crushed an' mutilated out of shape, shoes two sizes too small for him; a flashy necktie; hair cut like a Chinaman's—just a mop of it left on the top of his head you know, an' then with his three cent mustache an' a cigarette in his mouth, he goes forth, all dressed up, to stand on the street corners an' make remarks about the girls that happen to pass his way—about girls that forgets more every minute than he ever knew.

Now I kinda hate to say harsh things about members of my own sex and denomination, but what I see I see and what I hear I'm sometimes sorry for—an' sometimes I get mad about it—depends on what it is an' who sez it—anyhow when I hear some the cheap little skates sayin' disrespectful things 'bout our girls, I feel like takin' 'em by the scruff of the neck and slack of the pants an' give 'em a good moppin' 'round and see if I can't put some sense into them.

An' often I wonder how our nice, dainty young women can put up with the treatment they git from these self satisfied, conceited young fellers with a lighted cigarette, blowin'

smoke in a girl's face. They seem to be entirely lost, unable to navigate or to carry on any sort of conversation—they seem to git all their inspiration from the coffin nail 'stead of from their natcheral intellect or from the young lady—she don't seem able to inspire them to anything, but she puts up with the smoke an' seems to think the young simp is jest about the right kind of a guy an' his opinion of himself increases so much that he has to go among his kind an' tell 'em what a hit he made with the girl an' what an easy mark she was for him.

Yes sirree, our young men today are jest as much fashion plates as our young women be an' if some one should appear in knee pants ninety per cent of the young fellers would be wearin' them in less'n a month an' the only reason they don't wear 'em an' expose their legs through gauze sox or otherwise, is jest because nobody cares to see 'em and they are wise enough to know it.

Get a bunch of young fellers together an' listen to their conversation! You won't hear 'em talkin' 'bout work nor art, music nor education, politics nor religion—oh, no! such things don't interest 'em in the least. They be talkin' about the hits they've made with different girls—about the latest cut in clothes or discussin' the relative qualities of the different brands of cigarettes.

An' yet the same fellers will tell how silly the girls are—what slaves they are to fashion—how unbecomingly they dress an' how easy they are—that is they will talk that kind of twaddle until they happen to meet the one an' only—then it's different—when a young feller meets the only girl he's a changed man right from the start an' in a little while he begins to git some sense into his bean an' realizes how insignificant he really is an' that girls are not cheap an' that they are not so easy as he had always thought. An' if he amounts to anything at all the girl will be the makin' of him—he will brace up, go to work—do anything to prove to her that he is made of the right stuff an' after a while the weddin' bells will ring and another brand will have been snatched from the burnin'—another young man will have been redeemed an' a nice girl will have answered to her callin'—to the thing she was created for, which same means, the remakin' an' reclaimin' of what is good an' best in life—true manhood.

But after all is said an' done—with all their faults an' silly notions—knowin' the weaknesses of young men and women an' also knowin' how strong an' splendid they can be an' are, as they grow older—knowin' all these things I want to say to you goods folks that I love the young folks of this country—I love to mingle with them; I want their friendship an' I like their company—they are more interesting to me than people of my own age can ever be for on our young folks of today depends all our future and they will not be found wanting for they were rightly born of good old American stock. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

## Sense and Nonsense

### Not Forgotten

A widower ordered a headstone for his wife's grave. The inscription concluded with: "Lord, she was thine." When it was finished it was found that the stone cutter did not have room on the stone for the "e" in "thine."

### Fishworms First

Robins are extremely sensible; while we are writing poems to them they are filling up on fishworms.

### The Cash Bird

The bluebird brings happiness but the stork brings a \$200 tax-exemption.

### The Out Direct

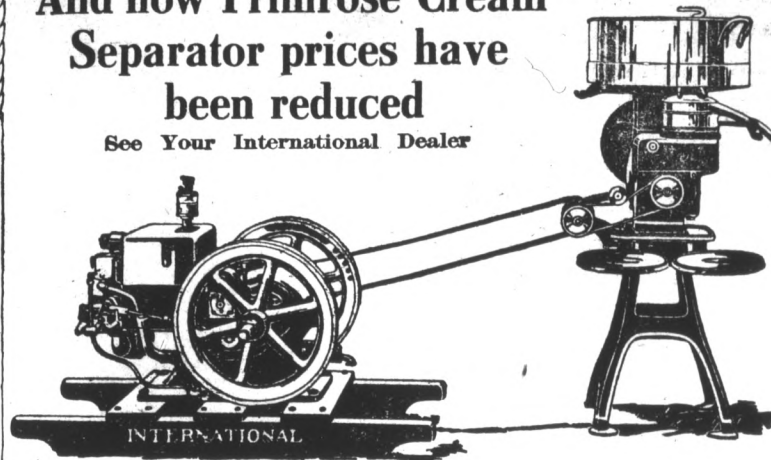
Kitty, aged four, had been naughty and her father had had to administer vigorous correction before going to business. That an impression had been made was apparent, when, on his return from business in the evening, Kitty called upstairs with frigid politeness: "Mother, your husband's home."

### Not Worried

He—"If I were to die you'd never get another husband like me."  
She—"What makes you imagine I should ever want another like you?"

## And now Primrose Cream Separator prices have been reduced

See Your International Dealer



EVERY dairy farmer who handles a large volume of milk knows that turning the easiest running cream separator in the world by hand gets to be monotonous work before the day's run is finished.

The **Primrose Direct Power Drive** has simplified greatly the matter of separation on a considerable scale. This practical little addition to Primrose efficiency can be attached to any hand-operated **Primrose Cream Separator** and does not interfere in any way with hand turning of the separator.

By means of this simple attachment, direct connection can be secured with an engine without speed-reducing gear, to a line shaft or portable electric motor.

If your milk volume has reached such proportions as to make separating a real task, then it is most certainly the engine's turn to turn. A **1½ h.p. International Kerosene Engine** and **direct-power-drive Primrose** will shoulder the job and handle it efficiently.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO OF AMERICA USA



### "Rock Bottom" Prices

Kalamazoo Tile and Wood Silos at "Rock Bottom" prices. Our silo guide explains it all. Tells experiences of silo engineers who have built Kalamazoo Silos for thirty (30) years. Tells how they made

## Kalamazoo

The Record Holders

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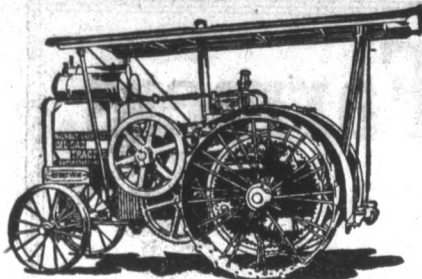
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## WINTERFIELD LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

(Continued from page 7)

feasibility of transmitting current at the distance of thirty miles although there will, of course, be some loss in transmission. The report of the Fargo Engineering Company was quite complete and we strongly recommend that you get a copy of that report from the power company and make a study of it.

It is our understanding that the bonds are depended upon to in a great degree constructing the water power facilities. A considerable amount of flowage, land, etc., has been transferred to the corporation which was organized with the capital stock of \$75,000. We do not know how much stock has been sold. The Commission allowed the incorporators common capital stock of \$20,000 par, because of the water power site and all the land transferred to the corporation, but only permitted \$1,000 of it to be issued to them at this time, the Commission specifying that the other \$19,000 par should not be issued at all until the electric light and power plant was constructed and in operation and upon a paying basis and upon the further order of the Commission.

The corporation was authorized to sell the remaining \$55,000 of common capital stock at not less than par, all of the money to be used for capital purposes of the corporation.

The Commission also, as you know authorized a bond issue. Now the whole thing is largely a question of management. The engineers who examined this proposition were of the opinion that the proposition was a practicable one, and in short that it was a better one than a number of other power propositions somewhat similar to it. It was our understanding that the plant would eventually serve Evart, Marion, Harrison, McBain and Lake City.

The Commission does not care to express any opinion about the probable failure or success of the plant, but again suggests that you get the report of the engineering company and study it for yourself. Our files are open to you if you would care to come down to our department and go over the whole proposition. We do not see how this matter can be made a "wildcat scheme."

No promotion stock was allowed unless you can call \$20,000 allowance to Kinney for his lands and power sites promotion stock, and we did not thus consider it. And \$19,000 of that \$20,000 can not be used, unless the plant pays out, therefore Kinney can only have \$1,000 of stock unless he pays dollar for dollar for other stock to the corporation. The Commission attempted to safeguard the project in every possible way, but, of course, it can not be responsible for the management that the project may have.—Michigan Public Utilities Commission.

## DOG LAW

I wish to know of the authorities of the law have the right to enforce the dog law in the country and let the city dog owners go dog tax free? That is just what has been done the year just passed in Alpena county.—E. J. A., Lachine, Mich.

There is no difference in the dog law for the city or country and the liability of the sheriff and other officers is the same. The owner's liability for non-payment of the tax is the same.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## ONION MAGGOT

Will you please print a receipt for killing the bug that lays the egg of the onion worm?—J. H. R., Jeddo, Mich.

There are three common root-maggots making trouble at present in Michigan. One of these works on onion, one on cabbage, cauliflower, rape, mustard and, in fact, all of the members of the mustard family; while the third is a general feeder and may be found on many garden plants, although its favorite is seed

corn in the hill, and beans. This latter species is the one commonly known in Michigan as the bean maggot. The adults of these maggots are flies closely resembling houseflies, only, much smaller, and it happens that the adult flies of the onion-maggot love sweets just as dearly as do other flies. Moreover, it is possible to attract and poison the flies of the onion maggot before they lay the eggs which normally hatch into the maggots that make all the trouble.

To do this, use about twenty small basins to the acre. Distribute them over the onion field to be protected, placing them on the ground, and keep these pans supplied with a little poisoned syrup from the time that the plants appear above ground until the danger is past. The pans should be covered over with wire screen of a mesh just small enough to prevent bees from getting in but coarse enough to accommodate these small flies. A 1-4 inch mesh wire screen does rather nicely. This screen will also make it impossible for poultry and wild birds to drink the syrup.

The poisoned syrup is made by dissolving 1-4 of an ounce of codium arsenite or sodium arsenate in a gallon of water and adding half a pint of New Orleans molasses. The addition of a slice of onion makes the syrup more attractive to the flies and the addition of a tiny bit of purple anilin or one of the common Diamond Dyes will serve as a warning color and discourage anyone from meddling.

If one cannot get the arsenite or arsenate of sodium one can make it at home as follows: Boil in an old kettle which must never be used afterwards for any other purpose, 1-2 pound of commercial white arsenic and 2 pounds of sal soda (washing soda) in 1-2 gallon of boiling water. (This is the same as Kedzie mixture stock solution without the lime.) Two tablespoonfuls of this arsenite of soda solution are sufficient for one gallon of the preparation. In order to make the poisoned syrup for onion maggots, add two tablespoonfuls of this solution to one gallon of water and a pint of molasses.—R. H. Pettit, Prof. of Entomology, M. A. C.

## LETTING BULL RUN AT LARGE

I have a registered bull which I do not allow to run in the pasture. My cows are not registered and are pastured in a field adjoining my neighbor's pasture. He has a scrub bull which he lets run with his cows. His part of the line fence isn't as good as mine and he won't make it as good. Every summer I am bothered by his bull coming into my pasture. When I told him to keep his bull away he laughed at me and said I would get just as good calves from his bull as my registered one. What can I do? I am trying to build my herd up and he thinks his scrubs are good enough.—J. J., Muskegon County, Mich.

A has a registered bull he has paid a big price for. B has a grade bull and lets him run at large in field adjoining A's premises with a very poor line fence belonging to B. A gets up in morning finds B's grade bull in barn yard with A's registered cow that is in heat. Has A any right to damages or what come-back has A? Has B any right to let bull run out at all?—A., Webberville, Mich.

If the neighbor's portion of the line fence is not what is defined as a legal fence, or, if his animals are unruly and break through a lawful fence, he is liable for all the damage done including the damage to your stock from inferior breeding. You may collect damages by suit at law or you may impound his trespassing animals and hold them until he pays the damage and expenses of keeping unless he has the damage determined by appraisers appointed as provided in the law. Upon impounding the animals, you must serve notice of the impounding upon him within 24 hours unless he waives the notice by appearing and demanding the animals or having them appraised for the damage.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## PHONE CONNECTION

About fifteen years ago a number of farmers about here formed an independent telephone company. Three years ago I got married and left a home where we had one of the phones. I now own a piece of land where one of their lines run past my home. Ever since I moved here I've tried to get the phone put in (one of the independent phones) but it seems as if they put off having a meeting to decide whether I could get a phone or not. Even tried to get another phone from another company but they can't build a line where there is an independent phone. Last September I had a chance to buy a share of the phone company stock which runs by our house, from a party who moved away for \$15. Seeing that it had been done by other parties on the line I brought the phone home and connected it up myself. Jan. 19, 1921 this company had a meeting and decided I had to pay \$36 to the company in order to keep on the line. What I want to ask you is this a square deal? Can they force me to pay it? With the \$15 I paid for the share, \$36 more to the company and \$5 switch fees and \$4 assessment on the line per member, makes it an expensive deal; more than I can afford to pay.—L. E. H., Pigeon, Mich.

Your rights to service on the line may be compelled by the Utilities Commission, at Lansing, but the price you are to pay will depend upon the by-laws. Ordinarily I would expect that you having bought a membership in the company you would be required to pay only the connecting fee and your service would then be the same as the others. I think if you state the full facts to the Michigan Utilities Commission, Lansing, Mich., they will see that your rights are protected as to services and fees.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

## CROP FOR HAY

I have eight acres of sandy and gravel loam that I would like to grow some crop on that would make hay of some sort, also improve the land. What do you think of oats and soybeans sown broadcast? Could alfalfa be seeded with the beans and oats? I have also four acres of the same kind of soil that I would like to sow for pasture. Could you tell me what will produce the most feed? Can Sudan Grass be grown in this locality (Barry County) with success, using it for hay or pasture?—F. B., Cloverdale, Mich.

Would not recommend the mixture of oats and soybeans for hay due to the fact that the oats will be mature from a month to six weeks earlier than the soybeans. On the Experiment Station field here at East Lansing we have secured very good results by sowing a mixture of two bushels of oats and twenty pounds of hairy vetch per acre. This mixture should be sown as early in the spring as the seed bed can be prepared. Another good mixture consists of a bushel of oats and a bushel of Canada field peas, sown at the rate of two and one-fourth bushels per acre.

Rape is one of the best emergency pastures. If possible, make two or three sowings ten days apart and graze alternately. When grazed judiciously, pasture will be furnished until late fall. Dwarf Essex rape should be sown at the rate of from four to six pounds per acre. Japanese rape is inferior to Dwarf Essex.—C. R. Megee, Ass't. Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

## DIVIDING CATTLE

Am working a farm on shares and have raised 13 heifers since I have lived here. As I am going to leave in the spring they will have to be divided and what I want to know is this: There are 13 cows, 6 sisters and an odd one, 2 seven year olds; 4 six year olds; 4 five year olds; 1 one year old and 2 three year olds. If the first party takes one of the seven year olds can I take the sister to her and then I take the other seven year old and the first party take sister to this one and so on until they are all divided?—F. J. G., Jackson county, Mich.

Unless your lease points out the manner of dividing the stock you will have to agree upon a method or agree upon some disinterested person to divide the stock. It is usually done by agreement or by arbitrators. If you can not agree upon any method you will probably have to ask aid of the court. You will need to consult an attorney.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.



## Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

### GIRLS NOT THE ONLY SILLY ONES

WE READ a lot and hear a lot about the silliness of girls an' young women—how foolish they act an' how wild an' reckless they dress—how they paint an' powder an' a whole pile of stuff—some true an' some not—an' we're lead to think that our young women are about the only silly things on earth, an' ain't hardly worth noticin' exceptin' mebbe to say mean things about 'em or poke fun at 'em or something like that you know. But jest the same I kinda like our sweet little American girls—they're good an' wholesome, they're nice and likeable; they make good pals an' they'll be the mothers of our future boys and girls some day an' we'll honor and respect 'em jest as we honor an' respect the mothers of today—the best and finest mothers in all the world—our good American mothers, God bless 'em all!

An' say! When it comes to bein' silly, our girls ain't got nothin' coming to 'em more'n the boys an' the young men has. Did you ever stop to think that the young men are jest as much sticklers after styles as the young women be? Well you jest take a squint at 'em—see how they foller the styles in clothes, in the way they fix their hair—notice how many of 'em are wearin' a little five cent mustache—jest a few weak, stragglin' hairs right under their little noses—ain't got the strength you know to raise a full sized mustache so they are satisfied with a small substitute, seems like, an' sometimes I wonder if they don't wear 'em to make folks think they are men—to sort of distinguish 'em from the weaker sex—if women can be called weaker, which I sometimes doubt.

Jest notice a young man when he is all dressed up,—pants so tight he has to put 'em on with a shoe horn or somethin'; coat cut to fit a tight laced corset model, hat all crushed an' mutilated out of shape, shoes two sizes too small for him; a flashy necktie; hair cut like a Chinaman's—just a mop of it left on the top of his head you know, an' then with his three cent mustache an' a cigarette in his mouth, he goes forth, all dressed up, to stand on the street corners an' make remarks about the girls that happen to pass his way—about girls that forgets more every minute than he ever knew.

Now I kinda hate to say harsh things about members of my own sex and denomination, but what I see I see and what I hear I'm sometimes sorry for—an' sometimes I get mad about it—depends on what it is an' who sez it—anyhow when I hear some the cheap little skates sayin' disrespectful things 'bout our girls, I feel like takin' 'em by the scruff of the neck and slack of the pants an' give 'em a good moppin' 'round and see if I can't put some sense into them.

An' often I wonder how our nice, dainty young women can put up with the treatment they git from these self satisfied, conceited young fellers with a lighted cigarette, blowin'

smoke in a girl's face. They seem to be entirely lost, unable to navigate or to carry on any sort of conversation—they seem to git all their inspiration from the coffin nail 'stead of from their natcheral intellect or from the young lady—she don't seem able to inspire them to anything, but she puts up with the smoke an' seems to think the young simp is jest about the right kind of a guy an' his opinion of himself increases so much that he has to go among his kind an' tell 'em what a hit he made with the girl an' what an easy mark she was for him.

Yes sirree, our young men today are jest as much fashion plates as our young women be an' if some one should appear in knee pants ninety per cent of the young fellers would be wearin' them in less'n a month an' the only reason they don't wear 'em an' expose their legs through gauze sox or otherwise, is jest because nobody cares to see 'em and they are wise enough to know it.

Get a bunch of young fellers together an' listen to their conversation! You won't hear 'em talkin' 'bout work nor art, music nor education, politics nor religion—oh, no! such things don't interest 'em in the least. They be talkin' about the hits they've made with different girls—about the latest cut in clothes or discussin' the relative qualities of the different brands of cigarettes.

An' yet the same fellers will tell how silly the girls are—what slaves they are to fashion—how unbecomingly they dress an' how easy they are—that is they will talk that kind of twaddle until they happen to meet the one an' only—then it's different—when a young feller meets the only girl he's a changed man right from the start an' in a little while he begins to git some sense into his bean an' realizes how insignificant he really is an' that girls are not cheap an' that they are not so easy as he had always thought. An' if he amounts to anything at all the girl will be the makin' of him—he will brace up, go to work—do anything to prove to her that he is made of the right stuff an' after a while the weddin' bells will ring and another brand will have been snatched from the burnin'—another young man will have been redeemed an' a nice girl will have answered to her callin'—to the thing she was created for, which same means, the remakin' an' reclaiming of what is good an' best in life—true manhood.

But after all is said an' done—with all their faults an' silly notions—knowin' the weaknesses of young men and women an' also knowin' how strong an' splendid they can be an' are, as they grow older—knowin' all these things I want to say to you goods folks that I love the young folks of this country—I love to mingle with them; I want their friendship an' I like their company—they are more interesting to me than people of my own age can ever be for on our young folks of today depends all our future and they will not be found wanting for they were rightly born of good old American stock. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

## Sense and Nonsense

### Not Forgotten

A widower ordered a headstone for his wife's grave. The inscription concluded with: "Lord, she was thine." When it was finished it was found that the stone cutter did not have room on the stone for the "e" in "thine."

### Fishworms First

Robins are extremely sensible; while we are writing poems to them they are filling up on fishworms.

### The Cash Bird

The bluebird brings happiness but the stork brings a \$200 tax-exemption.

### The Out Direct

Kitty, aged four, had been naughty and her father had had to administer vigorous correction before going to business. That an impression had been made was apparent, when, on his return from business in the evening, Kitty called upstairs with frigid politeness: "Mother, your husband's home."

### Not Worried

He—"If I were to die you'd never get another husband like me."  
She—"What makes you imagine I should ever want another like you?"

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If your milk volume has reached such proportions as to make separating a real task, then it is most certainly the engine's turn to turn. A **1½ h.p. International Kerosene Engine** and **direct-power-drive Primrose** will shoulder the job and handle it efficiently.

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Kalamazoo Tile and Wood Silos at "Rock Bottom" prices. Our silo guide explains it all. Tells experiences of silo engineers who have built Kalamazoo Silos for thirty (30) years. Tells how they made

## Kalamazoo

**The Record Holders**

This book tells why these 30-year old Kalamazoo Silos are still giving good service. How both Kalamazoo Wood and Tile Silos keep ensilage in most nutritious condition—their special construction. Tells how YOU can get a Kalamazoo and how thousands of farmers are lifting the mortgage on their farms in this way. Send us your name. Don't delay. Tomorrow never comes. Write today.

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Our Kalamazoo Ensilage Cutter with its Center Shear Cut is well worth looking up.



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J. N. ROKELY,

RS Bridgman, Mich.

### Read the Classified Ads

—IN—  
**M. B. F.'s Business Farmers' Exchange**



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
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Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1921

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## Who Got the Plunder?

SIX BILLION dollars, we are told, is the sum which the farmers of the United States have lost as a result of the decline in the prices of their products to one half and less of their 1920 peak. Idle curiosity, if nothing more, is likely to move the unfortunate farmer to speculating on who got the benefit of his misfortune. A recent report by the Department of Labor throws a little light upon the subject. This report shows that the average decline in retail food prices between February, 1920, and February, 1921, was 21 per cent. In other words out of every dollar taken from the farmer the consumer got 21 cents. Who got the rest?

\*\*\*\*\*

When a gang of robbers hold up a bank the press sets up a howl and the agents of justice are put upon their trail. When capitalists loot the railroads leaving them upon the verge of insolvency and imperiling transportation, Congress rushes to the rescue and hands over a billion dollars of the public funds to restore the roads and make them ripe for a second looting. But when the packers, the grain speculators and the financial powers that be, through propaganda, manipulation, conspiracy, the withholding of credit, etc., rob the farmers in a single year of six billion dollars, every newspaper in the land from the Podunk Post to the Wall Street Journal prints columns of editorials excusing the crime as necessary "deflation" and urging the farmer to be sweet and patient, and take his medicine like a little man. But the looters are left free, unscathed and uncriticized, to enjoy their plunder, with the exception of a paltry billion which they pass on to the consumer to quiet public inquiry.

\*\*\*\*\*

There would probably be less cause for the farmer to complain over this situation had the consumer secured early and complete benefits from the "deflation" in farm products. This would have cut the cost of living and made labor satisfied to accept a reduction in wages which in turn would have cheapened the cost of the things the farmer buys. But when the Department of Labor reveals that four months after the farmers' prices have reached pre-war level, and in some instances below, the consumer is still paying nearly sixty per cent above the pre-war level, anyone but a nut-head will concede that both farmer and consumer have just cause for complaint. Nor are they the only ones to suffer.

\*\*\*\*\*

Industrial depression neither preceeded nor accompanied the crash in farm prices. On the contrary, it followed several months in the wake, and the reasons are clear. The farmer had been a spender during the three-year period when he received the highest prices in history for his products. But upon the instant these prices began to decline he

curtailed his expenditures sharply. What happened? The local dealer could not move his goods; he cut his purchases from the wholesaler; the latter followed suit; and in due course of time the manufacturer began to note a falling off in orders which he tried desperately to stem but without avail. So he cut his purchases of raw material, closed his factory, and deprived his workmen of their jobs. And since all industry is more or less correlated and dependent upon its different units, industrial depression and nation-wide unemployment were shortly the order of the day. And all because the "invisible powers" had decreed that the prices of farm products should come down.

\*\*\*\*\*

Congress has shown no disposition to investigate this Great Crime against the American farmer, and restore if possible his plundered markets. It has instead spent the greater portion of its time the last few months tinkering with an emergency tariff bill as a sop to the suffering farmers. But an emergency tariff cannot heal the wounds of agriculture nor restore to the farmer his rightful billions. It may help in some small measure, but if the gangsters who rule the markets on farm products can set aside the natural laws of supply and demand and plunder the farmers of six billion dollars, they ought to be clever enough to divert the financial benefits of the tariff law into their own pockets. If Congress wants to perform a real service for the farmer and indirectly the consumer as well, it should without further delay undertake a searching investigation into the causes for the demoralization of the farmer's markets, and the reasons why the consumer has received so little benefit from falling prices on farm products. It is an inescapable fact that somewhere along the circuitous route between farmer and consumer five billion dollars in cold cash has mysteriously disappeared. It would seem a proper function of Congress to ascertain the identity of the thieves, and their methods of operation, to punish them and destroy their power, and to provide some legal gyroscope that will steady and stabilize the markets on farm products. Until this is done the nation can never feel safe from a repetition of the cataclysm of 1920.

## Going the Woolen Manufacturer One Better

IT IS TOLD in all seriousness that the present condition of the wool market is due to a devilish conspiracy on the part of the woolen manufacturers to teach the farmers a lesson for daring to pool their wool for decent prices. Meebe so, mebbe so, but we doubt it. The same thing happened to wool that has happened to all other farm products, only a little sooner. It was simply a case of over-production, not only in the United States, but Canada, New Zealand, Australia and other countries outside of the war zone. While there is no doubt but that the closing of the woolen mills had a bearish effect upon the market, it is extremely unlikely that such was the sole reason for the closing. A more plausible explanation is the consumers' "strike," which simply ruined the clothing business for a time and resulted in wholesale cancellations at the mills. Even so, if the manufacturers did hope by such tactics to discourage farmers from pooling their wool, they are being given a taste of their own medicine.

By manufacturing its wool into blankets and suitings the Farm Bureau is taking a step which will be denounced by many as radical and revolutionary, but which in reality is forced by necessity and vindicated by many economies. Heretofore farmers have sold their wool to a local dealer who shipped it to an eastern dealer who sold it to the mill which made it up into suitings which were sold to the wholesaler or manufacturer who in turn sold it in the bolt or garment to the retailer who sold it back to the farmer with a half dozen freight charges, a half dozen handling or manufacturing charges and a half dozen profits tacked on to the price. Under the farm bureau plan, the farmer ships his wool to his own organization which has it made up in a Michigan mill into material for direct

sale back to the farmer, to the clothing manufacturer, or the public at large. Simple and sensible, is it not?

## From Lake to Ocean

GREAT ENTHUSIASM marked the close of recent hearings in Detroit on the proposed Lake-to-Ocean waterway development, and it is predicted that as a result of the facts submitted the Commission will recommend to the United States and Canadian governments that the project be undertaken as soon as the financial condition of the two countries will permit. Were the St. Lawrence river now open to ocean-going vessels, it would mean millions of dollars in the pockets of Michigan farmers. Freight rates to eastern points of consumption where the most of this state's crops go to are well nigh prohibitive, and in some cases entirely so. Lemons are being burned in California, corn fed to the furnace in Iowa, lettuce fields destroyed in Florida, and potatoes left to rot in Michigan because it costs more than the stuff is worth to ship it to points of consumption. An open waterway from Chicago to New York City or European points, with its cheap rates would have largely prevented a situation of this kind so far as Michigan and states farther west are concerned. The railroads can never carry as cheaply as boats, and the difference in the rate when applied to the enormous crops and manufactories of the middle west would represent many millions annually. When boats from Europe can dock at lake ports and take on cargoes of farm products it will be a big day for American agriculture.

## The Rain Maker

NO DOUBT the scientist who first proved that the earth was flat was acclaimed a very wise man, and he who first dared to suggest that it was round hailed as a fool or a heretic. The inventions and scientific discoveries of each generation show how little the previous generation really knew. We of this generation pride ourselves on being all-wise, or nearly so. So did the generation before us. We have conquered the air, captured the waves of light and sound and set them to work for us, and penetrated the depths of the sea. We have explored the bowels of the earth and revealed the glories of the heavens. The unattainable has been attained; the insurmountable has been surmounted. What is there left in the realm of reason for us to do? So thought our fathers and their fathers and every generation preceeding. And yet Thomas Edison is working on a machine with which he hopes to talk with the dead. Impossible? So said our forefathers of the railroad, the steamboat, the binder. So said the present generation of the submarine, the aeroplane and the wireless. A man has recently entered into a contract with some western farmers to artificially produce rain when needed. Hear the skeptics scoff. The U. S. Weather Bureau says it can't be done. Science says it can't be done. I don't say it can be done, and yet, — stranger things than that have happened.

## The Meat Situation

THE U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has recently issued some most significant figures upon the meat situation in 1920 which every farmer may well take the time to digest. The report gives some idea of the tremendous development that must have taken place in the live stock industry during the war years to have provided the enormous exports which the report says were shipped from our shores in that period. But 1919 saw the crest of the export movement and since that time it has rapidly declined. In 1919, 1,700,000,000 lbs. of bacon and hams were exported. Last year these exports had declined one-half and they are still dropping. A similar situation exists with respect to other meat products. It will take some time for the live stock farmer to adjust his business to the new order of things, and he cannot do it without considerable loss. But it must be done and the sooner the situation is recognized and steps taken to cope with it, the sooner the industry will recover its balance.





# What the Neighbors Say



## THOSE BUNG HOLES AGAIN

WE ARE heartily in accord with Brother F. J. Stafford of Van Buren Co., in his idea that taxation should be kept within bounds, but not with all his methods of accomplishing that much desired end. He starts first with the township and seems especially exercised over the amount paid for collection of taxes.

Now, I believe that every fair-minded man and woman will agree with me that the "laborer is worthy of his hire." I have passed the three score milestone on life's highway, have been in a position during all these years to know something of the duties and compensations of every officer in a township, from the old time pathmaster to the supervisor, and I am free to confess that I never yet knew one of these "tax-eaters and fee-gatherers" to become immensely wealthy from the magnificent (?) salaries they drew. The tax-payers of Van Buren Co. certainly should have the sympathy of the whole state if they are so sorely beset by such a horde of "petty politicians and grafters." As to the commission form of government for counties, this to my mind would only be jumping from the frying pan into the fire. We, in Ingham county have had a taste of just that kind of medicine through the State Tax Commission the past year, and we have had a plenty, I thank you.

Does any man think that city men or men from a far corner of his county can come into his township, assess the property there and do the other necessary business of the township as equitably and cheaply as honorable fair-minded men who live in that township—whose interests are there and who know the property, the people and their needs? And does he imagine for a single moment that these strangers who are coming into our towns to take the places of these tax-eaters, fee gatherers and petty politicians are coming for their health or just for sport, without money and without price. No!

The County Commission form of government means good fat salaries and, consequently higher taxes, with less efficient work. I am afraid that my Brother F. J., has walked past the wood pile with his eyes closed and never caught even a glimpse of the colored gentleman in hiding there. But, bless you, brother, I can see him plain as day, if I am "only a woman."—Mrs. A. E. H., Ingham County.

"Only a woman." Why do you say that? Sex has nothing to do with one's right or ability to discuss public questions. You have evidently given this matter some thought, and certainly know how to express yourself. You have hit upon some of the fundamental weaknesses of commission government for counties. Commission government for cities is a great success, but it is entirely possible that because of the wider jurisdiction and the tax assessing duties of the supervisor, it cannot be satisfactorily employed in the county. Perhaps we could discuss this question more intelligently if we knew precisely how the plan was to be worked out, but up to the present time we have been unable to secure this information.—Editor.

## BACK TEW THE FARM WHEN YER AIN'T NEEDED

WALL SIR, when we gits to read in the papers and see the hundreds of thousands of men out of jobs and looks like that it will be some time yit before they will be employed we ofttime wonder if them young fellers ever think 'bout how they left maw and paw alone on the farm to git rich. It would seem up here in this county that they's lots of them back to put their legs under the table ag'in. This here panic gits 'em and jest how long it will keep up is more than our big men kin tell us as they have tried most every thing they ken think of to make times better.

Don't believe the home folks'll need the young men and women this summer as they got along without 'em last summer—looks like they ken do it ag'in but the truble is they didn't bring any money home to pay their board while vistin' the folks.

Seems that the folks hed ought to have sometin' to help git the tax money. These young folks claim to heve been makin' from five to ten dollars a day but when pa asked the boy to show him the t'other side of the ledger the boy most fainted because it balanced the 'rong way.

I don't like to see eny peeploe out of jobs but do think that this past panicky time will be a Godsend to people to go ezy. Hoping that matters heve bin fixed up by the time yer git this peace, remain—Arenac County Farmer.

## COST OF GROWING BEETS

ENCLOSED find check for \$1.00 for the M. B. F. The farmers of this community have turned down the contracts of the sugar manufacturers. We can't make anything at \$6 per ton on 5 cent sugar. I will give you the expense for one acre of ground:

The best fertilizer runs at \$28 to \$43 per ton, 125 pounds to the acre at \$43 is near .....	\$2.70
Seed to 15 at 25 .....	3.75
Labor per acre .....	23.00
Use of drill .....	.35
Taxes, per acre .....	2.75

Total .....

The best beet ground average 11 tons to the acre, that is clean beets, 11 tons at \$6 is .....

Expenses .....

Balance .....

Next comes the labor of taking care of the crops, hauling, etc. Where is there any profit? I paid \$1.50 per ton to get some hauled this last fall. The farmers say they will put their ground to beans and grain.—Louis Bell, Isabella County.

You have left out some important items of cost, Friend Bell. Moreover, your yield is based on the best beet land. In determining a fair price the average yield of between seven and eight tons should be considered, else you cause a lot of growers to operate at a loss or deprive the manufacturers of a large tonnage which they need for a full run.—Editor.

## NOT ALL W. C. T. U. MEMBERS AGIN POLICE

NOTICE in the M. B. F. of Feb. 26th what one of the neighbors say concerning the state constabulary, "We are W. C. T. U. members and workers and contributors to the anti-saloon league and loyal to the highest ideals of America but this manner of law should be obnoxious to every patriotic lover of justice and right."

I am at a loss to know who is included in that "we." Certainly not every member of the W. C. T. U.

When one assumes to speak for a membership of more than 15,000 one should be careful to know the mind of all. Certainly the statement of D. E. Williams does not represent the sentiment of the state organization. The writer should have read the article on the state police in the January issue of the Michigan Union, the state organ of the W. C. T. U. before attempting to express an opinion that includes more than himself (or herself.) I enclose a copy of the article referred to which the editor is at liberty to print if he chooses.

Every individual has a right to his or her opinion but should be careful how others are involved whose opinions differ.—Mrs. Alice Maxson, Gratiot County.

I do not think that our correspondent intended to include more than himself and family among the members of the W. C. T. U. who are opposed to the state constabulary. The state police are clever propagandists. Through their press agents, deluded ministers and religious publications, they are attempting to show that the work they are doing is of tremendous importance to the state. But when their record is analyzed and placed along side the record of the eighty-three sheriffs of Michigan it fades into insignificance. For instance, in the article to which Mrs. Maxson refers as well as other articles with which the propagandists have flooded the state, the claim is made that from January 1918 to September 1920, a period of two years and nine months, the state police made total arrests of 3,360. This means that each trooper arrested not over eight persons a year. During the year ending June, 1920, the sheriffs and their deputies arrested over 24,000 persons or a total of 60 arrests to the credit of each sheriff. It is also stated that during this period 923,000 gallons of liquor were confiscated, 212 stills destroyed and \$233,000.00 collected in fines. In a debate which I had with Senator Scully on the floor of the State Grange at Grand Rapids last December, upon this subject, Mr. Scully stated the state police were self supporting because of the fact that it had been instrumental in collecting fines of this amount. After the debate was over I said to Senator Scully, "You know as well as I do that a large part, if not all, of these stills would have been confiscated and these fines collected by the civil officers had the state police not been in existence." His reply was, "Yes, but you did not say so in your talk." Let no one think for a moment that the state police have been enforcing laws which except for them would not have been enforced. In the vast majority of cases they are merely doing the work which the civil officers formerly did and which they would continue to do if the state police did not step in and usurp their duties.—Editor.

## VOTE ON STATE POLICE

AM VERY much pleased with your editorials and we look for the FARMER every week. We approve your stand on the beet question and on the state police only you have not said half enough against their retention. It is not the farmers who are keeping them in office. Why do we have to support two sets of officers. Do away with the state police by all means. We do not need them. Give them more publicity. Show them up in their true light. Send them on to the farms and have them help till the soil as laborers are few. Why not let the people have a vote as to their retention, then they would soon go out of business. There is not one farmer in this section who can see that they are needed. And our state bankrupt after such terrible taxes this year, —too many hired men.—Jas. S. Isles, Ingham County.

Yes, I have no doubt but that the people of Michigan would vote decisively against the State Police if given the chance. It is really only a small group of selfish interests who are lobbying for their retention. The same interests are also at work trying to foist a state police on Illinois where the same arguments that the "farmers need 'em" are being employed. Recently an Illinois farmer protested to the Prairie Farmer that the farmers of his section did not want a State Police, and the editor replied that the majority of the farmers felt the same way judging from the results of straw vote which his paper recently conducted. But then some times you know the people don't have their way and they certainly won't if the legislature keeps the state police.—Editor.

## DEFENDS CRANDALL'S POSITION

MAY I HAVE the opportunity of expressing my views on the Crandall and Leonard hog deal. As Mr. Russell says you have to have two sides to a question to have a clear understanding of it, here we have only one side and must guess at the other. From what I glean from Mrs. Boshert's article and your editorial I can not agree with you, Mrs. Leonard or Mr. Russell.

As I get this, the last sow was shipped on May 6th and was to farrow within 30 days. Mrs. L. accepted and kept the hog over 60 days before making a complaint (long enough for the sow to have farrowed, lost her pigs and all signs of farrowing disappeared) then asks for her money back.

If I bought a sow due to farrow in 30 days, if she did not show it entirely to my satisfaction I would write and tell him so at once. In about 20 days I would let him know again. One or two days before her time was up I would write him again. This would place me in a position where he could not question my word when I told him she had not farrowed.

True, we must admit we have dishonest breeders. We also have dishonest buyers. The honest breeder does not want to be worked by a dishonest buyer so the buyer should protect his honor by making his complaint early making it mild and as his convictions materialize make it stronger. At the present I am a buyer, having bought nine O. I. C.'s in the past two years of different breeders. I have had two occasions for complaint and got them each adjusted satisfactorily.

When I get a herd that meets my ideas I expect to be a shipper, and I want my patrons to let me know if they ever get an animal that don't suit, but I want them to do it right soon after receiving the stock for I would be skeptical if they waited a month or so and then began telling me its faults.

One thing more to protect the buyer and breed honest breeders. If I wrote a breeder two or at the most three letters of complaint and got no reply my next letter would tell him the date that I would return the stock, putting the date far enough ahead so that he could get a letter to me if he wished. Hoping that you will give me the space this requires and wishing success to the ONLY real farm paper.—Ralph Dye, Emmet County.

Why shouldn't we give you space for your letter? This is an open forum for all the folks who read the M. B. F., and that includes those who don't agree with us as well as those who do. In fact, we are glad to have your views on this subject, as we desire to do neither Mr. Crandall or Mrs. Leonard an injustice, and discussion will bring out arguments in defense of both. Our own opinion has not changed, however. You are an experienced hog man. What you might have done in this case and what others less experienced might have done have nothing to do with the merits of Mrs. L.'s claim. She bought a hog that was GUARANTEED to farrow. That fact was expressly stated in the agreement. She might not have noticed the conditions of sale printed in small type in Mr. Crandall's catalogue, and since this was not called specifically to her attention, she is not to be blamed for the oversight. How could anyone who went to the expense of keeping a hog that was guaranteed to farrow, beyond the date in which it was expected to show signs of farrowing, without notifying the seller, be accused of dishonesty? After all is said and done, I repeat that Mr. Crandall has Mrs. L.'s money and she has a barren sow, all because of a technicality, which in the name of honesty and justice I claim should be waived.—Editor.

## STANDS UP FOR FARMERS

PLEASE renew my subscription for three years. Am not a farmer at present but I do think the M. B. F. has all the farm papers I read "Skinned" and beaten by a thousand miles in every respect, especially in real Back Bone when it comes to standing for the rights of the farmers of Michigan. Well, keep it up.—S. Covert, Battle Creek, Michigan.

## Musings of a Plain Farmer

IT HAS been raining for several days. This sticky clay is becoming stickier. Our barn yard is a fright. My right foot disengaged itself from my boot this morning while detouring a playful yearling.

I like not this weather. It keeps me indoors too much. I become full of pent up energy and pace the floor like a caged tiger, much to the disgust of my faithful wife.

She is meditating now. If I read her thoughts correctly she is about to assign me some duties.

Oh! The blow has fallen. The potatoes are beginning to rot and they should be sorted over.

To the basement I go and start a very disagreeable task. After two hours diligent search I have failed to find a rotten potato!

She has double-crossed me. Hear her humming a song upstairs. This spy apple has a fine flavor. Now for a smoke. I'll stall until chore time. Perhaps the sky will be clear tomorrow. A word to farm women. When your husband is in the way send him looking for something where it isn't.—Arthur P. Ballard, Ubly, Mich.





# The Farm Home

## A Department for the Women



"Oh, hour of all hours,  
Blest hour of our dinner."

THE PLACE where we all get together three times a day for physical refreshment, for mental rest, for a bit of kindly gossip and for family confidences, deserves a good deal of care and thought as to its arrangement.

When I am in the cities and see the hundreds and hundreds of people eating solitary meals from a chair arm, or rushing hither and thither with trays full of edibles, hunting up a table, a glass of water a napkin, a spoon and the mustard, I think how lonely and unsatisfactory it is, compared to the cozy, cheerful home table, with the home made viands prepared by mother herself or older sister, with father coming in and the children gathered round. It makes one extremely sorry for the men and women, the boys and girls, who from two to three times a day have to hunt around for something that looks or tastes or smells like home cooking, and never is. Well, this is a long preamble to the point of my story, which is just

### Setting the Table

For the benefit of young housekeepers I thought a few suggestions might be in order. The dining-room table should be placed in the center of the room and under a hanging light, so that there shall be no glare of light in the eyes of those around the table.

If you have a new table or an old one nicely polished, cover it first with an oil cloth then with a silence cloth, on which the table cloth is laid. The oil-cloth protects your table against the occasional glass of water that loses its equilibrium. Table mats or doilies look pretty and save your linen, also much time in ironing, but are not practical when many hot dishes are used. A table well laid with good, attractively prepared, is a simple joy that we may all have. The eye must be pleased as well as the palate. A more orderly table is possible if some kind of center piece is used, a low bowl of flowers, a small growing plant or an attractive basket of fruit. This should always be low so that you do not have to peep at your vis-a-vis through shrubbery, as it were.

In laying the silver the knife should be laid at the right, with the sharp edge turned in, the spoons at the right of the knife, bowls down. The glass of water at the tip of the knife. At the left place the fork or forks, then parallel with the fork the napkin, with the bread and butter plate or butter chip just above the fork. Butter spreaders, if used, should be placed on the bread and butter plate, with the pat of butter. A salad if served with the meat course, is placed above the spoons. At a formal meal when passing food always hold the food at the left of the person seated, so that he may use his right hand to help himself.

Children should be taught to fold their napkins only after mother has folded hers, then when invited out they will not make the mistake of folding the napkin before the hostess does. And what is prettier than to see the little children stand at the table until the older people are seated? It is just a little courtesy that shows good breeding.

From the humble homes of the common people come the men and women who hold high places in this country, where brains and honesty count most of all. You little know what society your child may be thrown in during his life, so not only that he or she may not be embarrassed later in life by some awkward lapse of good manners, but also that they may be a credit and a joy to you, train the kiddies in the little courtesies of life, which are a

mighty fine lubricant, and help to make the machinery of every day existence run smoothly and easily.

### POLITICAL POINTERS

AY IN BLUE and buff, the chosen colors of the National League of Women Voters, Cleveland, Ohio, will welcome the League when their second annual convention opens April 11. And this color scheme will be repeated in all the decorations at the hotels, on the bldges, and fluttering from automobiles during the week's stay of the delegates.

Hears Mrs. Maud W. Park

"Women are working for a broad constructive program that is based on the conservation of health and life," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, before the members

stead of 'playing the game.' It adds, "no office in the entire state is so small that a bad office holder cannot make it a vehicle of great misdoing or that a good public servant cannot use it to promote the interests of the commonwealth."

"A particular appeal to women voters is a feature of some of the announcements of the candidates. The League of Women Voters has, through its intention announced in some counties to place candidates on record, demonstrated the desire of women to cast their ballots with intelligence and understanding." To meet this demand the parties have been counseled by their leaders to nominate only men of "worth, character and ability."

"There's a reason," which gained its reputation on a trademark, should be borrowed by politics from business," adds the Herald. "Every voter should be convinced that there

### WHY WORRY?

COURTNEY (in Pyle's "Personal Hygiene") says, "The brain is an organ which, under proper training, is capable of performing an immense amount of work, provided only that the work is of a varied character and does not produce a corresponding amount of mental disquietude. The importance of the emotions, especially the depressing emotions, such as grief, anxiety, and worry, as factors in the brain exhaustion, cannot easily be over-estimated."

George L. Walton, M. D., has written an invaluable book on "Why Worry?" which succinctly and entertainingly sets forth the deleterious effects of this common malady. He quotes a remark of one of his colleagues, who speaks of "the art of living with yourself as you are," as an expression well worth putting into practice.

Wallace Irwin has described an addict of the worry habit in the lines that follow:

"Suppose that this here vessel," says the skipper with a groan,  
Should lose 'er bearin's, run away  
and bump upon a stone;

Suppose she'd shiver and go down  
when save ourselves we couldn't.  
The mate replies, 'Oh, blow me  
eyes!'

Suppose agin she shouldn't."  
The nursery poet writes:  
"The worry cow would have lived  
till now

If she'd only saved her breath.  
She feared the hay wouldn't last  
all day

So choked herself to death."

Worry takes a variety of forms. One of the most common is the tendency to dwell upon the past, and painfully to retrace each step leading to a wrong decision. Mercier says the greatest intellectual gift is the ability to forget. But one that can not be driven out only by substituting another in its place. Nature abhors a vacuum. The mock worry of a game is a good antidote for the real worry of life, unless the individual makes worry out of the play by taining it as hard work.—Food and Drug Monthly.

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Right here one may remember the old quotation, "Man needs an avocation as well as a vocation." Children furnish their own, they live so largely in their play. Older people need a fad, a hobby, if you will, to keep life from being dull and to break the routine of work. There is music the best loved of all the arts. More appealing to some is the study of bird lore or, woodcraft. When we speak of reading, perhaps history should come first, it helps our logic and develops our powers of seeing life's true values. Agnes Repplier says in her little book of essays, "All that we know of man's unending efforts to adjust and readjust himself to the world about him we learn from history and the tale is an enlightening one."

And then there is politics, always a lively issue and all the better for the attention of intelligent people who are not interested from an individual financial standpoint.

### A FEW RECIPES CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. C. E. D.

#### Real Plum Pudding

1 cupful of plums in a basin, 1-2 cup of sugar on the plums; fresh or canned fruit will do. Now take one heaping teaspoon of sour cream and a good half cup of buttermilk, 1-2 teaspoon soda dissolved in a tablespoon of boiling water, a pinch of salt, a small teaspoon of baking powder put in the flour, enough flour to make a nice drop biscuit batter. Now drop this in little biscuits over the fruit, they will run together and cover the fruit by the time they are baked, it takes about 1-2 hour to bake. Then make a

### Spring Fever

By Paul Lawrence Dunbar

GRASS commence a-comin'  
Thoo de thawin' groun'  
Evah bird date whistles  
Keepin' noise erround:  
Cain't sleep in de mornin'  
Case befo' it's light  
Blue bird an' de robin  
Done begun to fight.

Bluebird sass de robin,  
Robin sass him back,  
Den de bluebird scol' him,  
'Till his face is black.  
Wouldn't min' de quoin'  
All de mornin' long,  
'Cept it wakes me early,  
Cause 'hit's done in song.

An'body workin'  
Wants to sleep ex'ry late  
Ez de folks'll 'low him  
An' I wish to state

(Cose dis ain't to scattah,  
But twist' me an' you),  
I could stan' de bedclothes,  
Kin' o' latah, too.

'Tain't my natchul feelin'  
Dis hyciah mopin' spell,  
I stan's early risin'  
Mos'ly mighty well;  
But de very minute  
I feel Ap'il's heat,  
Bless yo' soul, de bedclothes  
Nevah seemed so sweet.

Mistah, he's a-scolin'  
Cause the han's is slow,  
All de hosses balkin'  
Jes' cain't mek 'em go.  
Don' know whut's de mattah,  
Hit's a funny t'ing,  
Les'n hit's de fevah,  
Dat you gits in spring.

of the Michigan Legislature, who spoke on the evening of March 16th to the Senate at their invitation and later, responding to a similar request from the Speaker of the House, explained the League's program to the House members.

"Women's instinctive training fitting her to be the mother of the race has given her special qualities to appreciate and understand certain problems confronting the state and nation relating to the welfare of her sex and childhood," said Mrs. Park. "Her influence, felt in legislative bodies, will always be of a sober, substantial character."

Mrs. Park outlined the particular measures which the State League of Women Voters is supporting, telling the legislature why they are asking their enactment.

Michigan's is the third state legislature before which Mrs. Park has been invited to speak. South Carolina's legislature, the first before which she was invited to speak, reconsidered its action on the Age of Consent bill, previously reported unfavorably, and passed it. Mrs. Park also spoke before the Delaware legislature, and the Michigan legislature is the third.

The Lexington (Ky.) Herald, in a recent editorial, advises "the voters who reap the harvest of good government or stand the losses of misrule" to "keep their eyes open," and predicts that "particular interest will be paid to the platforms of the candidates who announce for office, as well as their character, their past political records, if any, and their willingness to serve the public in-

is a reason for so doing before he pledges his ballots this year."

And, it might be added, "There's the reason" for the League of Women Voters. If, in the year of its existence, its activities have made party leaders counsel the nomination of men of "worth, character and ability," it has been a work worth while. It is proof of the reason for being.

### Organizes Citizenship Classes

Seattle League of Women Voters of Seattle, Washington has organized a class in American citizenship which meets in one of the city's big auditoriums from 10:30 to noon each Thursday, under the auspices of the Seattle Minute Women, which is a part of the League.

The first hour will be devoted to questions and answers, and the last half hour a prominent speaker will address the class on subjects vital to the government of the United States.

The League's purpose in organizing these classes is not only to reach the foreign element but to give a better understanding and realization of her responsibilities in the government of her own country to the American-born woman. The classes are open to all women and there is no charge.

And now comes the Men's Voters' League, modeled after the League of Women Voters, according to plans of St. Louis (Mo.) men who see the need for "clean politics."

Evidently the League of Women Voters has "started something" which even men see the need of!



## LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns



No. 3462—Ladies' Dress. Cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 6 1-2 yards of 44 inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 1 7-8 yards.

No. 3454—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size will require 3 1-2 yards of 36 inch material.

No. 3456—Ladies' Work Dress or Apron. Cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42 and extra large, 44-46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 4 1-4 yards of 36 inch material.

No. 3446—Ladies' Corset Cover. Cut in 3 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 1 1-4 yards of 36 inch material.

No. 3147-3447—A Pretty Gown. Waist 3147 cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 3447 cut in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. The width at its lower edge is 1 7-8 yards. To make the dress for a medium size will require 3 5-8 yards of figured and 4 1-2 yards of plain material, 40 inches wide. Two separate patterns.

No. 3464—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A ten year size requires 4 yards of 30 inch material.

No. 3133—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 5 3-4 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the dress at its lower edge is about 1 7-8 yards.

No. 3437—Child's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size will require 2 5-8 yards of 36 inch material.

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

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

M .....

Pattern No. ....Size .....

Pattern No. ....Size .....

sauce of some sugar and cream or milk to eat on it. Or can take some fruit juice to eat on it. Now, one can take any kind of fruit, strawberries, red raspberries, cherries or apple and it makes a desert as nice to eat as short cake and one can eat whipped cream on it. One can make the crust with sweet milk or water and baking powder and a little shortening if they do not have the cream and milk.

### A Cake for High Days and Holidays

2-3 cup sugar, 2 eggs, a pinch of salt, 1 tablespoon of sour cream or butter, 2-3 cup of sweet milk or buttermilk, enough flour to make a soft smooth batter, 1 teaspoon baking powder put in flour. Bake in 3 jelly tins.

### Nut Filling

1 cup of black walnut meats broke fine, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk. Cook until thick, spread between layers.

### Frosting

1-2 cup of pulverized sugar, 1 tablespoon of corn starch. Wet this with a little sweet milk, spread on cake; it will dry in a few minutes.

### A Good Chocolate Icing

1 cup of powdered sugar, 3 tablespoons cocoa, 3 tablespoons cold coffee. Mix well together and add melted butter size of walnut. Put on cold cake.

### A Delicious Cream Cake

2-3 cup of sugar, 2 eggs, a pinch of salt, 1 tablespoon of sour cream or butter, 2-3 cup of sweet milk or buttermilk, enough flour to make a soft, smooth batter, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder; put in the flour and beat all together and bake in 3 jelly tins; 2-3 cup of thick sweet cream, keep it cold and beat with an egg beater until thick, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1-2 teaspoon ground cinnamon and stir good; spread between the layers and on top when cake is cold. Dip knife in warm water when you cut the cake.

### IT MAY TAKE A GLADSTONE TO DO IT

"I will speak what I believe today, even if it contradicts everything I said yesterday.—Gladstone.

### PAY TO THE ORDER OF MOTHER

SUPPOSE you fill in the following blank and send your estimate in to this department. Let us have an idea of what you feel you are worth to the firm, Husband, Wife & Co. Not that it may express any dissatisfaction with your lot in life or lack of appreciation of the work done by the men folk of the family but just to estimate your own work in dollars and cents. The part we give of love and affection we would not estimate if we could, it has it's own reward but not in the class of dollars.

As housekeeper, week	\$.....
As laundress, week	\$.....
As nurse, per week	\$.....
As seamstress, week	\$.....
As garden helper or	\$.....
Poultry manager	\$.....
Total .....	\$.....



This is one of the pupils in the school at Five Mile Creek, Harbor Springs, impersonating the Goddess of Liberty.—Lella Curtiss, teacher.



### Not So Bad this Month

"Now, that's better! It's the first time the expense figures haven't given me a horrid feeling.

"Why didn't I know sooner about Jell-O and some of the other money-savers?"

It doesn't matter whether you live in the city or country whether you keep an account book or not,

## JELL-O

will help you out, for it is cheap as to cost and it can be made up into more different kinds of good things to eat than anything else.

Every woman who wants to know how Jell-O can help her out will find the information she desires in the Jell-O Book, which will be sent free to every woman who will send us her name and address.

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

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

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TO PAY**

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

ALWAYS ADDRESS ALL LETTERS

UNCLE NED,  
MT. CLEMENS,  
MICHIGAN

Care of  
Michigan Business Farmer

**D**EAR CHILDREN: I received three Easter post cards from as many of my nieces the past week. I appreciate them very much and wish to thank the senders for their remembrance. We have been so busy here at the office that we have been unable to decide who won the prize in contest on New Year resolutions. I think we will be able to decide before the next issue. We know you are all anxious to know the name of the lucky one and we will do the best we can to make the announcement next week. I have several interesting stories I would like to publish if we could spare the space. There is one in particular about why some birds fly south each fall and why others stay with us that I will print this week at the end of the letters by our boys and girls if the editor will allow me to take

up the space. I believe he will because the story will be of interest to your papas and mammas also. If you do not understand it all have your mammas or papas, big brothers or sisters read it to you and explain its meaning. This story will help you to understand our feathered neighbors better.—UNCLE NED.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am nine years old and in the fourth grade at school. Yesterday it was thawing and today it is freezing. I read The Children's Hour and like it very much.—Doris Clark, Ellsworth, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Another girl who wants to join your circle, may I? I am fifteen years old and in the 7th and 8th grades at school. I am glad that the Doo Dads are in again. I wish some of the girls would write to me. I would answer their letters gladly.—Bessie Setter, Route 1, Melvin, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? Please don't say no. I am 13 years old and have light brown hair and blue eyes. I am in the 8th grade at school. I live on a 65 acre farm. I have 3 sisters and no brothers. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.—Marion Nichols, Perry, Michigan, R-3, Box 33.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I saw Edna Baughman's letter in the M. B. F. and I thought I would write. I am twelve years old and in the sixth grade. has been snowing. I went to an oyster supper last week and had a fine time. I got a boob-

le prize, a little ball but I have lost it. We take your paper and think it fine. I will close with some riddles. What is the difference between a hill and a pill? One is hard to get up and the other is hard to get down. There is a letter in Amsterdam, in Rome it doth appear, twice in every moment and not once in seven year. M.—Thelma Ingersoll, Breckenridge, Mich., R. F. D. 2

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your circle? I am a girl twelve years old and am in the seventh grade. I like to read the letters in the M. B. F. I wrote to one of the girls and hope she will write back. I take music lessons and like to play very well. We had a recital Friday night.—Margaret Dernberger, Leonard, Michigan, R. F. D.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I read the Children's Hour and I thought I would like to write. I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. I live on a farm of 80 acres. I have four brothers and four sisters. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls of this page. I will be glad to answer their letters if they will write.—Velma Wiltshire, Ellwell, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 12 years old and am in the 8th grade. I like to go to school very well. I live on a farm. We have an orchard also. For pets we have a dog whose name is Hector. I have been longing for the Doo Dads to come and at last they came. I have four brothers but no sisters. From your niece—Agnis Rasmussen, Marietta, Michigan, R-5.

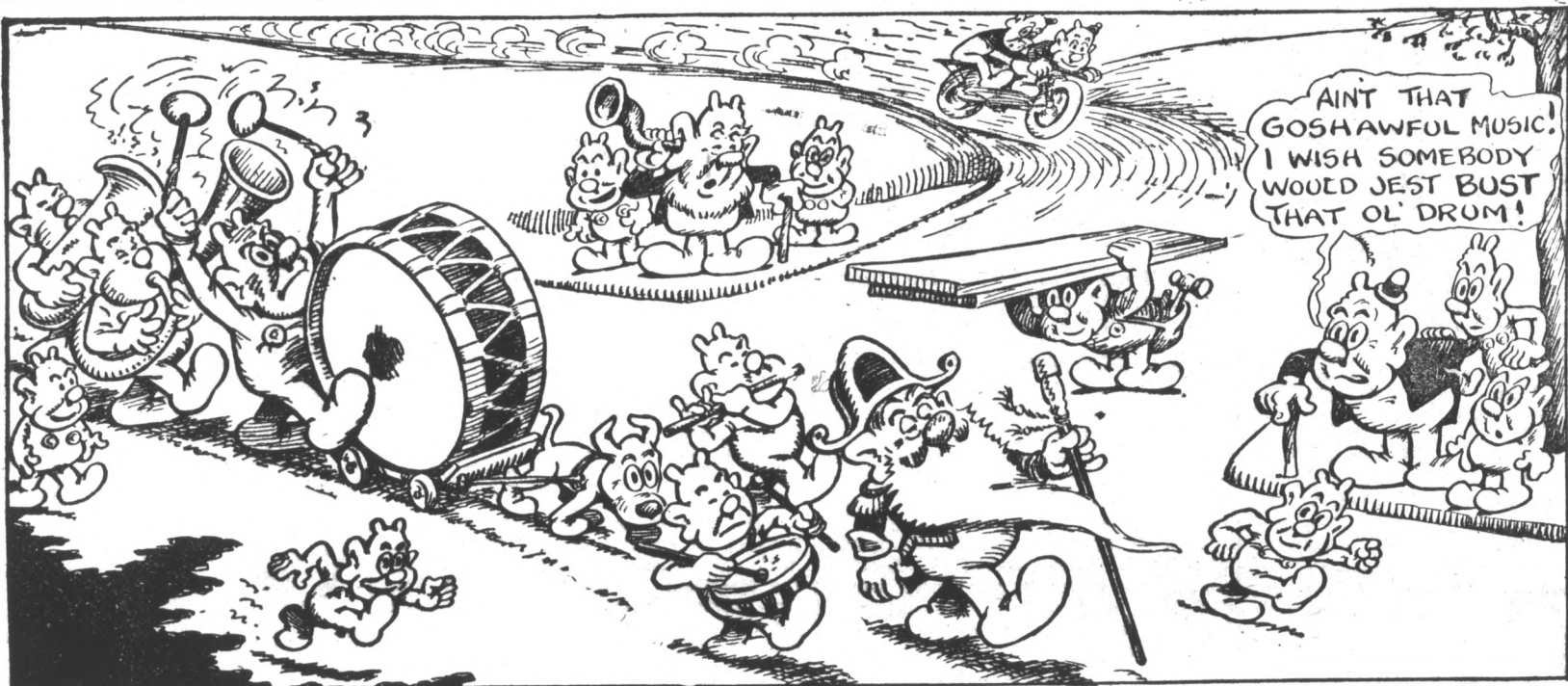
Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy twelve years old and in the 7th grade at school. For pets I have 2 cats and 3 bantams. I had an owl but it got away. I wish

some of the boys and girls would write to me. I would surely answer them. I will close with a few riddles. Out in the pasture there's an old red bull; he always eats and never gets full. Answer: threshing machine. Why is a camel's neck so long? Answer: because his head is so far from his body. Round as a dish and flat as a button and has a tail. Answer: frying pan.—Hille Tobias, Berrien Springs, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl thirteen years old and in the 8th grade at a graded school. I have three sisters. We rent one of our farms and live on the other one. My birthday is on New Years day. I am going to help raise chickens this summer. I enjoy rading the Doo Dads. I help my mother with her work. I read the letters which the boys and girls write and find they are very interesting.—Dorothy McNett, Otsego, Michigan, R-3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl ten years old and in the 4th grade at school. I am glad that the Doo Dads are back again. For pets I have a bunny, an old hen and a cat named Jessie. We have 4 rabbits, 4 cows, 7 calves, 2 horses and about 100 chickens. I will close with a riddle. Up on the hill there is a mill, beside the mill there is a walk, beside the walk there is a key. Answer—Milwaukee.—Rosa Mildred Fish, Caseville, Michigan, R-2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I thought I would write a letter to the M. B. F. I am a boy ten years old and in the third grade. I like to go to school every day. I have five brothers and five sisters. Am I not a lucky boy? My father owns a farm of one hundred and forty-six acres. Part of it is about a mile from where I live. He uses that mostly for pasture. We



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ARCH DALE

**T**HERE IS a grand new brass band in Dooville today. Doc Sawbones is leader and a very grand one he makes dressed in a fine gold and blue uniform and wearing a tall hat. Old Grouch did not like so much cheerful noise and wished that the drum would be broken. Poly and Roly had a new

motorcycle and were trying it out for the first time. Roly was at the steering wheel but did not seem to know how to control the machine. Flannel-

## Doc Sawbones' New Brass Band

feet the Cop should have been around to stop them exceeding the speed limit. The twins came around the bend of the road at such high speed that they

could not help but run into the band procession. They never saw the band until "plump! clump!! bang!!" they were right through the great big drum. And still their cycle chugged right along as if it were used to doing stunts like that. The only one who seems pleased is Old Man Grouch.



have twenty head of cattle that in the summer we have to drive over there every day. I have a Shetland pony that I ride when I take them over. My father and us boys have bought a registered pig. Her name is St. Mary's Golden Girl and if we succeed you may hear from me again. I hope some of the boys or girls will write to me.—Paul Jones, Battle Creek, Michigan, R. F. D. 1, Box 47.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have one sister and two brothers. My sister's name is Onelee and my brothers' names are Hoyt and Dwight. We live on a 120 acre farm. In the spring we make maple syrup in the woods. In summer I take music lessons on our piano. I like them very well. I am 10 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I walk 1 1/2 miles to school. For pets I have one old cat and two kittens, named Tiger and Nigger. We have 4 horses, 10 cows, 1 calf and about 100 Rhode Island Red chickens. We have 5 old hogs and 17 young pigs. It has been snowing today. The snow is about a foot deep. I like to read The Children's Hour.—Donnae Shoneour, Pittsford, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Our papa takes the M. B. F. and we all like it fine. We like to read the letters of the boys and girls and as we have never written thought we would write. We are twin girls, 10 years old. Our names are Veda and Velma. We are in the fourth grade at school and live about 1-2 mile from our school. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have two sisters and one brother. For pets we have one pig and a cat. The cat's name is Stubbs. We call him that because when our little brother was 2 years old he put him in the chicken feed grinder and ground the end off his tail.—Veda and Velma Henderson, DeWitt, Michigan.

#### BIRD MIGRATION

**WHAT CAUSES bird migration?** Why do some of our feathered flock each season journey to the South and others stay with us?

There has been two theories advanced for this, the more commonly accepted one is that years ago this continent swarmed with non-migratory bird life and in particular such sections as our own state the inherent love of home in our birds caused them to become permanent inhabitants of our woods, waters and fields, but with the advance of the Arctic ice during the glacial period the severe weather, together with the lack of food and nourishment with which to sustain bird life caused the majority of our feathered friend to seek a warmer climate and where food was more abundant. As the ice approached very gradually, now and then receding, these enforced migrations—a short distance at first and for a brief time—increased both in distance and time until migration became a part of bird life.

The opposite theory is that the birds' real home was in the South and owing to over production and over crowding, on the receding of the ice during our glacial period, the birds sought less competitive and less thickly populated breeding and feeding grounds and would upon the approach of warmer seasons migrate north, but always during the fall and winter returned to their southern home. You may accept whichever theory seems most plausible, but there is no question that the breeding ground of our average migratory bird is in the north and the breeding period in the late spring or early summer. The various species of our wild geese and ducks find their nesting grounds in the vicinity of James Bay, while our migratory songsters, both seed eating and insectivorous, rear their families in our midst; and it is a well accepted theory, inasmuch as there is no appreciable change in the southern climate at any season of the year, that the birds come north not so much on account of climatic changes as for the impelling instinct that warns them of the approach of their breeding season.

Birds migrate both during the day and night and it is often said that a number of the species in their migratory flight in both directions obtain a flying height of a mile or more. As a rule the thrushes, warblers, oriole, tanagers and shore birds do most of their migrating at night, while duck, geese, swallows, hawks robins and others are day migrants.

When one stops to consider that the smallest of our migratory birds, the Ruby Throated Humming Bird, weighing but a few ounces, will during its spring and fall migration make a sustained, continuous flight of 1,500 to 2,000 miles, it makes one wonder how such a tiny creature, combating the elements, could pos-

sibly cover this distance. Think of what this means. A few ounces of feathers and flesh braving the wind, air currents, storm and darkness, in its desire to reach its breeding or feeding grounds.

The migration of birds is interesting; to some it means but the approach of winter or spring, to others it is a demonstration of the reasoning powers with which the Creator endowed all of our birds and beasts.—Albert Stoll, Jr., in the Detroit News.

#### BEHIND THE SCENES WHERE THEY MAKE THE MOVIES

(Continued from page 4)

the work and the expense involved where program pictures run from 500 to 700 scenes, one following the other in such rapid procession before the eye that the vision barely grasps one scene before another unfolds! Shooting each scene so many times may appear to be an extravagant and expensive habit, but it has been found to be a safe one for reasons too obvious to relate.

"Better be safe than sorry," appears to be the motion picture slogan when pictures are being taken.

The material is developed at once, and finished in what is called the projection room. The day after a scene is "shot" or taken, the director, the star and the production manager are able to see just what has been accomplished.

It required six months to produce the "Queen of Sheba" another recent Fox release. Sets or scenes 200 feet high had to be erected out of doors before the work in hand could be even considered. The tower, with its circular outer driveway, where the famous chariot race takes place actually towered two hundred feet high. The dungeon and the old well were all out of door sets, the work of carpenters and plastic artists.

A curious combination of art, profession, commerce, industry, labor, technique and a keen knowledge that must be at once historically and ethnologically true, a knowledge of lands and of peoples, enters into the motion picture industry, for it is not only necessary that the directors of motion picture productions be well versed in the life ethics of the people of all lands, but this knowledge must be a true knowledge, in order that the realism of the production may not disappoint nor offend the fund of world lore hidden away in the minds of the moving picture fan. For the latter is a severe critic and a true one!

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of the Michigan Business Farmer, published weekly at Mount Clemens, Michigan for April 1, 1921. State of Michigan, County of Macomb, ss. Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared George M. Slocum, who, having duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the Michigan Business Farmer and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 448, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publisher, Geo. M. Slocum, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Editor, Forrest A. Lord, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Managing Editor, J. H. Grinnell, Mt. Clemens, Mich. Business Manager, F. R. Schaeck, Mt. Clemens, Mich. 2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) The Rural Publishing Company, Incorporated, Geo. M. Slocum, Mabel H. Slocum, F. A. Lord, Mt. Clemens; August H. and Emma Amos, Owosso; Nellie G. Powell, Oden; L. Edna Ellsworth, Oden; Joseph Ritzler, Rogers; Chas. J. Pratt, Charlevoix; Fred Yost, Riggsville, Michigan. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none so state.) None. 4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him. 5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.) Geo. M. Slocum, Publisher. 6. That the publication was published during the month of March, 1921, by Bert V. Nunnally. My commission expires, Sept. 22, 1924.

# OHIO RAKE

## FARM IMPLEMENTS

Corn Planters, Spring Tooth Harrows



### A BIGGER AND BETTER YIELD

The Ohio Rake Sure-Drop Corn Planter positively insures your seed getting into the ground right. It yields a profit the first year in giving a better and larger stand of corn.

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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.

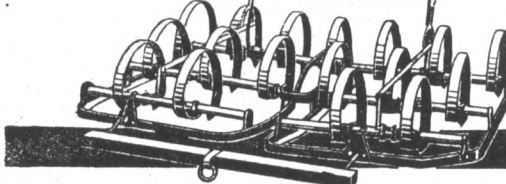
**All Steel Spring Tooth Harrow** Constructed entirely of the best steel—not a single casting. The strongest and best harrow on the market. Can be horse or tractor drawn.

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\$1.25 Prepaid

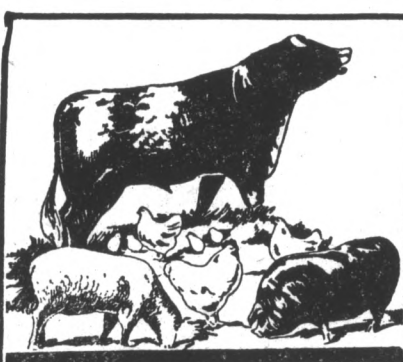
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2.—Send money in check, money-order or registered letter.  
The first avoids our entering your name as a new subscription and thus sending you two papers every week and bothering you to pay up the old subscription.

The second avoids the possibility of your money going astray in the mails or being lost. We often have our friends write us that they sent currency or stamps, which we cannot find any trace of, but money sent by mail in any of the above forms, are a receipt in themselves, or if lost, can be secured.

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To Help Heal Cuts, Scratches and Common Skin Troubles.

USE IT IN ALL BUILDINGS

To Kill Disease Germs and Thus Prevent Contagious Animal Diseases.

EASY TO USE. EFFICIENT. ECONOMICAL.

### FREE BOOKLETS.

We will send you a booklet on the treatment of mange, eczema or pitch mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for them to

Animal Industry Department of  
**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
DETROIT, MICH.



## BRIGHAM'S SOFT GROUND HORSE SHOE

With the use of this SHOE all the low, wet portions of the Farm are made tillable. Send for circular  
**J. F. BRIGHAM, Manufacturer, Decatur, Mich.**

# How to Make Self-Feeder for Hogs

By W. E. J. EDWARDS  
Animal Husbandry Section, M. A. C.

Through your paper can you give plan from which I can build a good self-feeder for hogs?—E. C. C., Reading, Mich.

THE USE of the self-feeder for pork production is gaining rapidly in popularity and is displacing trough feeding on many farms. By its use the average farmer will obtain as good if not better results than by trough feeding, and at much less expense of time and labor. A self-feeder is simply a device by means of which a supply of grain or other feed is kept constantly available, a fresh supply flowing down into the trough from the hopper above as it is eaten, the hopper being large enough to hold sufficient feed so that it will not need refilling oftener than once or twice each week. There are a number of types of feeders in use. The accompanying illustration shows the dimensions of a feeder which has proven quite satisfactory at the College.

There are many reasons why the self-feeder is to be recommended. It is well known that pork can be produced much cheaper where pasture crops are used than in a dry lot or pen. In many cases there is no pasture close enough to the buildings for trough feeding, so the hogs are kept closely confined where the most economical gains cannot be expected. By the use of the self-feeder distant pastures are made available, thereby enabling cheaper gains to be made. Much less time is required to feed hogs by a self-feeder than by the trough method. While the feeder should receive some attention every day or two, to see that it is properly adjusted and that the different feeds are available, still this requires much less time than that necessary to carry or haul feed twice each day. With the high cost of labor this is an important item.

Self-feeding is full feeding, a larger amount of grain being eaten than in trough feeding. For this reason it is better for growing and fattening animals intended for the slaughter. Hogs intended for breeding purposes are liable to become too fat, especially after they have reached a weight of say 125 to 150 pounds, unless precautions are taken to withhold the more fattening feeds. Self-feeding produces more rapid gains than trough feeding, finishing the hogs earlier in the season when the selling price is usually considerably higher than later when there is a larger run on the market.

The real proof of successful hog feeding is the rapidity and cheapness of gains. Tests conducted at a number of experiment stations have shown that the gains made by self-fed pigs, either on pasture or in the pen compare very favorably with, and often exceed those made by the same amount of grain fed in the trough. At the Michigan Experiment Station one lot of nine pigs fed by a self-feeder gained 100 pound on 259 pounds of concentrates. An-

other lot of the same number trough fed gained 100 pounds on 280 pounds of the same feeds, a very favorable showing for the former method. Both lots were on rape pasture. Such cheap gains could not have been made without good pasture.

Satisfactory results cannot be expected unless suitable feeds are provided. Growth producing feeds such as middlings, tankage or oats must be supplied as well as the fattening feeds, such as corn or barley. A balanced ration of these may be put in one compartment, but it has proven good practice to have a separate compartment for each feed. In this way the hogs will balance their own rations. Whole or ground grain may be used, the opening being regulated to suit the different feeds. The flow of feed is affected somewhat by weather conditions and as some may be rooted out of the trough at times the self-feeder should be set on a platform so that this feed may be picked up by the hogs later. It is also advisable to build the cover so that as much rain is kept out of the trough as possible.

It must not be thought that the self-feeder is a "panacea" for all hog feeding troubles. For cheap gains, pasture, shade and plenty of fresh water should be provided, and a bunch of hogs that is worth feeding is worth looking at at regular intervals to see that they are doing well and that the self-feeder is supplying the different feeds as needed.

### FARMERS BUY TYPEWRITERS

Business farming has become a new profession. For years the largest industry in the country, it has now become more than a haphazard production unit. Farming is adopting scientific distribution.

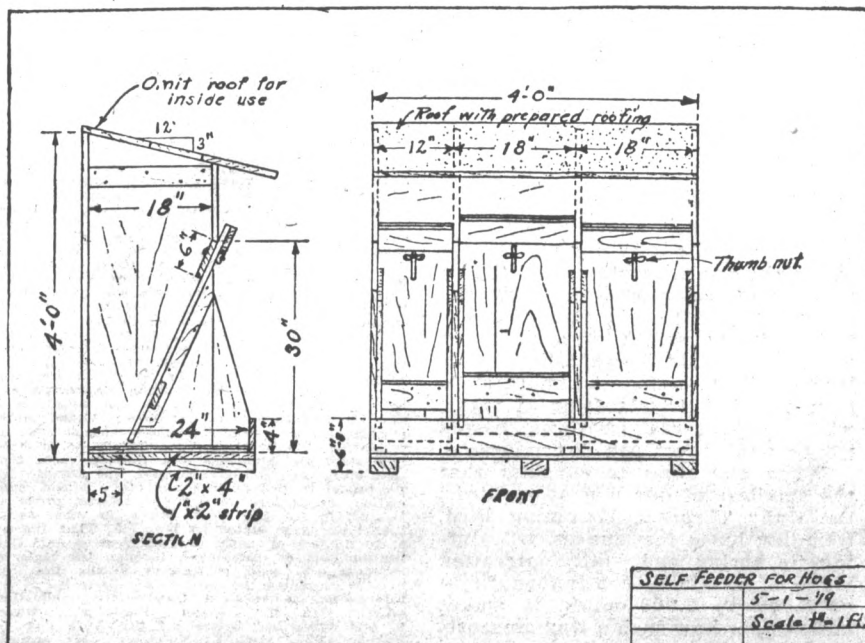
Selling is becoming as important as producing. Markets are studied more carefully. Better books are kept. Throughout the whole industry of farming there are countless examples of the progress of agriculture as a commercial project. It is a far cry from the ancient days.

Frontiers have vanished. Pioneering is past. The advent of better transportation by rail and highway, ends isolation.

The lure of the farm is replacing the lure of the city. And this will be intensified as war-time inflation sends the thousands back home who have sought to live in cities.

One indication of the new spirit of progress which has been called to our attention lately is the increased use of typewriters on the farm. Formerly all the letters we received were written in long hand. Gradually there has been an increase in the number of typewritten letters received.

We are glad to note this adoption of business methods. We fancy that with it goes better bookkeeping, prompt correspondence, and more complete farm records.



SELF FEEDER FOR HOGS  
5-1-24  
Scale 1/2"=1'-0"

When Writing to Advertisers, Please Mention the Fact that You Saw it in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will Help Us.



**MEAT EXPORTS DECLINE 51 PER CENT DURING 1920**

(Continued from page 6)

during a part of that year, including the highest ever paid for live hogs. Nevertheless, the consumption of pork was slightly greater in 1920 because of the heavy decrease in exports. The exports of bacon and hams fell off more than one-half the totals for these two items in round figures being 1,787,000,000 pounds sent abroad in 1919 and 822,000,000 in 1920. The exports of lard, however, almost held their own, decreasing only 20 per cent. This was because Germany, our second-best customer for this commodity, was again in the market for quantity and took 128,000,000 pounds, which was within less than 1,000,000 pounds of the total taken by the United Kingdom, always the chief consumer.

**All Meats Combined Show Decrease**

The highest recorded production of all meats combined occurred in 1918, when slightly over 18 billion pounds (excluding lard) was prepared for home consumption and export. In the two succeeding years the production declined at the rate of 1 billion pounds a year. Owing to decreased exports the consumption in 1919 and 1920 was nearly stationary.

**LIFTING THE LID AT LANSING**

(Continued from page 2)

under contribution along with the other forms of property this three billions of intangible and producing in all probability from six million to ten million of revenue annually and to that extent reducing the levy against tangible property to the benefit of not the farmer alone, but to exactly the same extent the manufacturer, the mine owner, the merchant and all others paying taxes on real or personal property. When Mr. Barnes had finished the widows and orphans had faded from the prospectors and the "shining lights" of "large interests" were very perceptibly dimmed. The proposed amendment was reported out by the house committee and when it came to a vote received 64 of the 67 votes necessary to pass. It was then reconsidered and laid on the table from which it will probably be taken and passed before this reaches the M. B. F. readers. Next comes the battle in the senate which contains a larger percentage of lawyers and bankers than the house. Write your senator about it. If you don't know who is your senator, find out and write him. Great credit is due Rep. Mosier of Allegan on account of the effective work he has done and the masterly leadership he has shown in the fight. Mr. Mosier is a real Sir Plunkard sort of farmer for which he is making no apologies.

The house vote on the amendment was as follows:

YEAS—Allard, Atwood, Averill, Braman, Bryan, Burnham, Butler, Byrum, Case, Chase, Daffoe, DeWitt, Emerson, Evans, Ewing, Farrier, Fuller, Glaspie, Gowdy, Hall, Harris, Hartway, Holland, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hunter, Jensen, Jewell, Kirby, Ladd, Lee, Leedy, Lennon, Lewis, Locke, MacDonald, McKee, Manwaring, Meggison, Menerey, Miles, Miller, Geo. H., Miller, Wm. F., Morrison, Mosier, Nevins, Olmsted, Osborn, Rankin, Rasmussen, Rauchholz, Robinson, Rowe, Sanson, Sargent, Smith, Strauch, Town, Vine, Wade, Warner, Jos. E., Watson, Wells, Speaker.—64.

NAYS—Aldrich, Barnard, Brown, Coleman, Copley, Culyer, Curtis, Dacey, Danz, Dunn, Frick, Green, Haan, Hart, Henze, Jerome, Kooyers, Liddy, Lord, Moore, O'Brien, Palmer, Ramsey, Read, Stevenson, Strom, Titus, Townsend, Welsh, Woodruff.—30.

**WOULD STRENGTHEN TUBERCULOSIS LAW**

(State Farm Bureau Service)

**A** REALIZATION of the increasing menace of tuberculosis to the cattle industry in Michigan has prompted Rep. Edward G. Read of Richland, chairman of the committee on Agriculture in the house, to introduce a bill considerably strengthening the present state law for the control of bovine tuberculosis.

While some of the provisions of the bill may be regarded as extreme, it is the opinion of the State Livestock Sanitary Commission that such drastic action is necessary for the control and stamping out of this disease which seems to be on the increase in Michigan and has resulted

in great loss to cattle men, especially the breeders of dairy and pure bred cattle.

The proposed amendments to the present law are in part as follows: "It shall be unlawful to offer any cattle at public sale for breeding or dairy purposes except when the cattle have been subjected to the tuberculin test not more than 60 days prior to the date of such sale by a veterinarian approved by the state or federal government and found to be free from any contagious or infectious disease."

"It shall be unlawful to offer any cattle at any public fair in this state for exhibition purposes except when a certificate of health, including the tuberculin test, for each head of cattle to be exhibited, issued not more than 90 days prior to the first day of said fair, signed by a graduate veterinarian licensed to practice under the laws of the state in which he resides and who is approved by the state or federal government, showing such cattle to be free from any contagious or infectious disease shall be attached to the entry blank and filed with the secretary of the fair."

"Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to herds under state or federal control and which are fully accredited with one successful test without reactors being found."

**FARM BUREAU BUY U. S. ARMY HARNESSSES**

Michigan State Farm Bureau members are now in line with farm bureau members of other states who are buying surplus government harnesses through their respective farm bureaus at prices said to be less than half their actual value, says the state farm bureau in announcing that it has accepted an arrangement with an agency handling the war department's surplus artillery harnesses for their distribution in Michigan. The state organization secured about 1,500 sets of double harness complete, in two styles, for Michigan farm bureau members.

**TREBLE SUPERPHOSPHATE NOW SOLD BY MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU**

It will be of interest to our readers to know of the arrangement made by the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., (the largest copper producers in the world) with the Michigan State Farm Bureau by which farmers of Michigan may secure "treble superphosphates" direct from stocks carried at convenient points throughout the state.

Treble superphosphates is made from the waste sulphuric acid, which has been an economic loss heretofore, plus the phosphate rock now found so abundantly in Idaho and Montana where the company's smelters are located. This product is about 3 times as strong and therefore requires only about 1-3 as much to be used as ordinary low grade 16 per cent acid phosphate. The economy of using this fertilizer will be very evident and either carloads or less than car loads may be ordered on either of which a low price is made besides special arrangements to meet local freight. Any farmer of Michigan, whether a member of the farm bureau or not may order this fertilizer either from the Michigan State Farm Bureau at 223 North Cedar street, Lansing or direct from the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., 111 W. Washington St., Chicago. Any reader of the Business Farmer who is even interested in fertilizer and wishes more information about this new product will do well to write to the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., whose advertising is to be found on page 9 of this issue.

**A HAPPY BALD-HEADED MAN**

Mr. Tom Morris, Room 234-136 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois has a valuable recipe for the hair given him by an old friend, a chemist for many years. Tom says it stops dandruff and itching scalp and makes the hair grow. So many of his friends have wanted to try it that he has had the recipe printed and will mail it free to any person enclosing a two cent stamp.—(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	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, of 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 \$20 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**

**118 A. "PROSPERITY PRODUCER," HORSE**  
9 cows and heifers, swine, poultry, machinery, vehicles, wood, crops included; convenient RR town; machine-worked fields; spring-watered pasture; abundance wood and timber; 50 apples, other fruit; 8-room house, overlooking village, 50-ft. barn, water in buildings. Owner forced sell, \$3,300 takes all, easy terms. Details page 11 Spring Catalog 1,100 Bargains. **FRED. STROUT AGENCY, 814 B. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—40 ACRES TWO MILES FROM**  
Fibra. 12 acres cleared, small hay barn, home, 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, Fibra, Mich.**

**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, corn, 60 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, Ewart, Mich.,** for a list.

**FIRST CLASS FARM HOME, STATE**  
road, 8-4 mile market, schools, churches. For particulars address owner, **JOEL G. PALMER, Orleans, Mich.**

**MAGIO 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. GILMORE, 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. **EARI BUTTON, Williamsburg, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—THREE ACRES WITH BUILD-**  
ings. 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 page 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—ONE OF THE BEST 80 ACRES**  
in Mecosta Co., on state road, half mile from church and school, half way between Lakeview, Mecosta and Remus. Good markets. For terms, write **LOUISE MONAGLE, Lakeview, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—GOOD FRUIT AND STOCK**  
farm very cheap if taken soon. Will sell 80 120 or 160, 130 acres under cultivation, 30 acres wood timber, good soil and buildings. Poor health reason for selling. For particulars write **GEO. BEITNER, R. 5, Traverse City, Mich.**

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

**FOR SALE—FINE 160 ACRE FARM**  
black sandy loam, splendid buildings, 2 1-2 miles to market, near school and church, good roads. For particulars write **A. C. DIAMOND, Vestaburg, Mich.**

**WALKER TOWNSHIP, CHEBOYGAN COUNTY**  
cut-over lands, rich hardwood limestone soil in great clover, potato and orchard belt, logged off, burnt off, waiting for the plow. Settled farming community, railroads, schools, telephones \$10 per acre, part cash, balance easy. Write **CHAS. W. OSBURN, Tower, Mich.**

**80 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, COWS, TEAM**  
and farming tools. Good buildings, good soil, two miles from RR town. Good schools and churches. Price \$4,000. **HERMAN SPRINGSTEEN, Benson, Mich.**

**520 ACRES CUT OVER LAND, CLARE CO.**  
good grazing. Sell cheap or exchange for cattle. **G. W. BARTOW, Marion, Mich.**

**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 DUN-**  
lap strawberry plants, \$3 per 1,000. Pocokomo, \$3.50; Gibson, \$3.50. State inspected. **FRED STANLEY, 124 Main St., Bangor, Mich.**

**SPECIAL OFFER! STRAWBERRY PLANTS.**  
200 Senator Dunlap, 150 Warfield, \$2.00 postpaid. **HAMPTON & SON, Bangor, Michigan.**

**STRAWBERRIES, STRONG, VIGOROUS**  
plants, late variety, large sweet berries, 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1,000, postpaid. **THELO GIFFORD, Winn, Mich.**

**L. J. FARMER'S NEW EVERBEARING**  
strawberry. Never fail, at 1-2 catalog prices or \$5.00 per 100. **J. L. FAULK, Byron, Mich.**

**GRAPEVINES AND RED CURRANT BUSH-**  
es. No. 1, \$1.95 per doz. 100, \$12. 100 Everlasting Strawberry \$1.95 with Cl. Rose, 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 FOR-**  
est. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

**SEED**

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

**800 BU. CERTIFIED WOLVERINE SEED**  
oats, \$1.00 per bu., in lots of 5 to 24 bushels. Mich. Crop Improvement Association prices. Write **FARLEY BROS., Albion, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—RED KIDNEY SEED BEANS,**  
\$12.50 per hundred pounds. Bags free. **M. B. WATSON, Vanderbilt, Mich.**

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

**COLLEGE SUCCESS SEED OATS FROM**  
crop yielding 83 bushels per acre cleaned and sacked, \$1.00 per bu., 8 bus. per sack. **CONKLIN ROLLER MILLS, Conklin, Mich.**

**SEED CORN, JOHNSON'S EARLY LEAN-**  
ing and Pickett's yellow dent won first on 10 ears and champion 10 ears and first on single ears at Saginaw county fair. Also first on 100 ears, first on 10 ears and second on single ears at Lansing State Corn show. Price \$3.50 per bushel. **A. W. JOHNSON & SON, St. Charles, Michigan.**

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

**FOR SALE—EARLY IRISH COBBLER PO-**  
tatoes. Grown from hill selected stock, price \$2.00 per cwt. Also re-cleaned White Blossom Sweet Clover seed at \$7.50 per bu. **C. W. JOHNSON, Palma, Mich.**

**HELP WANTED**

**WANTED BY WIDOWER WITH CHILDREN**  
competent and experienced farm woman for housekeeper. Middle aged lady preferred. One who could get along with children. Good home for the right party. **BOX E, care Michigan Business Farmer.**

**GENERAL**

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

**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.



# 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.

Apr. 21—Holsteins. Eaton County Holstein Breeders' Ass'n. Fair Grounds, Charlotte, Michigan.

May 5—Shorthorns. Southern Mich. Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., Branch Co. Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

May 10, Shorthorns. Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., Greenville Fair Grounds, Greenville, Mich.

## LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.  
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.  
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.  
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.  
J. 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

\$1000.00 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.

## USE PURE BRED SIRES

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

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

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

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

## SHOW BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS  
JACKSON, MICH.

Holstein Breeders Since 1906

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 785 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. U. Flint. Pedigree on application.  
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

## HOWBERT HERD

WHERE TYPE, CONSTITUTION AND PRO-  
DUCTIVE 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

Six head of registered Holsteins for \$1,500 including a 30 lb. 2 yr. old sire. Three cows with A. R. O. records. These cows are good size and good type.

WILL CHRISCHINSKE  
Square Deal Stock Farm  
Imley 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 Pieterse Wane Prince. Two nearest dams average 31.9 lbs. butter, 672 lbs milk in 7 days. Dam milked 117 lbs. in one day; 3,218 lbs. in 30 days; 122.37 lbs. butter in 30 days. His bull calves for sale. One from a 22 lb. two-year-old. Good individuals. Prices reasonable. Age from 2 to 5 months.  
E. E. BUTTERS, Coldwater, Mich.

## TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

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. 3 yrs. and 4 yrs. 16 pounds, 24 pounds and 26.46 ones. First two dams average 22,000 pounds milk and over 1,000 pounds butter in year. All good type. Also a few registered cows and heifers.  
M. J. ROCHE, Pinckney, Mich.

**FOR SALE LARGE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN** cow, five years old, well marked and a good milker. Also her bull calf born Oct. 27; sired by a son of Johan Hengerveld Lad, and a 22 lb. two year old dam. Price \$250 for the pair.  
R. H. BARNHART, R. 1, St. Charles, Mich.

## BRANDONHILL FARM

Ortonville, Michigan

Bull calves sired by 35 pound son of King of the Pontiacs—\$100.00—and upwards—good individuals—from a clean herd.

## 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 yearly milk record at the same time. His dam Lillith 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 29.87 lb. bull and from heavy producing young cows. These calves are very nice and will be priced cheap if sold soon.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Etwell, 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.

## A PROVEN BLOOD LINE

KING SEGIS transmitted to his sons the power to transmit to their daughters the greatest of production over long periods. It is his offspring that has recently made the greatest yearly production ever dreamed of, 37,381.4 pounds of milk in a year.

We have for sale at moderate prices beautiful individuals of show type KING SEGIS bulls.

**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—HOLSTEIN COW, MERCENA DE** Kol of Mapleside, No. 137129, due to freshen April 24. Price \$250.00.  
R. J. BANFIELD, Wixom, Mich.

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

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

## It Pays Big

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## MACK'S NOTES

It is quite universally conceded that the supply of finished hogs in the northern part of the country is running very low at this time but the bears in the hog and commodity markets have been predicting a big late hog movement from southern states; offsetting the above, comes the information that the big packers have been obliged to close their southern plants because of the lack of animals for killing purposes.

Texas cattle growers are sending cattle in large numbers to northern pastures. The railroads that transport cattle from the southwest to the Canadian northwest have announced a special rate schedule for these cattle during the next 90 days; in the opinion of the writer, the ruling cited above is the beginning of a program which will mean lowered freight rates for live stock in general and all farm products.

The opinion seems to be quite universal, that the recent bear program in the Chicago live stock market, and in the provision pit of the Board of Trade, was engineered by the big packers for the moral effect it would have on the wage dispute pending at Washington, D. C. The supposition is that labor will be easier to deal with if convinced that food products are to remain low, indefinitely; now that the wage question has been adjusted, bullish tactics will be adopted in order to help in the merchandising of the big stock of lard and cured meats in packing house cellars.

H. H. Halladay, live stock commissioner in charge of the work which has for its ultimate purpose the stamping out of bovine tuberculosis, has purchased an educational film illustrating the process by which bovine disease can be communicated to human beings; this film will be sent all over the state to help in creating sentiment favoring the work of the department.

Scrub bulls in the devastated regions of France are to be replaced with 1,000 purebred Holstein-Friesians, according to Dudley E. Waters, president of the Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association. Mr. Waters, who recently returned from Europe, says that there are in the war-swept sections approximately 112,000 cows and heifers. Several state associations are co-operating to supply the registered bulls required.

Armour & Co., have just completed at Sao Paulo, Brazil, a duplicate of their plant at South St. Paul, Minn. As reported by Allen Walker, manager of the International Trade Department of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, the plant covers 25 acres with an outlying property of 5,500 acres and has a capacity of 2,000 cattle and 6,000 hogs a day.

Basing his statement on the number of breeders who record females, Frank D. Tomson, editor of The Shorthorn in America estimates that the number of breeders of registered Shorthorns has increased 50 per cent in the last three years. The majority of these breeders are farmers or owners of small ranches.

At the recent meeting of the board of directors of the American Jersey Cattle Club resolutions were passed endorsing the 305-day test as "the normal test of a Jersey cow;" declaring strongly in favor of the strict enforcement of all state and federal laws and regulations for the protection of pure-bred dairy cattle from tuberculosis; recommending that all cattle from outside the state be tuberculin tested before being distributed over the state; agreeing that the club would pay no premiums at any show which does not enforce the rule requiring a certificate of health from all entrants; and recommending that the club offer no premiums at shows which receive on the showgrounds cattle other than from accredited herds.

# 55 REG. HOLSTEINS T. B. Tested 60 Day Guarantee

## SECOND EATON COUNTY CONSIGNMENT SALE

A 30 lb. cow and a 30 lb. yearling bull, and many others with good records will be sold.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1921 at 12 M.

FAIR GROUNDS, CHARLOTTE, MICH.

18 miles from Lansing on G. T. R. R.

35 miles from Jackson on M. C. R. R.

For Information and Catalog write

A. N. LOUCKS, Secy,

Charlotte, Mich.



## Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

### BONE SPAVIN

What will cure the lameness in a bone spavin? I have a horse that does not limp when working him on the farm, but when I drive him on the mail route, 27 miles, the next morning he is so lame he can't hardly step on that foot.—R. G., White Cloud, Mich.

In the treatment of spavin, in all cases the animal should be given a long rest; remove the shoes, it is better to place the animal in a loose box having a soft floor than on pasture; by doing this the animal is not able to move about a great deal, and the joint is thereby kept quiet. Clip the hair close and apply the following blister: Red Iodide of mercury, two drams; eight drams of lard, mix thoroughly together for at least ten minutes and apply about one half of the entire amount rubbing well in for fifteen minutes, covering the whole inner surface of the joint, apply again in twenty-four hours without rubbing and after four days apply lard daily until hair starts. Repeat the above treatment in four week's time and allow the animal to remain in the loose box for at least two months. Should this fail to accomplish the desired results, line-firing is the last and only resort.

### AZOTURIA

My father had a horse about nine years old that got paralyzed in the hips. He got a veterinarian for it and the first day afterward the horse seemed all right. It got up all right but then the doctor came over again and he gave some different medicine and the horse died within twenty-four hours afterwards. My father claims this second medicine did the job. Would you kindly let me know where I could send this medicine to have it analyzed?—W. K., Covington, Mich.

Your horse no doubt had Azoturia. A disease that is very unsatisfactory to treat. In a great many cases the animal will get up during the first twenty-four hours, only to go down again never to get up. No qualified veterinarian will give an animal sufficiently strong medicine to cause death. Should you wish to have the medicine analyzed, I would suggest you take the matter up with the Veterinary Department at the M. A. C.

### BRAIN TROUBLE

I have a 3-4 Jersey, 1-4 Durham cow coming 6 years old in April, had 4th calf, 23 December, 1920. A few weeks after dropping first calf she had fits or spells of some kind. She would seem to get weak all at once and stagger a little and either lay down or fall down where she would stay for a while, sometimes 1-2 hour and sometimes longer. If in pasture she would hold her muzzle on the ground; if in barn would rest it on top of manger, then would gradually raise it and turn head always to left side and remain in that position for an hour or more when she would seem to recover herself and immediately go to feeding again as usual. The first two years she had this trouble it came but a few times, but they are coming more frequently and are more severe and last longer. She is normal every other way and gives a good flow of very rich milk, is regular in her seasons and a good feeder but I am anxious about her.—N. B., Cheboygan Co., Michigan.

This is an obscure case of brain trouble and I doubt very much if any treatment will do much good; if the following treatment does not relieve the condition I would strongly advise you to sell her for what she will bring. Potassium iodid, two ounces, add sufficient amount of Fowler's solution of Arsenic to make a pint and give one tablespoonful in a little water three times a day.

### WORMS

I have some pigs that pass worms that are 10 or 12 inches long. What can I give them to rid them of the worms?—E. J., Rodney, Mich.

These worms are known as the Ascaris Suum; these parasites are round and pointed at either end; they are white or pinkish in color, and vary from six inches to twelve inches in length. Usually they are found in the small intestine, though they may occur in the large intestine and even in the stomach. They attach themselves to the mucus membrane by means of membranous teeth, and produce irritation to the mucus membrane as well as providing an avenue of entrance for a variety of bacteria which may produce inflammatory lesions and even ulceration. Prevention is far more sat-

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#### HEREFORD CATTLE and HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

We can furnish registered bulls from 12 months and older, best of breeding and at a very low price, have also some extra good Herd 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. Creuch & Son, Prop.

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

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

**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. Resmussen 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

#### MAPLEHURST FARM

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

**BUY SHORTHORNS NOW. 4TH ANNUAL** herd test without a reactor. Some bargains in bulls. JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

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

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

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

**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. DeSARMO, 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

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

#### DO YOU WANT PRODUCTION?

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

**JERSEY YEARLING BULL—Sired by Penhurst 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 Hoeg, Mgr. Shelby, Michigan

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

**FOR SALE TWO BULL CALVES SIX MOS.** old, by a son of Sophia's Premier. Tuberculin tested herd. JAMES HARRIS, R 2, Traverse City, Mich.

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

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From tested and untested dams. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and breeding to MORGAN BROS., Allegan, Mich., R1

#### REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Bull ready for light service, \$100. A yearling heifer, no relation, \$200. The 2 for \$250. J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Michigan

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

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment. Methods explained in SMITH'S PROFITABLE STOCK FEEDING, 400 pages illustrated. GEO. S. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

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## Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny

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## The Worlds' Greatest BREEDING BULL

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

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

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

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Heifers and cows for sale. Priced to move. Inspection invited. RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Michigan

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Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited. CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

### AYRSHIRES

#### FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE

bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows. FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

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**BROWN SWISS BULL FOR SALE WITH PEDIGREE;** four years old Price \$125 if taken soon. J. H. SANBORN, Barton City, Mich.

### SWINE

#### 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.

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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 Price and L's Long Prospect. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

#### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

#### FARWELL LAKE FARM

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

**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.

**GILTS Sired by BIG BOB MASTODON, BRED** to Jumbo Lad. Price very reasonable. DeWITT C. PIER, Ewart, Mich.

**L S P C—4 BOARS BY CLANSMAN'S IMAGE** and Big Defender, that are extra good. Bred gilts all sold. 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.

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Three August boars for sale. Good backs and good heavy bone. Write for prices. HINN BROS., Chesaning, Mich.

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

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

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## WALNUT ALLEY

herd has dams mated to sires that will make Poland China history for Michigan. Nothing to offer at present. A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

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**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

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

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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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4th Prize Jr. Yearling

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**DUROCS—SOWS AND GILTS ALL SOLD.**  
Have a few choice fall boars at reasonable price.  
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**FOR SALE—DUROC FALL GILTS. WE ARE**  
booking orders for choice spring pigs, \$15. 8 to 10 weeks old.  
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Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.  
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gilts bred to Rambler of Sangamo 1st. The boar that sired our winners at Michigan State Fair and National Swine Show.  
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**Durocs, Hill Crest Farms.** Bred and open sows and gilts. Boars and spring pigs. 100 head. Farm 4 miles straight S. of Middleton, Mich. Gratiot Co. Newton & Blank, Perrinton, Mich.

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WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

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Registered Duroc Pigs, crated and delivered to express station for \$20 each. Either sex, or can furnish them unrelated to each other. These are late fall and winter pigs sired by State Fair winners and weighing over 100 pounds. Write for particulars.  
MICHIGANA FARM LTD., Pavilion, Mich.

**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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**DUROC-JERSEYS—PIGS FOR SALE.**  
BUTTERNUT FARM  
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#### Special Boar Sale For 10 Days

June boars, ready for service, weighing 190-225 pounds at \$30-\$35. Good straight fellows. Farmers, your opportunity to breed up your stock at a reasonable price. Recorded free in the O. I. C. or C. W. R.  
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A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, Mich., R. 3.

**O. I. C.'s SERVICE BOARS, SPRING PIGS**  
at Farmer's prices.  
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

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

#### BERKSHIRES

#### SPECIAL SALE

For a short time will sell Berkshire Pigs, registered, crated and delivered to station at \$20 each.

These are boars ready for service and gilts which we will breed if wanted. All choice stock weighing near 100 pounds. How many do you want?  
C. H. WHITNEY, Merrill, Mich.

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

#### HAMPSHIRE

#### BOAR PIGS \$15.00

At 8 Weeks Old

W. A. EASTWOOD, Chesaning, Mich.

**HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS ALL SOLD.**  
Spring and fall boar pigs at a bargain.  
JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

#### An Opportunity To Buy Hampshires Right

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

**HAMPSHIRE—IMPROVE YOUR HERD!**  
Spring pigs at prices that will astonish you. From the largest and most perfectly marked litters I have ever farrowed. Shipped on approval. Also yearling boar.  
A. E. TRERICE, Bentley, Michigan

#### YORKSHIRES

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS**  
either sex, \$12 each at weaning time.  
RAY JONES, R. 1, Chesaning, Mich.

#### SHEEP

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

#### BETTER BREEDING STOCK

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

#### HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

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

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

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

Little Livestock Ads.  
in M. B. F.  
Do the Trick

#### THE SEASON FOR

### Poultry Advertising

IS HERE

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

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

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

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

### HORSES



### Notice To Farmers!

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

### Fred G. Stevens

Breckenridge, Mich.

Belgian and Percheron Horses and Short Horn Cattle

#### FOR SALE CHEAP

High class registered Percheron Stallion, three years old, color brown, 18 hands high, weighs 1,500 lbs. Absolutely sound and right in every way. Price \$300.  
JOHN C. BUTLER, Bell Phone, Portland, Mich.

#### PET STOCK

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

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

(Read below)

#### HILLTOP FARM

J. W. Webster

S. C. BUF FLEGHORNS

Bath, Mich., Feb. 1, 1921.

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

Yours truly,

J. W. WEBSTER.

M. B. F. Livestock and Poultry Ads. are “go getters.”

#### IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

Write out a plain description and figure 10c 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.

isfactory than treatment of infested hogs. The droppings should be gathered and limed, and the floors in the piggery should be kept clean, and limed or sprayed with some agent that is destructive to the egg and embryo of the worm. The most effectual method of treating swine for worms, especially in large numbers, is accomplished by putting the medicine in the slops or feed. Give tea to twenty grains of copper sulphate, (powdered) morning and night for three or four days.

#### CONTAGIOUS ABORTION

I have some cows that have been milking for 4 or 5 months but don't come in heat whatever or show signs of it. Could you tell me some remedy or medicine to give them for it so that they will come in heat?—A. N., Montague, Michigan.

In my opinion this condition is due to a modified form of contagious abortion and treatment may be unsatisfactory. However, you might try giving each one dram of powdered nuxvomica morning and night, for at least two weeks; omit treatment for the same length of time and repeat. Should this treatment fail you should have them examined by a qualified veterinarian, who should be able to determine the cause.

#### CUT IN JOINT NOT HEALING

Have a young horse that got cut on barbed wire on inside of hock joint about four weeks ago. Veterinarian says the joint has infection in it. Has not stepped on it since about 3 or 4 days after it was cut. It continually discharges a matter fluid from a small hole in the joint. Cuts are all healing fine except this place. On advice of veterinarian am using iodine on the sore every day. What do you advise me to do for him and with him? Would he be of any use after he got better? He is in good condition otherwise.—D. W., Elkton, Michigan.

Your horse has a chronis, infected, purulent joint. The only treatment for this is radical; the treatment I will outline is usually successful unless the patient has become greatly emaciated and weak, no treatment will be found successful where the patient is down and refuses to eat. If you will carry out the following procedure, I am quite confident the animal will make a complete recovery. Thoroughly cleanse the region of the joint involved, shave and scrub. Irrigate the openings into the joint, for at least ten minutes with a solution of mercuric chloride corrosive, 1 to 3,000 solution, at body temperature. This must be done with utmost antiseptic precautions. Having thoroughly flushed the joint cavity with the solution, for which purpose a fountain syringe is best, it should again be flushed for considerable time with normal salt solution using boiled water of course, at body temperature. These washings should be continued until the fluid comes out clear and free from puss flakes. It may take a half hour of continuous flushing to accomplish this. When this has been accomplished the interior of the joint may be considered surgically clean and should be immediately injected with the following suspension: two drams red iodine mercury, and six ounces of pure olive oil, mix and shake well before using. This would be injected into the cavity slowly and be sure it is being injected into the joint. As soon as this is done the entire joint should be swathed in clean absorbent cotton, to be held in place by bandages, which must be kept clean and this dressing should remain in place for two weeks. In nine out of ten cases a complete recovery will have been effected when the dressing is removed at the end of this time. In rare cases it may be necessary to repeat this treatment. It is very important that the entire joint be heavily swathed in cotton, which must be held snugly, yet not tightly in place. The patient must be kept quiet as possible until the two weeks have elapsed, and during this time should receive a dram of hexamethylenamine in a pail of drinking water three times daily. Follow this treatment closely for two weeks and report your results to us.

We enjoy your paper very much, every member of the family. Everything is to the point and we are not obliged to sit with a dictionary in our hands when we read your editorials to get what is meant for our good.—L. B. H., Mayville, Michigan, R. F. D. 4.



# POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

## POULTRY

### DANOLD CHICKS

**HOMESTEAD FARMS**  
If you are a farmer poultryman, you will be interested in the Michigan bred **PURE BRED PRACTICAL POULTRY**

A stock of demonstrated value for practical poultry people. Stock bred under the plan of the Michigan Agricultural College and distributed at fair prices.

**2,000 EIGHT WEEKS PULLETS**  
Leghorns, Anconas and 16 other breeds. Shall we send you our 64-page descriptive Catalog? Chicks delivered parcel post prepaid.  
**STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION**  
Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan

**MUD-WAY-AUSH-KA FARM**  
offers young stock and a few mature breeders in White Chinese Geese, White Runner Ducks and White Wyandottes. Also O. I. C. spring girls. Write today for prices on what you need.  
**DIKE O. MILLER, Dryden, Mich.**

### ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

Two great breeds for profit. Write today for free catalogue of hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.  
**COYLE HATCHERY COMPANY, 149 Philo Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.**

Cockerels & Hens, Leghorns, Minorcas, Houdans, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes.  
**WYRNE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Michigan.**

**BUFF, BARRED, COLUMBIAN.**  
Partridge, Silver Pencilled, White Rocks, Anconas, White Wyandottes, Rouen Ducks, \$2 setting, postpaid. Catalog 2c.  
**SHERIDAN POULTRY YARDS**  
Sheridan, R 6, Mich.

### WYANDOTTE

**SILVER LACED GOLDEN AND WHITE WY.**  
andettes. Choice Cockerels \$3, \$4 and \$5 ea.  
**C. W. BROWNING, R 2, Portland, Mich.**

### Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

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.  
**C. W. HEIMBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.**

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS FROM**  
200 egg hens or better. May and June hatch. \$5 to \$8. Eggs \$2 per 15.  
**FRANK DELONG, R 3, Three Rivers, Mich.**

### LEGHORNS

**BRED TO LAY ROSE COMB BROWN LEG-**  
horn eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00, 30.  
**LYNN DURKEE, Pinconning, Mich.**

**GRABOWSKIE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS,**  
Stock and hatching eggs for sale.  
**LEO GRABOWSKIE, R 4 Merrill, Mich.**

**Pure Bred Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs.**  
postpaid \$1.50 setting, \$8 per 100. Also Registered O. I. C. swine.  
**Maple Valley Stock Farm, North Adams, Mich.**

### FOR SALE

**COCKERELS, PULLETS AND HENS**  
White Orpingtons R. C. R. I. Reds  
S. C. and R. O. Brown Leghorns  
Anconas White Wyandottes  
S. C. Black Minorcas  
Price List Now Ready.  
**VALLEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM**  
Bloomington, Mich.

### LADY DID 317 EGGS IN ONE YEAR

**EGGS**  
FOR  
Hatching  
100 per cent  
fertility  
guaranteed  
Send for  
our big  
catalog

**CHICKS**  
By  
Parcel Post  
Safe Arrival  
guaranteed  
Send for  
Our Big  
catalog

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**  
We have the world's greatest layers. You can have them too. If you get our eggs, Chicks or stock. There is big money in poultry if you have heavy laying stock. Send today for our big free instructive catalog. It gives prices for eggs, chicks and stock and much other information. Send for it today before placing your order elsewhere.  
**PURITAS SPRINGS POULTRY FARM**  
Box E111, Berea, Ohio

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BARRED ROCKS COCKERELS AND PUL-**  
lets bred from Detroit and Boston winners. Low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**TOLLES BROS., R 10, St. Johns, Mich.**

**JOHN'S BIG BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS**  
are hen hatched, develop quick, good layers. 30 eggs \$3.50; 50 \$5.00, postage paid. Circulars, photos.  
**JOHN NORTHON, Clare, Mich.**

**QUALITY BARRED ROCKS. CHOICE M. A. C. and Homestead Farms cocks head, range bred Ringlets. Select cockerels \$5 each. Book- ing egg orders. Ship as required, postpaid. 15 \$2; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$8. Guaranteed.**  
**M. J. & R. A. WILSON, R 2, Kingsley, Mich.**

**BARRED ROCK CHICKS—100 per cent safe**  
delivery. Prices reduced. Write for circular.  
**H. H. PIERCE, Jerome, Michigan.**

**BARRED ROCK EGGS OF A LAYING STRAIN,**  
large, well barred. Pens headed with pedigreed males. \$1.75 per 15; \$4.50 per 45.  
**N. AYERS & SON, Silverwood, Mich.**

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

**WHITTAKER'S R. I. RED CHICKS AND EGGS**  
Both Combs. Michigan's Color and Egg strain. Prepaid and safe delivery guaranteed. Send for free catalog.  
**INTERLAKES FARM, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.**

**REDS, BOTH COMBS, EGGS FOR HATCHING**  
\$1.50 per setting. 200-280 egg strain.  
**LEO VAN CONANT, Rt. 1, New Haven, Mich.**

**LARGE, VIGOROUS, SINGLE COMB RED**  
cockerels \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.  
**W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.**

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR HATCH-**  
ing. Also some fine cockerels for sale.  
**MRS. ALBERT HARWOOD, Charlevoix, Mich R4**

### LANGSHAN

**DR. SIMPSON'S LANGSHANS OF QUALITY**  
Bred for type and color since 1912. Winter laying strain of both Black and White. Have some cockerels for sale. Eggs in season.  
**DR. OHAS. W. SIMPSON**  
Webberville, Mich.

### ORPINGTONS

**ORPINGTONS COCKERELS AND PULLETS**  
for sale. Buff, White, Black Cockerels at \$7, \$8, and \$10. Pullets at \$3 and \$5. Also yearling hens \$3 and \$4. Hatching eggs, \$6 per setting of 15.  
**GRABOWSKIE BROS., R 4, Merrill, Mich.**

### ANCONAS

**ANCONAS**  
**PRIZE WINNERS AT THE BIG SHOWS**  
and the greatest of layers. Eggs for hatching and Baby Chicks from prize yards and heavy laying flocks.  
S. C. W. Leghorns. Flock average 267 eggs per year per hen. Eggs and Baby Chicks.  
Also Baby Chicks from selected purebred, range raised flocks in Reds, Barred and White Rocks, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Orpingtons, Minorcas. Get prices from us before buying elsewhere. All Eggs and Chicks safely delivered by Parcel Post.  
**NEW LONDON HATCHERY**  
Lock Box 800 New London, Ohio

**S. C. MOTTLED ANCONAS. EXCELLENT**  
layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.  
**MRS. GILBERT BROWN, Wheeler, Mich.**

**SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS WEST ANCONAS.**  
Contain blood world champion layers. Trios \$10. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3 for 30. Special 100 rates.  
**HERMAN POHL, Fowler, Mich.**

### BABY CHICKS

**BABY CHICKS**  
**350,000 for 1921**  
Our 17th season. Chicks sent prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Utility and Exhibiting quality at very reasonable prices. Catalog and price list free.  
**20th Century Hatchery, Box 5**  
New Washington, Ohio

**BABY CHICKS**  
**HIGH STANDARD QUALITY**  
**BRED RIGHT HATCHED RIGHT**  
Shipped direct from our hatchery to your door. **BIG, STRONG, FLUFFY** fellows hatched from eggs of good laying strains, and under our own supervision. Nine leading varieties to select from:  
R. C. Rhode Island Reds  
S. C. Rhode Island Reds  
White Wyandottes  
White Rocks  
Golden Wyandottes  
Anconas  
Brown Leghorns  
Mixed  
**TRIAL CONVINCES**  
Prices reasonable. Write for FREE CATALOG.  
**NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY, Dept. B**  
New Washington, Ohio

### BABY CHICKS

**THE J. B. FARMS HATCHERY**  
S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Best selected stock; large, with capacity for eggs which they DO lay. Only **THE BEST** grade. Write for terms.  
**LORING AND MARTIN COMPANY**  
East Saugatuck, Mich.

### BABY CHICKS

The fluffy lively kind. The kind that live and grow. All eggs are from **FREE RANGE FARM STOCK**

Chicks are hatched in the most modern incubators built, and shipped direct from our hatchery to your door by prepaid Parcel Post.

Catalogue and price list upon request.

**NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY**  
Box B, Norwalk, Ohio

**500,000 CHICKS**  
at very reasonable prices from our heavy laying strain of English and American White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas. Shipped by parcel post prepaid. Special prices on 1,000 lots. Catalogue free.  
**Wyngarden Hatchery**  
Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

**OHICKS—CHICKS**  
shipped safely everywhere by mail. S. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Mottled Anconas, the great egg machines. Guaranteed full count, strong, sturdy chicks on arrival. 13 years reliable dealings. Let's get acquainted. Free catalogue.  
**HOLLAND HATCHERY, R 7, Holland, Mich.**

**Chicks with the 'Pep'**  
Our bred-to-lay and exhibition chicks will pay you. Try them and be convinced. Safely delivered by prepaid postman. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas. Prices from 15c and up. Get our catalog and buy your chicks direct from the hatchery.  
**HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY, Box B**  
Holgate, Ohio

### BABY CHICKS

Leading kinds, 11c each and up. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Quick delivery. 100 page book free.  
**ALLEN HATCHERY, Windsor, Mo.**

**DANGER** If chix and eggs are not shipped right. **Chix 14c Up**  
100,000 best blooded chicks ever produced. Always 2,000 on hand 5 to 15 days old. 20 varieties. Hatching eggs. Ducklings. Catalog. Early booking avoids disappointment.  
**BECKMAN HATCHERY**  
26 E. Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Chicks**  
Better Produced Day Old Chicks are the kind you want. Send today for free catalog. Springfield Hatcheries, Box E, Springfield, O.

### QUALITY CHIX

**BARRED BUFF WHITE ROCKS REDS BROWN LEGHORNS AND HILLCREST WHITE LEGHORNS**  
Send for circular describing stock and methods of hatching.  
**HILLCREST FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM**  
L. L. WINSLOW, Prop.  
Saranac, Mich.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN BABY**  
Chicks. Order now for spring delivery. Prices reasonable. Safe delivery guaranteed.  
**J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, R 2, Mich.**

**CHICKS: Improved White and Brown Leghorns,**  
bred to lay large white eggs. Get some of these good Leghorns for the price is right. Order now for May delivery. Our tenth year. Write for catalogue with prices.  
**WOLVERINE HATCHERY, R 2, Zeeland, Mich.**

**BABY CHICKS HATCHING EGGS, BARRED**  
Rocks; Norman strain. Trapped, bred to lay. Expertly tested for many generations. Large illustrated catalogue 25c. Stamps for circular.  
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**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED**  
light Brahmas. \$2 per setting of 15.  
**MRS. E. B. WILLETS, R 1, Reading, Mich.**

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Don't depend on just the "home-folks", they are not the best buyers; place your advertisement in The Business Farmer, which reaches all worth-while farmers within a hundred miles of your sale.

**SEND US COMPLETE DESCRIPTION**

and remember your copy must reach us one week in advance of the date of issue. Address, Advertising Dept., The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens



### KNAPP'S "HI-GRADE" CHICKS

38 years building up laying strains—begin where we leave off. Day old chicks from 12 leading varieties—

Safe delivery guaranteed.

**BY PREPAID PARCEL POST**

Send for prices and get early delivery.

**Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm**

**Herbert H. Knapp, Prop.**  
Box B F 4 Shelby, Ohio

**FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**  
horn day old chicks. Ferris high trapnested stock \$15.00 per 100.  
**Williamston Poultry Farm, Williamston, Mich.**

### HATCHING EGGS



**WHELAN'S EGG FARM STRAIN S. C. W.**  
Leghorns. Winners in the world's laying contest. They say they are superior to the world's best layers. Chicks, \$1 per hundred. Place your order early with a 15 per cent deposit.  
**WHELAN'S EGG FARM, Tipton, Mich.**

**BARRED ROCKS HATCHING EGGS FROM**  
Parks 200 egg strain. Rich in the blood of Park's best pedigreed pens. \$2 per 15. \$6 per 50. \$12 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post in non-breakable containers.  
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**EGGS FROM BIG BARRED ROCKS BRED TO**  
lay. \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$8 per 100.  
**MRS. THOS. FOSTER, R 1, Cassopolis, Mich.**

**BARRED ROCKS HATCHING EGGS. PARKS'**  
bred-to-lay strain. \$1.50 per 15; \$8 per 100. Prepaid parcel post.  
**MRS. PERRY STEBBINS, Saranac, Mich. R. 2**

**R. I. RED HATCHING EGGS. THOMPSON'S**  
Strain. \$12.00 per 100.  
**Wm. H. FROHM, R 1, New Baltimore, Mich.**

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM GREAT LAY-**  
ers with exhibition qualities.  
**W. C. COFFMAN, R 3, Benton Harbor, Mich.**

**R. O. BR. LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 15.**  
Pekin duck \$1.50 for 8. W. Chinese goose eggs 40c each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

**FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE**  
bred W. Rocks. Fishel strain.  
**CHAS. KLETZEN, Bath, Mich.**

**ANCONA EGGS FOR HATCHING. SHEP-**  
pard's, \$2.00 15; \$3.00, 30. Special rates per 100 eggs. Eva Tryon, Jerome, Mich.

**FOR SALE: SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS \$1.50**  
per 15 eggs. Excellent layers. Good table fowl.  
**L. K. PRAUSE, R 1, Maple City, Mich.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING. SINGLE COMB R. I.**  
Reds. Pen of heavy laying pullets. \$1.50 per 15.  
**E. CRYDER, Alamo, Mich.**

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Buff Orpingtons, 15 eggs for \$2.00 by parcel post prepaid.  
**TONY MATZ, R 1, St. Johns, Mich.**

**BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, BRED**  
to lay, \$1.75 per 15, \$3.00 per 30. Other prices on request. Parcel post prepaid.  
**J. M. TROWBRIDGE, R 4, Box 41, Gladwin, Mich.**

**HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE BRED BAR-**  
red Rocks. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15. \$4.50 per 50. \$8.00 per 100.  
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**BABY CHICKS S. C. MOTTLED ANCONAS**  
and White Leghorns, the world's best egg machines, \$11 per 100 and up parcel post paid, safe delivery guaranteed. Catalogue free.  
**KNOLL'S HATCHERY, R 3, Holland, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM**  
large Barred Rocks. \$1.50 per 15; \$8, 100.  
**MRS. FRED KLOMP, R 1, St. Charles, Mich.**

### GEESE

**STANDARD BRED GRAY AFRICAN GEESE.**  
Pairs and eggs for sale. Prices and quality right.  
**MRS. TRUMAN FRENCH, Big Rapids, Mich.**

### TURKEYS

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PULLETS, 7**  
lbs. \$5; toms, 9 lbs. \$7; 25 lb. \$18. Eggs \$6.00 per 10.  
**Ralph Wise Nurseries, Box 151, Plainwell, Mich.**



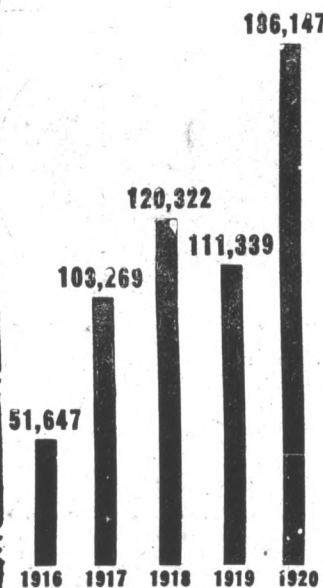
### BABY CHICKS, Pure Bred

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

800,000 in 1921



# The Chevrolet Plan for Distributing \$4,000,000



**Chevrolet Sales Record**

**T**HE production schedule of Chevrolet "Four-Ninety" Models for the seven months from January 1st to July 31st, 1921, is fifty thousand cars.

We will give \$70 to each retail purchaser of a new open car or light delivery model, and \$100 to each retail purchaser of a new closed car, provided we manufacture and sell fifty thousand Chevrolet Model "Four-Ninety" cars between January 1st, 1921, and July 31st, 1921. This offer to be subject to the terms as set forth in full in the refund certificate which will be delivered to each purchaser.

Fifty thousand cars is the minimum which will secure substantial savings in cost in manufacture. These savings will be passed on to the purchasers of these fifty thousand cars.

This plan is in keeping with the Chevrolet policy to make the price of its product as low as quality manufacture on a large scale will

permit. It is in keeping with the Chevrolet purpose of providing quick, convenient, economical transportation at a cost within reach of those who want an automobile.

Each purchaser of a Model "Four-Ninety" will receive a certificate from his dealer, or from the Chevrolet retail store manager. This certificate will be redeemed as indicated on its face.

This is a straightforward business proposition presented in a straightforward way. Whether you are in the market for a new car or not, you must not fail to learn the details of this unique and simple plan. It offers to every man of sound business judgment an opportunity to take advantage of the best automobile value obtainable.

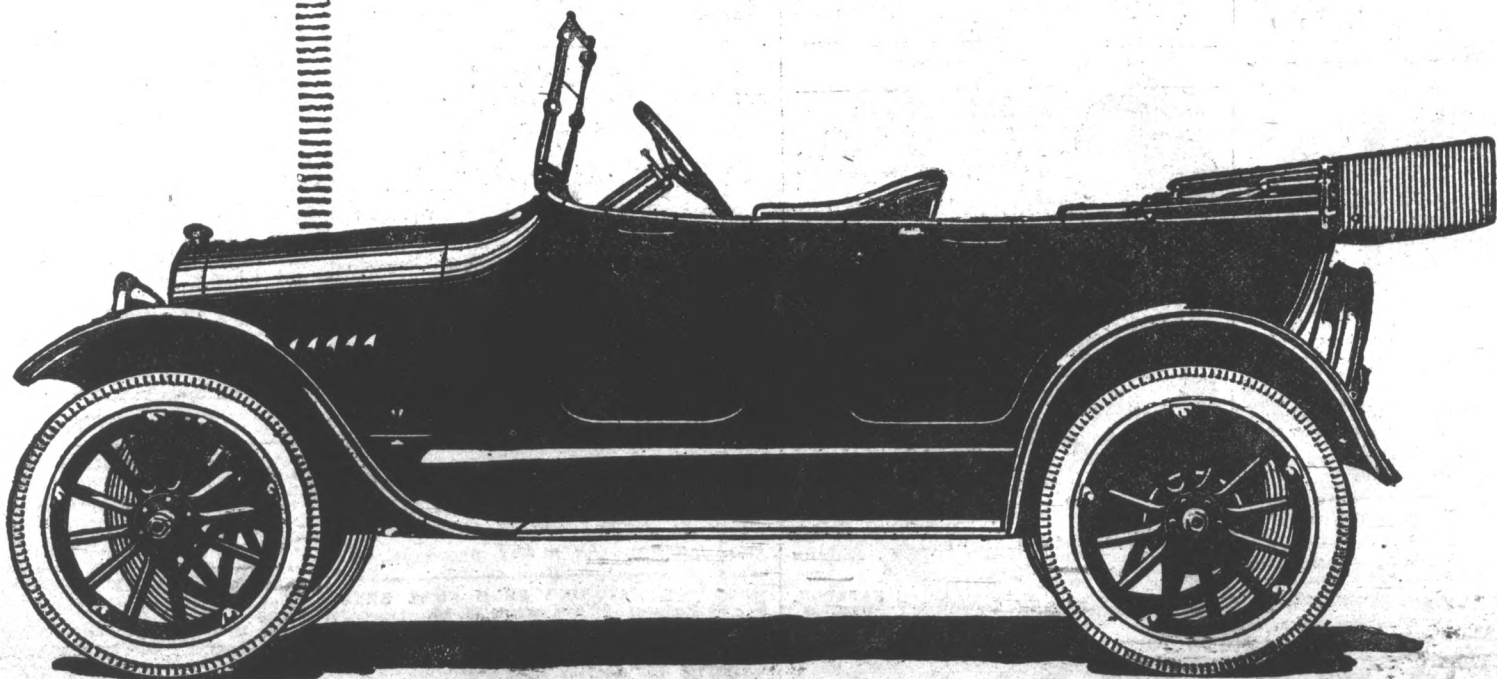
Retail purchasers of Model "Four-Ninety" cars since October 1st, 1920, will receive their certificates through their local dealers or retail stores on application to them.

## CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY

GENERAL SALES DEPARTMENT

NEW YORK

*More than 4,000 Dealers, Retail Stores and Service Stations in United States and Canada*



**Chevrolet Model "Four-Ninety" Touring Car, \$820**

**Additional Chevrolet "Four-Ninety" Models: Roadster \$795; Sedan \$1375; Coupe \$1325; Light Delivery Wagon (1 Seat) \$820; Chassis, \$770**  
All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.