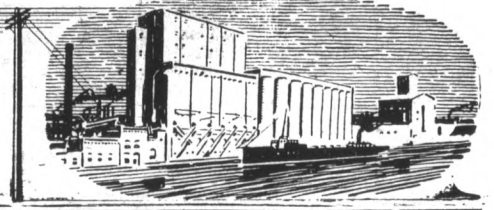


# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



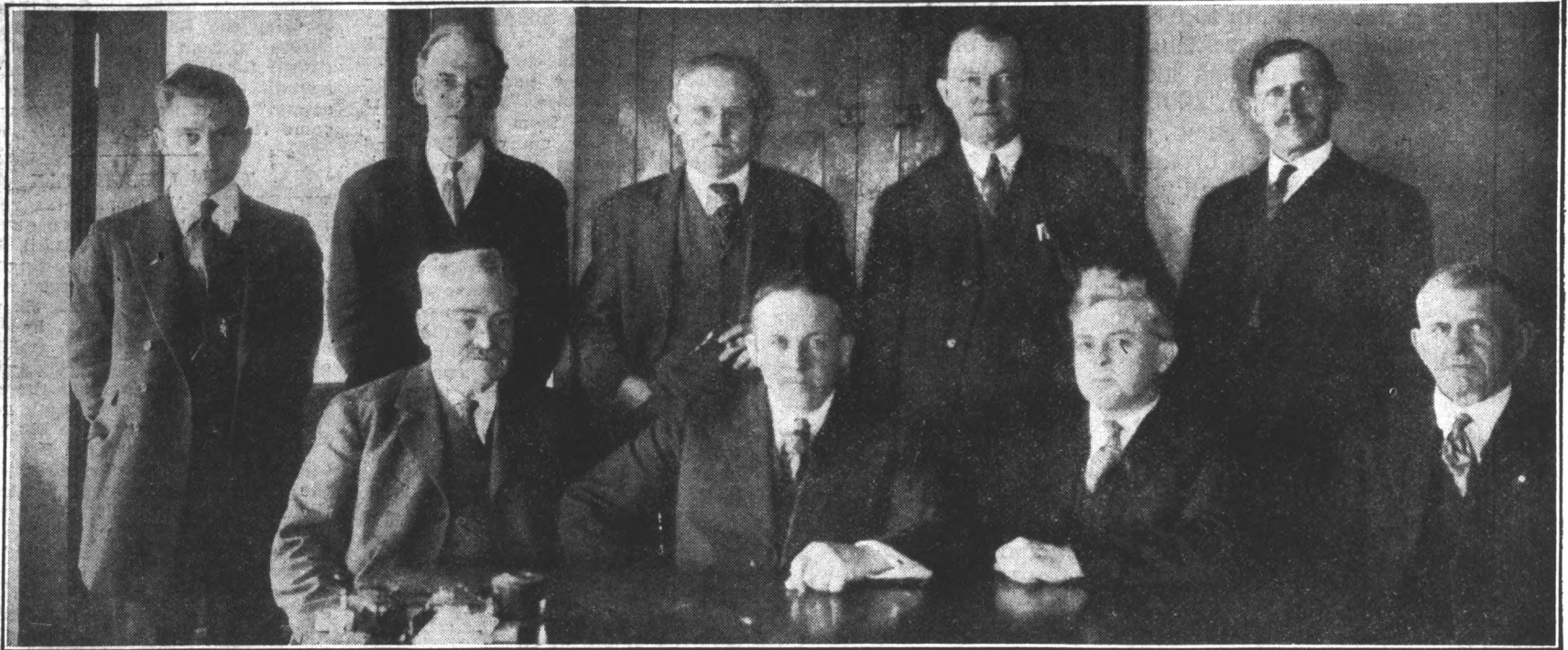
An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



Vol VIII. No. 33

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR



FEDERATED LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS OF MICHIGAN

Seated, left to right: James Nicol, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; A. B. Cook, chairman, Master of the State Grange; Rep. Frank Mosier, father of the state income tax constitutional amendment; G. I. Strachan, legislative committee of the Gleaners.  
Standing, left to right: S. M. Lowell, State Farm Bureau; Alfred Allen, president Affiliated Farmers' Clubs; N. P. Hull, State Grange; Fred Smith, State Farm Bureau; C. H. Bramble, State Grange.

## Watchdogs of Farmers' Legislative Interests

*Representatives of Farm Organizations Wield Big Political and Legislative Influence*

DESIRES OF the organized farmers of Michigan are being effectively brought to the attention of the present session of the legislature. Never before have the lawmakers listened as attentively to the voice of the agricultural interests of the state. While this is partly due to the better organization which has been achieved by Michigan farmers, it is more directly a result of the policy of co-operation which has been adopted by farmers' organizations in all legislative matters. This friendly co-operative spirit has found its expression in the formation of the Federated Legislative Committee of the farmers' organizations of Michigan.

This federated legislative committee had its inception over two years ago in the mind of Edgar Burke, who was at that time president of the Association of Farmers' Clubs. He appealed to the officers of the Grange and Gleaners to unite with the farmers' clubs to secure the election of some real agricultural members to the State Board of Agriculture. Results of this co-operative activity were apparent when their approved candidates, Mr. Whitney L. Watkins and Mrs. Dora Stockman were elected to this position.

Encouraged and inspired by their success in their first undertaking, the representatives of these co-operating farmers' organizations decided to stick together and unite their strength on a constructive legislative program for the benefit of the agricultural interests of Michigan.

When the Michigan State Farm Bureau was organized it was asked to elect members to this committee.

During the present legislative session the membership of this committee has been as follows: Farm Bureau: James Nicol, Fred Smith, A. E. Illenden; Gleaners: Grant H.

### 1921 Wool Pool Under Way

SPECIAL sales and bargain days will feature local wool pooling days at several of the 100 grading warehouse towns, according to the state farm bureau. Lapeer was the first to develop the idea and it is reported that business men there are completing arrangements for such a day. Other wool pooling centers are said to be planning similar action.

Local grading warehouses announced to date are at Lapeer, Imlay City, Holly, South Lyons, Howell, Oxford, Merrill, Durand and Lansing. Wool growers' recommendations have been considered and are being given serious consideration in the location of warehouses, says the department.

Repeat visits of graders have been arranged for in case of necessity, says the wool department. Farm bureau wool growers living in the remote districts have been advised that they may find it to their advantage to ship to the nearest grading station or to Lansing. The freight rate to Lansing is said to be one-half cent a pound.

Elimination of local freight rates which amounted to 1-2 and 3-4 cents a pound on most of the 3,000,000 pounds in the 1920 pool, will be effected thru the local pooling, grading and storage system. The expenses of the grading teams will be far below the extra costs incidental to shipping to Lansing.

Slocum, Ross L. Holloway, George I. Strachan; State Grange: A. B. Cook, N. P. Hull, J. W. Hutchins; Farmers' Clubs: Alfred Allen, Edgar Burke, James N. McBride.

Foremost in interest among the various measures receiving consideration by this committee is the proposal for a state income tax. Realizing the advisability of such a measure to relieve property owners from part of the heavy burden now borne by them and to place a tax on the individual's ability to pay, thus reaching the salaried classes, they urged Frank Mosier to introduce a constitutional amendment allowing for legislative enactment of a state income tax law. This issue, appearing in the form of a constitutional amendment, required 67 votes in the lower house to secure its passage.

When on final passage, March 23rd, but 64 affirmative votes could be mustered, Rep. Mosier moved to reconsider the vote and placed the bill on the table. Since this date he has awaited complete attendance of the representatives in order to secure the votes necessary for the passage of the measure. On April 6th the bill was passed, but with an amendment which exempted corporations from its provisions.

Another important measure which is being urged by the Federated Legislative Committee is the proposal for the gathering of agricultural statistics, relative to crop acreages and the number of the various classes of livestock, by the township supervisors at the time of making their annual assessment of property in the spring.



## Potash for Swamp Land

**D**OES the corn grown on your swamp or muck land look like the large ear or like the small one? The small one shows the kind of corn produced on potash hungry muck land. When 100 to 200 lbs. per acre of Muriate of Potash, or 400 to 800 lbs. of Kainit, are broadcasted on potash hungry muck, full yields of sound corn are produced.

For onions, on such lands, 100 to 200 lbs. per acre of Sulfate of Potash is the right amount to produce full yields of sound onions that ripen normally and keep well.

With potatoes and truck crops, like results are obtained.

Even at war prices potash gave a good profit on swamp lands. Now it can be bought for very much less. It will help you reduce the cost of production, and greatly improve the quantity and quality of your crops. There is plenty of it if you will take the trouble to insist on having it.

*The following firms have requested us to state that they will sell unmixed Potash Salts:*

Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Dawhoo Fertilizer Co., Charleston, S. C.  
 Harby & Co., Sumter, S. C.  
 A. F. Pringle, Inc., Charleston, S. C.  
 The Nitrate Agencies Co., 85 Water St., N.Y.  
 Baltimore, Md. Columbus, O.  
 Norfolk, Va. Savannah, Ga.  
 Jacksonville, Fla. New Orleans, La.

SOIL & CROP SERVICE, POTASH SYNDICATE  
 H. A. HUSTON, Manager  
 42 Broadway New York

## POTASH PAYS

## Lifting the Lid at Lansing

AN EFFICIENCY  
EXPERT



BY SENATOR  
HERBERT F. BAKER

**I**T HAS been announced that we are to have an "efficiency expert," who shall make one of these "high spot" survey of departments and institutions of the state to determine what the state is getting for its tremendous annual expenditures for so-called personal service, for the impression has somehow found lodgment in high official consciousness that while it is highly pleasing to have a large number of your friends' sons and daughters on the pay roll, there is also an element of danger in the situation when the public learns that their name is legion; that in many cases they are in each other's way while performing perfunctory or construction service. So we are to have an expert from "outside" to tell us just how many Willies and Lillies may be let out of the state's service; how many parasites can be loosened from the payroll. This move on the part of the administration is sure to meet with popular approval, and its effects closely watched. We have, however, some reason to be slightly skeptical as to expected results, as most of these so-called experts are themselves parasites who must needs get away from their acquaintances to be taken at all seriously, to say nothing of being regarded as "experts." For real efficiency experts and expert house cleaners, prophets who do not need seek credit in places remote from their own habitat, but are accorded it most freely by those who know them best, who could be relied on to make suggestions the acceptance of which would result in placing the state on a real service basis, we suggest the names of Ed. Frensdorf of Hudson and Nate Simpson of Hartford. If either of these two men were to "expert" on any agency of the state government and his recommendation were carried out, there would not be a single useless employe on the payroll when they have finished their "survey."

Chas. J. Deland, new Secretary of State, needs no "efficiency expert" to tell him what to do in his department. Without "expert" advice he reduced the force in that department nearly fifty per cent and by effecting some other reforms was able to tell the legislature that his department would need only half the amount provided in the budget and therefore the appropriation should be cut in two, and we want to ask the "oldest inhabitant and the oldest M. B. F. reader, what do you think about that?"

### ANOTHER IMMORTAL NINETEEN

**T**HE FOLLOWING interesting item appeared in a state paper recently: "Lieutenant Governor Read took a hand in the duty of whipping into line an organization of the senate which will make future coups more difficult if not impossible.

"He called into conference several members of the senate and told them what must be done and what must not be done, and formed a real organization of senators to see that things run a bit more smoothly than has been the case heretofore."

This move is probably in anticipation of sharp opposition to the Osborn Public Utilities bill which will be on final passage about April 13. This bill is probably the most vicious this session will produce. It would absolutely destroy our cities' rights of home rule regarding their public utilities and have them to the tender mercies of Gov. Sleeper's utility commission which some uncouth citizens have had the temerity to say they suspected had been stacked against the people. In the session of 1919 the public utilities act was amended so as to put a big crimp in the commissions' power to set aside franchises and fix rates and it is well known that such action was taken on the insistent demand of

then Attorney General Groesbeck. The Osborn bill now seeks to restore the commission's power to disregard city government, ignore contracts, and arbitrarily fix rates satisfactory to utility owners. The group behind this measure is composed of those whom the Lieutenant-Governor is said to have called into his office for "instructions;" they are all members of the "Me Too's" and the "Thumbs Up" Clubs, whose members take pleasure and find recreation in vying with each other for the privilege of officiating as message bearers. One thing is certain, the Osborn bill cannot go across without the Governor's approval for the "Show Me" Senators are all opposed to it, so that such support as it gets must necessarily come from the "Me Too's."

### THAT INCOME TAX

**W**ELL, THAT income tax resolution submitting the question passed the house April 6, by the skin of its teeth, getting just two more than the necessary two-thirds vote. Of the twenty-six votes against it, two were cast by farmers: Aldrich of Cheboygan and Read of Kalamazoo, the remaining twenty-four votes all came from the cities where banking, power, and manufacturing interests are the big noise. The vote was taken after Rep. Lord of Detroit has seconded adoption of the following amendment: "Amend the joint resolution by striking out of lines 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of section 3 the words, 'Provision shall be made by law for a tax upon or with respect to gains, profits and incomes, from whatever source derived, which tax shall be graduated and from which reasonable exemptions may be allowed. For the purposes of such tax, property and persons, firms and corporations, upon which such tax may operate may be classified,' and inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'The legislature may provide by law for a tax upon, or with respect to gains, profits and incomes of individuals, from whatever source derived, which tax may be graduated and from which there shall be no exemption except to those persons, who, because of poverty, are unable to contribute to the public burden. Such tax upon incomes shall be in lieu of all assessments upon and taxes levied against intangible personal property.'"

Mr. Lord is one of the most adroit and effective members of the house. He is always with and for the "big fellows."

This amendment had, it is said, the double purpose of exempting corporations and on the other hand including everybody down to crippled crossing flagmen and scrub-women. These matters will be harped upon by those opposed to the amendment for the purpose of misleading people into voting against it. They assume that farmers and people of small means are anxious to impose this tax on the well-to-do but object to being themselves included, and that when they find themselves included will defeat the measure by voting against it. We believe our smart Alex friend are mistaken in this; that the average citizen will be willing to make his small contribution under this tax for the satisfaction he can find in seeing the \$3,000,000,000 in intangible property now escaping tax entirely, brought under tribute to the government. The statement that corporations have been exempt would find a parallel in the statement that families had also been exempted. If the individuals who make up each of these organizations are taxed on their incomes, why should they again be taxed as parts of either such groups. The will in the discussion of this matter, if it passes the senate and comes before the people, be found many straining at some knot in this matter who

(Continued on page 11)

**Brand New Tires** 6000 Miles Gtd  
 At these Prices SENT FREE to Examine

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

**Do not confuse these tires with so-called fresh rubber, double tread or rebuilt tires.** As they are all new, heavy, standard make, good for more than guarantee, in non-skids, rib and plain treads. Every tire in original factory wrapper. All 1500 miles - no flaws - no mistakes. All high class new tires at enormous savings. Your purchase price will be immediately refunded if not satisfactory in every way. You won't stand to lose a dollar. Isn't that fair enough? We are under contract not to mention their names in our advertisement, but they all bear manufacturer's name and original serial number. Real honest-to-goodness bargains, free from all imperfections, at unheard of prices. 6000-mile written guarantee head with every tire.

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10 Peach trees, 2 1/2 to 3 ft. Prepaid for \$4.75  
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# Big Farm Conference Convenes at Washington

*Largest Representative Gathering of Farmers in History Grapple with Problems of Agriculture*

FOR THE first time in the history of American agriculture the representatives of every farm organization in the country have come together this week in the city of Washington to discuss and, if possible, to arrive at a unanimous agreement upon the pressing economic problems of the day. Industry says, "The organizations which will be represented by their authorized officers and executive committees include more farmers than were ever associated together in any formal group of farmers in the history of agriculture in this or any other country, or in all the world together." The organizations represented are: The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, the National Milk Producers' Ass'n, the Farmers' National Council, the International Farm Congress, the People's Reconstruction League, the National Board of Farm Organizations, the National Federation of Farm Loan Associations, and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union. The total membership of these organizations is placed at between four and five million farmers.

The session, it will be noted, is being held simultaneously with the opening session of the sixty-seventh congress, probably with the intention of impressing upon that body the importance and influence of the organized farmers when acting in unison.

The problems to be discussed are many. They include the tariff, taxation, farm credits, restoration of farmers' prices, freight rates and transportation. Of these by far the most important and pressing is the condition in which the farmers find themselves at the present time by reason of the great decline in the prices of farm products. Whether there is a legislative remedy for this farm leaders are not in a position to state, but they recognize that the condition is wrong, produced by artificial means, and can possibly be cured by artificial means. What recommendations, if any, the conference will make for the purpose of correcting this situation has not been made public.

A legislative measure, however, which the majority of farm leaders believe will go a long way in checking the decline in farm prices, is the proposed emergency tariff bill. This can be speedily enacted and with the organized farmers on the job it is safe to say that it will be speedily made into a law. Indeed, it would not be surprising if it were enacted and put in full force within another ten days. Opinion is divided among the farm organizations as to the extent which the tariff will restore order and strength to the markets. Many insist that it will have a large and immediate beneficial effect. Others are as certain that the sellers and buyers in the markets have long since discounted the effects of the tariff and that its adoption will make little if any impress upon market transactions. The next two weeks will probably tell the story.

Taxation is another subject upon which the organized farmers are going to announce their views. As stated elsewhere in this issue the excess profits tax is likely to be repealed and a sales tax substituted to make up for the loss of revenue. The farm organizations are bitterly opposed to this program and will never stand for a consumption tax if the excess profits tax is taken off the statute books. The sales tax has already been introduced by Senator Smoot of Utah and promises to precipitate one of the hottest fights ever staged upon the floor of congress.

## Who Speaks For the Farmer?

THAT'S a question which has bothered Congress for a long time. A half dozen organizations claim they speak for the farmer, and yet they disagree among themselves on many important issues. Perhaps the farm conference now in session at Washington may settle for all time the question of "Who speaks for the farmer." Let us hope so, anyway.—Editor.

Big business is frankly fearful of what this great conference of farmers may do before it adjourns. The greatest fear is that it will adopt some plan for the curtailment of pro-

## N. Y. Bean Shipper Urges Farmers to Hold Beans

WE HAVE TAKEN your paper for some little time and we note in some of your late issues that Michigan beans are being sold for much less than they can be produced.

We cannot understand why farmers in Michigan are selling their beans at such ridiculously low prices. In the first place the Michigan bean crop of 1920, was never finer grade and of such good carrying quality as this year.

We understand that the yield of the Michigan crop this year was 13 bushels to the acre or 780 lbs. and that they are now being purchased from the farmers at \$2.75 per hundred. Do you think if the farmers thought that the coming crop of 1921 would yield only 13 bushels to the acre or 780 lbs. and that the price would not be more than this year, (or equal to about \$22.00 per acre gross) and have to pay out of this amount the following charges: Fertilizer, fitting land, harvesting, threshing, and various other expenses, which would more than offset \$22.00 per acre, would they plant many beans this year? We would answer this by saying "no." Still they will go on selling a crop at ridiculously low prices and for an article that is one of the cheapest food products in the world today.

One quart of beans which is equal to a little more than 2 lbs. will amply feed ten people. Pretty cheap food for the people out of work. Don't the farmers realize that the Michigan crop of beans will carry indefinitely this season? WAKE UP, FARMERS, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

If the farmer disposes of his holdings at the present time he will not see again right away where he can replace them.

Now Michigan holds the key to the whole situation. New York State has less than 100 cars of pea beans at 40,000 capacity and with five months demand ahead, so the writer has no reason for writing this from the New York State end of the game; he merely thinks that the Michigan farmers are making a very serious mistake in marketing the remainder of their crop at such ridiculously low prices.

This letter is not written from a speculative standpoint, but merely to try to convince you, as Editor of the Michigan Business Farmer, that the farmers are not justified in selling beans at today's prices, and that a bean crop is a most valuable one year in and year out, provided it is handled judiciously and at its true value.

Hoping you will accept this in the spirit it is written, that is, with a view to justice and not a view to speculation, we remain.—New York State Bean Shippers Association, F. G. Ferrin, Secretary, Rochester, N. Y.

duction and the fixing of prices. In an "open letter to the American Farmer," Henry Harrison Lewis, publisher of Industry, an organ of big business, makes a confession of his apprehensions, and cautions the farmers that "holding movements, pooling movements for the purpose of holding, curtailing production by artificial means, so-called farmer strikes, the seeking of monopoly control for price-raising purposes, are all opposed not only to good law, but to good public policy." Also:

"We are sure that no association of producers should be permitted which will so control the supply as to arbitrarily fix the prices, and that this applies to producers of agricultural commodities as it undoubtedly does to producers of manufactured commodities. Further than this we are assured that the public which is the government, will not permit the selfish consummation of such control, and that efforts at such control lead to either one of two serious results, the assumption of the control by a paternalistic government, which is socialism and the end of democracy, or the assumption of control by some individual constituted for this purpose, which is individual or bureaucratic autocracy and equally the end of democracy."

But it is unlikely that the farm organizations will follow the admonitions of Big Business which can never escape the imputation of having irons in the fire. For years corporate interests have virtually directed the making of our laws which conferred upon them special privileges. Their power has been greatly lessened in recent years and they fear that the organized farmers may destroy it and their privileges altogether. Generally speaking a movement to curtail production and fix prices would strike a blow at the great interests who profit from over-production and low prices on agricultural products.

The progress of this farm conference will be watched with a great deal of interest by farmers everywhere, for it is entirely possible that out of the discussions may arise a legislative and economic program which will strike the shackles off of agriculture and put it in its rightful place among the industries of the world. Heretofore the farm organizations have been fighting among themselves over issues which in nowise concerned agriculture and refused to get together on issues in which all farmers have a common interest. Because of this division of opinion Congress has been bewildered to know which organization actually represents the majority of farmer sentiment. Let us hope that out of the present conference may come a unanimity of opinion which will leave no doubt in the minds of Congress what the farmers want.

## Fruit Marketing Organization

PRESIDENT James Nicol of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has been appointed chairman of the American Farm Bureau Federation Committee which will plan a fruit marketing organization and a national fruit marketing program for the federation. The appointment was made in a resolution adopted at the National Fruit Marketing conference in Chicago, April 6.

Michigan farm bureau men took an important part in three Farm Bureau meetings of national interest, held during the week of April 5.

Secretary C. L. Brody of the state farm bureau discussed the relation of county agents and extension men to the farm bureau at the Mid-West Conference of Farm Bureau Presidents and Secretaries, held at Indianapolis, April 5. Mr. Brody (Continued on page 11)

# Farmers Organize U. S. Grain Growers', Inc.

*Delegates to Ratification Meeting Unanimously Endorse National Marketing System*

UNANIMOUS ratification of the cooperative grain-marketing plan of the Committee of Seventeen marked the national convention of representatives of the farm organizations from all the grain-producing states in the union in Chicago on April 6, 7, and 8.

It was a picked gathering, made up mostly of the leaders who for years have been tried in the cooperative movement and not found wanting. There was the Committee of Seventeen, itself made up of men who have led in the various organizations that have sought a way out of the mire in which the grain farmers have been struggling for years. There were farmers' elevator leaders, some of them with first-hand knowledge of the fight made 20 years ago by the grain interests to choke their then new business. There were equity men who have learned through hard and long years in the Northwest that it takes strong men and true to give battle to the organized grain exchanges. There were farmers' union men from the Southwest, and farm bureau men from the Middle States, sitting alongside the leaders in the gigantic wheat pool now forming in the Pacific Northwest. Nearly every one of the 101 delegates was a man of long experience in the grain-marketing game, and those who were not represented some of the general farm organizations like the grange and the farm bureaus.

Picture the leaders named above; also 300 or so farmers spectators and you have the scene which began Wednesday of last week in the LaSalle Hotel in Chicago. First was the call to order by James R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who told the farmers assembled that this meeting was the sun-up of American agriculture, and that as the liberties of the English-speaking race were wrung from King John at Runnymede, so the farmers were just beginning to wring their marketing liberties. He told something of the history of the Committee of Seventeen and how it had spent seven months in arduous study of every phase of the grain-marketing problem before it finally issued a report recommending a national system of cooperative grain-marketing.

Then followed Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who delivered a ringing endorsement of the plan offered by the Committee of Seventeen, and followed that by telling the farmers that so far as he was concerned the United States Department of Agriculture would function as much in developing better

**T**HE FOLLOWING men have been elected as the Board of Directors of the newly organized U. S. Grain Growers', Inc.: Missouri—P. E. Donnell of Waco; Iowa—Frank Myers of Fort Dodge, Adam Middleton of Eagle Grove; Illinois—William G. Eckhardt of DeKalb, Robert N. Clark of Stronghurst, Fred Mudge of Peru; Indiana—James Mason of Milton; Ohio—Harry Robinson of Cleveland; Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Michigan—James Nicol of South Haven, Mich.; Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana—J. M. Anderson of St. Paul, W. F. Schilling of Northfield, Minn., Usher L. Burdick of Fargo, N. D.; South Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado—C. H. Gustafson of Lincoln, Nebraska, John Beck of Henry, S. Dak., and J. D. Pancake of Loveland, Colo.; Kansas—R. C. Okrecht of Topeka and H. W. Avery of Wakefield; Oklahoma—C. H. Syde of Alva; Texas—Henry Coit of Renner; California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho—George Jewett of Spokane, Wash., Victor H. Smith of Waco, Oregon. C. H. Gustafson of Nebraska, was elected president of the national association, and Frank Myers of Iowa secretary of the Board.

systems of marketing as it would in finding better methods of producing farm products. This was a new line of talk from a government official, strangely in contrast with the remarks made by former government officials of high position heard by these same farmers, that it came almost as a shock.

Then came C. H. Gustafson, of Nebraska, chairman of the Committee of Seventeen, who explained the plan adopted and followed by answering a host of questions in regard to it—most of them of a routine and technical nature. None of the questions came in a critical mood, and Mr. Gustafson soon had the audience pretty well instructed in the manner in which the new plan will work.

Out of a clear sky came an explosion, which did not wreck the convention but it caused it to pause for two days and debate a fundamental marketing question more thoroughly than it had ever before been debated in a farmers' meeting or anywhere else. It came in the form of an amendment, offered by C. O. Moser of Texas, providing for a compulsory national wheat pool of one-third of all the wheat produced by each grower. It will be borne in mind that the original plan provided for a series of voluntary optional pools.

The proponents of the national pool advocated the amendment on the ground that in no

other way could the surplus of the wheat crop be handled without breaking the market for the entire crop, as is so frequently done at the present time. Some of the proponents were inclined to fight the whole idea of pooling, but soon dropped that defense under the heavy artillery of the advocates of pooling, who declared that pooling was the fundamental principle of true cooperation. The debate quickly turned on the question of expediency, and finally every opponent declared himself in favor of the whole idea of pooling grain but advocated that the amendment be defeated because it might rouse public sentiment against the plan in its early stages.

The Moser amendment was supported by all of the delegates from the Pacific Coast States, the delegates from the National Wheat Growers' Association, the delegates from the Southwest, also the majority of the three big delegations from Illinois, Iowa, and North Dakota. The backbone of the opposition came from the farmers' grain dealers' association representatives, and also included nearly all of the delegates from such strong states as Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Indiana and Ohio.

The vote was not taken until after fourteen hours of almost continuous debate, the result standing 38 to 61 for rejection of the amendment. Its defeat was a foregone conclusion from the start, though at one time 45 votes were supposed to have been pledged for it. The debate had the effect of thoroughly thrashing out the merits of pooling, and there was unanimous agreement at the conclusion that the only reason for rejecting the amendment was on the grounds of expediency.

The report of the committee was thereupon adopted by unanimous vote. It may be stated upon excellent authority that a number of amendments had been prepared by the representatives of the farmers' grain dealers, which were intended to take considerable of the "kick" out of the plan as presented by the committee. This idea was abandoned after the debate on the Moser amendment because that debate had the effect of compelling the grain dealers to strongly endorse the committee plan.

A board of 21 directors was elected to carry on the organization of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., and the Committee of Seventeen was discharged from further service.

## Mid-West Farm Bureau Frowns Upon Paved Road Program

*Points to Wisconsin's Farm-to-Market Gravel Roads as Example for Other States to Follow*

**T**HE PRESIDENTS and secretaries of the Mid-West farm bureau federation, who met at Indianapolis, April 4, sent a telegram to Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, asking him to urge upon Congress and President Harding the passage of an emergency tariff upon farm products. They were also unanimous in their decisions that farm advisors and county farm bureaus should not engage directly in commercial and business activities.

That the main work of the county farm bureaus is educational was brought out by M. L. Mosher, of Eureka, Ill., who said, however, that this educational work could often times be accomplished by commercial means. In his eight years as county agent, he said, he had come across several such instances, and as an example, told of one case where he had been trying to get the farmers in his county to use more rock phosphate. He organized a farmers' company which acted as a dealer and local distributing agent for phosphate. When this was done, the amount of phosphate used in the county increased greatly.

Clark Brody of the Michigan Farm Bureau also gave such an instance, telling of a certain case where the advisor was trying to im-

**S**INCE THE advent of the automobile the world has taken a new interest in roads.

The question no longer is "shall we improve our roads," but "how shall we improve them." Upon the former question there is no disagreement. Upon the latter there is much. The state highway authorities of most of the states are committed to a system of paved trunk lines to be followed by farm to market roads. Frankly, many farmers do not approve of this policy, feeling that paved roads are at present too costly, and that gravel roads will bear the principal part of the traffic if properly patrolled and kept in repair. The action of the Mid-West Farm Bureau Federation upon this subject is important as it is likely to arouse some agitation against the hard road. Whatever one's opinions upon the subject may be, the experience of the road authorities and engineers should be given careful consideration. (We have but barely begun our "good roads" program, so let us be sure we are right before proceeding too far. What do our readers think about it?—Editor.)

prove the clover and grass seed grown by the farmers in his county. Upon finding out that it was impossible to get high grade seed anywhere in the county, the agent organized a co-

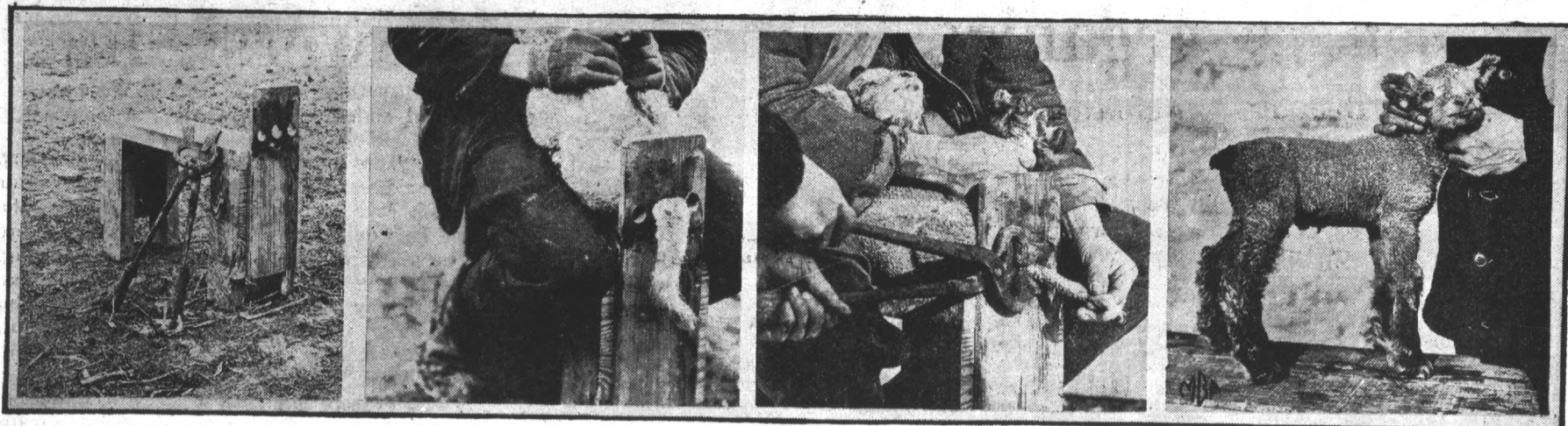
operative seed company. This company went into the commercial seed business and sold high class seeds to the farmers at a reasonable price.

The presidents and secretaries also approved of the plan of constructing country roads of cheap materials such as gravel, and keeping them in shape by means of a patrol system. The paved road idea was frowned upon because of its present high cost.

The subject of roads was introduced into the meeting by Howard Leonard, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association. "We will all be dead and gone before we can get enough country roads paved to benefit any considerable proportion of farm people," he said. "In Illinois we have made a thorough study of the several systems of road maintenance, and we have come to favor the plan of Wisconsin; that is, using available cheap material for building roads, and keeping them in good shape by a system of patrols. The Illinois Agricultural Association has asked the legislature to adopt such a system for Illinois and we have found the members of that body inclined favorably towards our request."

According to Mr. Leonard, a large portion of the roads in

(Continued on page 11)



No. 1. Equipment for Docking

No. 2. Lamb In Position to Dock

No. 3. Docking With Heated Irons

No. 4. Properly Docked Lamb

## Importance of Docking and Castration of Lambs

*Eighty Per Cent of Lambs Reach Market Showing No Uniformity in Weight, Quality or Condition*

**T**HE SHEEP industry depends for its principal returns upon the lambs and wool produced from the flock. The meat side of the industry is of great importance and bears a direct relation to the profits from the flock. A desirable lamb carcass must first be the result of good breeding; second, the result of proper feeding, and third, the result of castration and docking of the lamb. The most desirable and thus the most profitable lamb carcass can not be produced from lambs which have not been docked and castrated. Agencies interested in the sheep business are making an effort to educate the American public to eat more lamb. If this effort is to be a marked success, the lambs must be properly bred, properly fed, and the carcass of a desirable character. The competitive prices of beef, pork and lamb are on equal footing, and thus the larger consumption of lamb depends upon its being as palatable and tender when served on the table as beef or pork. The farmer does not market his bull calves as bulls nor his boar pigs as boars. Why should he market his lambs as ram lambs, rather than wethers. The correction of this neglect with regard to the docking and castration of lambs, is vital, and upon a more general practice of docking and castration in the farm states hinges real profits and more general success.

If the industry is to be made to yield satisfactory returns, the docking of lambs and castration of males not intended to be kept

for breeding purposes should be attended to without fail at the proper time.

It is conservatively estimated that 80 per cent of the native lambs, those produced in farm states, which reach the markets, come to the market undocked and uncastrated, and that the percentage of ram lambs among the offerings during the last year has been as large as ever before. The remark, "What a trashy lot of natives," is one often heard in the sheep houses of the leading markets. This is because lambs come to market from the farm states in lots weighing all the way from 40 to 140 pounds, uncastrated, undocked, part fat and part lean and showing no uniformity in weight, quality or condition.

### Buyers Discriminate Against Inferior Lambs

The severe discrimination shown by buyers against strong weight and heavy ram lambs and the harmful influence on consumptive demand accruing from the slaughter of such great quantities of stock that cannot make a satisfactory food product cannot be fully realized else more vigorous efforts to improve the situation on the part of those directly interested in the welfare of our sheep industry would have been made. Big coarse ram lambs produce by no means, the best meat, neither do the thousands of thin, untrimmed cull native lambs that have to be slaughtered because the feeder will not buy them. It is not surprising that the consumer balks at such meat and refuses to eat it, for with our markets flooded with low grade lamb, the average con-

sumer, a poor judge of meat on the block, has little chance of escaping frequent disappointment in purchasing this meat and instinctively turns to other meats in the purchase of which he feels he has more chance of getting a palatable food product.

In the fall of 1919, the Chicago market has received large supplies of native lambs. During this period (and the condition reported is but the repetition of conditions prevailing in the summer, fall and winter months of preceding years) the discrimination against ram lambs especially those carrying weight, has been very marked. Packer buyers have demanded the throwing out of heavy ram lambs from loads, buying the bulk of such stock during September and October to date \$4 to \$5 per cwt. below the price paid for the top end of the load. Farmers and shippers sometimes state that they receive as much for their bucky lambs as they get for their ewe or wether lambs. Often the salesmen at the central market, when very busy, do not sort out the bucky lambs from a shipment and sell them separate, but he takes into account their presence in the load, and makes a dockage as a result. Thus the ewe and wether lambs have to bring up the average of the sale, and the farmer or shipper is penalized because he failed to dock and castrate. The killers know from experience that the bucky stuff won't produce the best carcass, and they take this into consideration when buying. Thousands of these heavy ram lambs have sold at

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## Some Timely Suggestions on What to Sow When Clover Fails

*Legumes or Mixtures Containing Legumes are Best for Hay and for the Soil*

By C. R. MEGEE

Ass't Prof. of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

**H**IGH QUALITY clover or alfalfa hay is to be preferred to that secured from the ordinary one season crops such as the millets and sudan grass, however should the clover seeding fail it will be necessary to sow some crop that will produce hay the same season as sown. In this case it is advisable to sow a short season crop to tide over until the cause of the failure of the clover crop can be determined and a new seeding started. Short season crops may be divided into early spring and summer crops.

### Early Spring Sown Crops—Oats and Peas

Extensive tests with various short season hay crops have been carried on at the Michigan Experiment Station the past two years. A mixture of oats and peas is one of the best for fertile clay and sandy loam soils. The mixture of one bushel of oats and one bushel of field peas sown at the rate of two and one-fourth bushels per acre yielded one and three-fourth tons of air dry hay per acre while oats alone when cut for hay yielded one ton per acre. For highest yields this mixture should be sown as early in the spring as the seed bed can be prepared. The mixture of oats and peas is well adapted to Northern Michigan.

In sections where hairy or sand vetch has proved adaptable a very good hay crop may be secured by sowing two bushels of oats and twenty pounds of hairy vetch seed per acre.

This mixture should be sown in the early spring and the vetch seed should be inoculated. The best quality of hay is secured by cutting when the oats are in the early dough stage and the pods are forming on the vetch. Nearly two tons of hay per acre were secured from this mixture at the Experiment Station. After the hay crop was cut the vetch made a second growth that was quite valuable for either pasture or plowing under. If the vetch is not cut for hay a seed crop may be secured even though the vetch is sown the same spring. The oats will mature two or three weeks earlier than the vetch, consequently it is advisable to include half of a bushel of spring rye in the mixture to help hold the vetch off of the ground.

### Summer Sown Crops—Millets

Golden millet is one of the most dependable of the short season crops. It should be sown the first week in June on a well prepared seed bed at the rate of twenty-five pounds of seed per acre. The tests at East Lansing have shown the Golden and Hungarian to yield nearly the same the Golden being slightly in the lead with an average yield of two and one-fourth tons of air dry hay per acre. The Hungarian is better adapted to mucks and poorly

drained loamy soils than the Golden. Common millet is earlier in maturity than either Golden or Hungarian but does not usually yield quite so heavily. Due to the shallow root system and comparatively large amount of hay produced in a short time, millets oftentimes have a slightly depressing effect upon the yield of the following crops. This effect is not usually permanent. Millet should be cut for hay just after blooming when the hay is desired for horses, but for cattle and sheep it may be left until the seed are in the late milk stage. It is not advisable to feed hay containing mature millet seed to horses. For best results millet hay should be fed with some other roughage.

### Sudan Grass

Sudan grass is producing good yields on the loamy soils in the southern part of Michigan. While the yields secured are larger than those from Golden millet the quality of the hay is a little coarser. Only one hay crop is usually secured in a season, however some aftermath will be produced which will be found valuable for pasturing or plowing under. From twenty to twenty-four pounds of seed should be drilled in about the first of June. Sudan grass has about the same feeding value as timothy hay and is a safer hay for horses than millet.

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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1921

Published every Saturday by the  
RURAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.  
Mt. Clemens, Michigan

Members Agricultural Publishers Association  
Represented in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis by  
the Associated Farm Papers, Incorporated.

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FORREST LORD ..... EDITOR

ASSOCIATES  
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## Will Big Business Behave?

THE QUASHING of the indictments against alleged violators of the Lever act and the adoption by the Attorney General's department of a more lenient policy towards Big Business indicate that the powerful financial interests are once more in the saddle and will have things their own way for the next eight years. There is nothing especially sinister about this if Big Business behaves itself, but if it continues to employ its vast power as in the past to secure special privilege, crush competition and control the necessities of life, the American farmer and consumer may well tremble over the prospect. If the corporate interests refuse to be good under the stern eye of the government, why should they be expected to reform their ways when the government indulgently turns its back?

Of course, there are those who argue that Big Business is pure, and is entitled to the thanks and respect of the American people for the great efficient organizations which it has built up. But what shall we say of the findings of investigating committees, the Federal Trade Commission, and of the courts which have brought indictment after indictment against corporations for flagrant violations of the trust laws? Take the packers, for instance. For twelve years their business methods have been under scrutiny, and positive evidence of collusion, unfair trade practices and profiteering has been uncovered and presented to Congress and the courts. Yet, except in a few cases justice has been baffled. Backed by hundreds of millions of dollars and employing the most skillful legal talent in the country, the packers have successfully dodged conviction and regulation for over a dozen years. The bill introduced in the last session of Congress to provide for government regulation of the packing industry was approved by the Senate, but action in the house was so delayed by the agents of the packers that the bill was still in committee when Congress finally adjourned. Scarcely a fortnight later the organized workers in the packing house made most sensational charges against the packers in a telegram to Washington. Said the telegram:

"We charge that the packers, having forced live stock prices down to a lower than pre-war level and having filled their storehouses to overflowing with meat bought at the lowest of prices on the hoof, now propose to cripple industry deliberately for the purpose of unloading this meat at advanced prices, on the public, thereby achieving the double purpose of enormous profits by adding to the cost of living to the general public, and of striking at the same time, a body blow at organized labor for the purpose of destroying it."

The farmers can swear that some influence has been responsible in forcing live stock prices to less than pre-war levels, and the Department of Labor can produce statistics to prove that the consumer is still paying sixty five per cent above pre-war prices for meats, and the Department of Agriculture can show that the quantity of meats in storage is one of the

largest on record. These related facts may be nothing more than pure coincidence, but viewed in the light of the charges by the organized packing house workers they appear significant. Until retail meat prices follow the course of live stock prices to pre-war levels, we may be excused for believing that at least a portion of the charges against the packers are true.

## Getting at the Truth

I CAN'T HELP but admire you more and more on account of your page, "What the Neighbors Say." I wonder if you really realize how wise your policy of letting the opposition state their side is? Instance, that parochial school amendment. Had you only allowed things published along the line of your views I am certain you would have lost friends and subscribers. But as it was I really think you came through the fight stronger than ever before. As most every man will grant his fellow the right to his own opinion, I am glad you have the nerve to express yours.—Nelson Ransome, Van Buren county, Mich.

YOU HAVE called us wise. We prefer to be called fair. Those who pride themselves on being wise are not always fair, but the fair will some time attain wisdom. The old saying that "there is two sides to every question," is partially true. Man is not infallible. His judgment is often faulty. He is liable to err in his opinions. Experience has shown that what was once accepted as truth was really error. The discarded theories of today may some day be accepted as the truth. We arrive nearer the truth by weighing the evidence and discussing it. Men's opinions are quite largely shaped by their personal interests, preconceived notions, and training. Without discussion, without consulting other men's opinions, we are almost sure to arrive at unjust conclusions.

The constant aim of mankind should be to discover and present the truth. That at least is the aim of the Business Farmer. Necessarily it must hold opinions of its own. Men and newspapers without opinions are entitled to no respect. Some times these opinions will be wrong and those who accept them will be deceived. To guard against this we have provided a public forum where every reader may express his views. We are thus acquainted with what our readers think and they become acquainted with each other's views. While all of us may err, this open discussion leads us inevitably nearer the truth. Strange as it may seem, however, some of our subscribers while expressing their own opinions deny us the right to express our. We are glad that you and others are as fair as we try to be and concede us the right to hold and publish opinions upon matters that affect the prosperity and happiness of the farm people.

## The Sales Tax

TREMENDOUS pressure is being brought to bear upon Congress to enact a sales tax in lieu of the excess profits tax and surtaxes. Corporations claim that the excess profits tax discourages investment and expansion which not only injures capital but labor as well. The difficulty of collecting the tax and the ease with which it can be avoided by the dishonest are other arguments advanced for its repeal. If the farmers and laboring men of the country had their way about it the excess profits tax would stand at least until some of the heavy debts of the war are liquidated. But as it now appears their remonstrances will be like chaff before the wind. It is a foregone conclusion that Congress will wipe the excess profits law out of existence, and deprive the government of a very large source of income. Of course, something must be devised to take its place, and that something which the big corporations and Wall Street are suggesting is a consumption tax.

The tax would work this way: The farmer would take a load of wheat to the elevator and sell it say, for \$50.00. On this he would collect from the elevator a tax of 1 per cent or 50 cents, which he would remit to the government. Upon selling this wheat the elevator would collect a tax of 1 per cent from the purchaser and so on down the line, every transaction from the farmer to the consumer bearing a separate tax of 1 per cent. The

mine owner would pay one per cent on his ore, the smelter one per cent on his iron, the steel manufacturer one per cent on his ingots, the manufacturer one per cent on his machinery, and so on. The whole tax eventually comes back on the consumer which is everybody. The poor consumer would pay the least tax because he would buy the least and the rich consumer would pay the most because he would buy the most.

The majority of the leaders of farm organizations have already expressed their opposition to any form of a sales tax. And yet looked upon without prejudice it is an equitable tax. It hits everybody alike and is easily collected. It could be adopted with justice and reason, not as a substitute, however, for the excess profits tax but as supplemental thereto. The sensible thing to do would be to revise the schedules of the excess profits tax to a slightly lower scale and make up the resulting loss of revenue from a moderate tax on sales. That should ease the burden of taxation on industry, revive business, restore work to the unemployed, and strengthen the farmers' markets.

## Butter vs. Oleo

THE FARMER who eats oleomargarine instead of butter is, figuratively speaking, slowly killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Consumption of oleo is rapidly on the increase in this country. The amount that is eaten annually is no longer figured in the thousands of pounds, but in the millions, and the farmers whose product is must displace are singularly enough among the best customers of the oleo makers. "But why shouldn't I eat oleo if it costs less than butter," argues the farmer. No reason at all except that butter is a food of known value. Oleo, if a food at all, is of questionable value. No reason at all except that every farmer who serves oleo on his table encourages other farmers to do likewise, thereby throwing the butter which these farmers formerly ate, upon an already stagnant market. The best way in the world to perpetuate the oleo industry and discourage the use of butter is for farmers to eat oleo instead of butter. The best way to kill the oleo business and make a better market for butter is for farmers to quit eating oleo, and encourage a greater consumption of butter. Oleo will be manufactured and sold just as long as deluded people will eat it. But when they learn the truth and return to butter the oleo industry will lapse.

Speaking personally, we have never served oleo on our table, and I have never eaten it, to my knowledge, but once. I would feel like a traitor to agriculture to do so. Then, too, my children are all at an age when they need the nourishment contained in butter. We do like butter. We put it in everything that is supposed to have butter and many things that are not. We smear it all over the top of the mashed potatoes, butter 'em again when they have been transferred to our plates, and then to make doubly delicious, eat a little piece of butter with every mouthful. No oleo for us, if you please.

The income tax amendment has passed the House of Representatives by a very close vote. Four legislators, elected by farmers and classed as "farmers"—Read, Ramsey, Coleman and Aldrich—voted against the measure which if adopted promises to relieve a part of the farmer's burden of taxation. Writing to the BUSINESS FARMER another representative says, "These counterfeiters are more dangerous than men who are openly for the corporations, and I hope you will expose them."

The presidents and secretaries of the Mid-West farm bureau federation in recent session, declared unanimously that farm advisors and county farm bureaus should not engage directly in "commercial or business activities," whatever that means. If this policy prevails the Michigan State Farm Bureau will have to change its "organized for business" slogan and get out of a number of activities in which it is now engaged. But we have a feeling that the farmers will have something to say about that.

If Henry Ford has his experiments on his iron cow in a position so he can leave them for a short time we know of several consumers who would like to have him invent a hen that marks all her eggs with the day, hour and year laid.



# What the Neighbors Say



## BONUS A SMALL REWARD

**I** WONDER if Charles H. Sanford, of Alpena county was ever in the army. It also seems to me he is taking in quite a large amount of territory when he calls all drafted men slackers. I know a few drafted men that if anyone would call them a slacker he would find they could fight without having to go to France. A man cannot enter the army and pick his job, but must be contented to serve his country wherever he is placed.

The contemplated bonus of fifteen dollars is hardly sufficient to permit much argument over class legislation. The enlisted man received \$30 per month, which left \$8.50 after deducting \$6.50 for insurance and \$15 for allotment. The proposed \$15 would bring this up to \$23.50 per month, a rather insignificant sum compared with \$8 and \$10 a day for those who stayed at home.—Geo. C. McManus, Grand Traverse county.

Agreed! Don't any of you soldier lads get it into your heads that there's a single good American citizen who begrudges you one cent of extra compensation. The good Lord knows and we know that the nation can never repay you in dollars for what you gave in time, health and energy. What difference of opinion that has arisen has been entirely over the manner in which the bonus should be raised and whether all should share alike in the distribution. Sentiment should not blind us to the practical phases of the question. But what's the use of arguing. A substantial proportion of Michigan citizens voted to bond the state for \$30,000,000 to pay the bonus. That settles it. When tax-paying time comes I shall pay my share of the bonus without grumbling, feeling that it is a little enough reward for the returned soldiers. And I am quite sure that all other good citizens will do the same.—Editor.

## ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE FARMER

**T**HE RECENT Supreme Court decision sustaining the Federal Farm Loan Act, should greatly hearten the farmer, who wishes to borrow money through this National Farm Loan Association in his locality, as well as every American citizen, as it shows that the largest aggregation of money the world has ever known, which has been the plaintiff in the suit, hasn't enough coin to buy a decision from the United States Supreme Court.

The Farm Loan system is now firmly established and has become a fixed factor in the development of American agriculture. The farmer is given every advantage in borrowing the funds he needs. Even the revenue stamps on his note are unnecessary. The recording tax is exempted. The Federal Farm Loan bonds are free from every form of tax including the income tax.

Let us hope also that the new Secretary of the Treasury, who becomes ex-officio chairman of the federal reserve board and the farm loan board will reverse the policy of sharp currency deflation, which has stopped the wheels of industry and brought idleness to the working man and ruin to agriculture and was a greater factor in the defeat of the Democratic party which created both boards, than is generally recognized.

It is deplorable that the idealism of a great president should have been marred at the close of his administration by appointing as Secretary of the Treasury a man whose every act as Secretary of Agriculture has shown the influence of big business against the interest of the producer.—Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

Yes, the Supreme Court decision was a great victory for the farmers in many ways. The law having been preserved to us, however, we should now take steps to amend it so that it will be easier for the average farmer to secure money. The law as it now stands is a little complicated and not broad enough.—Editor.

## AN ENEMY OF FREE SPEECH

**Y**OUR article in the M. B. F. of March 19, 1921 about Kansas hoodlums, etc., proves you either an N. P. L. man or an idiot. The sheriff had warned these men out.

They disobeyed and were caught. They had violated two promises, to remain away, and the tar party was a hint for them to keep their word.

Besides, as you very well know, the American Legion has been requested to be on the watch for pro-Germanism, I. W. W.'s etc., and unless you are a fool you know that a goodly number of the American Legion are farmers. Because the N. P. L. have fooled and swindled, the Norwegians and Swedes of North Dakota and ruined the state is no reason they should be allowed to do the same thing in Kansas.

I was born and raised in Kansas and lived in Kansas until this year and I am proud of being a Kansan for so far, thank God, the majority of Kansas are 100 per cent American. Why do you not print the truth instead of a parcel of lies. I suppose that no matter how much the N. P. L. breaks the laws or swindles ignorant people, or innocent foreigners they are angels only they haven't any wings. They have been in Kansas before and they are vicious

and the thinking public is convinced of that fact. As you would know if you would read facts and inform yourself of the ins and outs before flying up. Your attack upon Kansas is a despicable and unforgivable insult to true Americanism. Kansas always has been first in reform movements and stayers until wrongs are righted. Your article is a libel from start to finish and the truth is not in you. How many battles have you fought for your country. I have seen more disloyalty in Michigan than I dreamed existed. Kansas men have always been at the front when it comes to defending the United States. But where are you?—In Disgust, Mrs. E. Smith, Antrim county

Well, madam, you've certainly made yourself clear. No, I'm not an N. P. L. man, and I didn't attack the people of Kansas, and I probably know as much as you do about the Non Partisan League because I make it my business to know, and I don't care if every man in the American Legion is a farmer. If he lays hands on any citizen of this country who keeps within his constitutional rights, he is an enemy of free government and ought to be denounced as such. If these sentiments are evidences of idioy, so be it. I neither de-

nounce nor defend the Non Partisan League as an organization, or its leaders. But I do defend the several hundred thousand farmers who have joined that organization in the blind hope that it would help them out of their troubles, and whose loyalty has been called in question by the agents of Wall Street opposed to the League program. The record of the state of North Dakota during the war is sufficient evidence of the loyalty of the members of the League. I still maintain, madam, that the men who assaulted the organizers of the Non Partisan League are unfit to be citizens of the United States, for they know not the meaning of constitutional liberty, of law and order. And the sheriff who warned the Leaguers away ought to have a few lessons in citizenship as well and learn where he got the authority to abrogate the constitution of the United States and of Kansas. It might not be out of order to suggest, madam, since you respect Kansas so highly (and I haven't a doubt at all but what it is a grand old state) and think so little of Michigan that you return to your native state where you may be free to encourage if not to engage in "tar and feather" parties.—Editor.

Best farm paper printed in the state of Michigan. Send her along and your money is ready any time. Stay by the producing elements. You have helped him that needs it. If you haven't, he is to blame. The root and branch of all business has to be considered first. —Frank Downey, Jr., Oakland county, Michigan.

**McCormick  
Deering  
Milwaukee**



## Now—as to Harvest Time!

**T**HE BINDERS of the nation must come out at harvest time and transform a billowing acreage into a great stubble field ready for the plow. This is a necessity of the near future and every individual farmer must be ready with men and machines to save all the yield of his own fields. Will your present equipment do the right thing for you? We call to your attention the standard binders of the nation.

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are time-tried names, favorably known wherever there is agriculture. Grain binders with these familiar names will demonstrate again that nearly ninety years of harvesting machine development and satisfactory service in the fields of the world stand behind them.

Timely repairs may be your solution for this harvest, but to limp through the season with machines that are truly outworn will prove disastrous. No farmer can afford to run a binder that has served too many years, nor can he practice true economy with a small, inadequate machine if his acreage and power equipment demand an 8-foot binder.

As harvest time approaches, take careful account of your equipment needs, then see the International dealer. He has McCormick, Deering and Milwaukee -- the binders that are guarantees of high quality and operating efficiency.

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## ON COLOR SCHEMES

**I**N DECORATING your rooms this spring a little time spent studying color schemes will be conducive to good results.

Soft neutral shades are the most popular and the effect of one shade or tint on another is always to be considered. Loud patterns and very gay colors are not much used and one is very apt to tire of them no matter how attractive they may be at the first glimpse. Especially in the downstairs rooms should the colors be quiet and restful. The bedrooms may be gay with bright tints and pretty cretonnes and be in good taste.

Some houses have all the bedroom walls done in French grey, leaving the contrasts to be brought out by the different colored rugs and hangings and the effect is very pretty. Almost any bright color is attractive against a soft warm grey. There is an oatmeal paper that is a very good grey and it is as you know inexpensive. Here are a few suggestions on colors:

Greys, blues and all delicate tints respond to the same sympathetic treatment, a tint is always either warm or cold and, being made from a sunlight color or a shadow-color, it is sympathetic to and harmonious with its own class.

A warm color used on a warm color makes the latter appear lower in key. Here is an example: blue over a blue-grey makes the blue-grey less cold. The stronger tone always takes from the weaker in its own class. A little experimenting will easily prove this. In opposing colors each one grows stronger and the effect is apt to be unpleasant for instance red becomes hotter and blue colder when placed side by side.

In considering colors always put them in two classes, the sunlight class and the shadow class. All is harmonious within each class but look for trouble when you mix them. Unless you consider carefully this fact that black, white and their child grey are friendly to each and every color and when one of these stands between the two they cannot fight. Strong colors always take from the weak therefore a greater quantity of the weak colors should be used than of the strong. Example: A very little orange to a large surface of buff; a small amount of golden-brown to a large surface of olive.

Colors are full of meaning and no

**D**EAR CHILDREN: Many have written me the past week saying they read the New York state girl's letter and thought her ideas were very good. And then they wrote about a trip they had taken or intended to take this summer, making their letters very interesting indeed. One little girl wrote that our boys and girls could not tell about a trip before they went because they could not tell what would happen. This is true. Those who cannot tell of a trip should write stories or tell of the tricks they have learned their pets. Maybe your dog saved the life of some person or animal. If he did and you know about it tell us about that. A great many of you belong to boys' or girls' clubs. Why not write about that? There are so many things to write about. Wouldn't a story about the day the entire school went on a picnic or flowering be interesting? Sure it would. Just try and see who can write the most interesting letter. Let's hear from Eathel Fay Sharp. She is a good writer of interesting letters.—UNCLE NED.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl twelve years old and in the sixth grade at the school. My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it very much. I am 5 feet tall. We live on an 80 acre farm. I have to walk half a mile to school. For pets I have 2 cats and one dog. I have six brothers and five sisters. My sisters names are Alice, Emma, Josephine, Eugenia and Virginia. My brothers names are Albert, Bruno, Ernest, Raoul, Arthur and Wilfred.—Leah Dimers, Cooks, Michigan, Box 6.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I just finished reading the letters of the girls and boys so I thought I would write too. I am 14 years old and am 62 inches high and weigh 108 pounds. I passed the eighth grade last spring. We have 2 tractors, a Samson and an International, a Ford



## The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

### Woman

**G**IVE US that grand word "woman" once again, And let's have done with "lady;" one's a term Full of fine force, strong, beautiful and firm, Fit for the noblest use of tongue or pen; And one's a word for lackeys. One suggests The Mother, Wife, and Sister; one the dame Whose costly robe, mayhap, gives her the name. One word upon its own strength leans and rests; The other minces tiptoe. Who would be The perfect woman must grow brave of heart And broad of soul to play her troubled part Well in life's drama. While each day we see The "perfect lady" skilled in what to do And what to say, grace in each tone and act ('Tis taught in schools, but needs some native tact.) Yet narrow in her mind as in her shoe. Give the first place then to the nobler phrase, And leave the lesser word for lesser praise.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

doubt have a strong effect on people although they may be unconscious of it.

There is no doubt that certain colors belong to certain people and that they have a mental and physical effect is an acknowledged fact. This is a very interesting subject and goes both into the scientific and psychic real. Just keeping on well known ground the colors that we most enjoy are those that are best for us, our instincts are a pretty sure guide.

## A HANDFUL OF SUNSHINE

**D**ID YOU ever consider having a bed of flowers all yellow, of every describable shade? Try one this year, the effect is wonderful and unusual too. Here is a list and most of them are very well known and also hardy. It will be a succession of glory from early spring until the frosts.

Nasturtiums of all shades and sturdy marigolds, Zinnias, Scabiosa, Porlutea, yellow stocks, dahlias, the

pale pretty primrose and the sun-flowers standing guard over all in the background. Would it not be exciting to come upon such a display of gayety quite unexpectedly.

If any reader knows of any other sturdy plant bearing yellow flowers will you please inform us of its name? It is probable we could add to the collection?

## HAND POWER VACUUM

**I**NOTE request in the Women's Department for information regarding successful working of vacuum sweeper that is not run by electricity, and in reply would state that I have a Gem vacuum sweeper, hand power, which does very satisfactory work. I prefer hand power as it is not apt to get tangled up in cord. It is easier to clean. If I could not replace it I would not part with it at any price.—Mrs. J. T. Daniells, Clinton County.

Thank you for your assistance, Mrs. Daniells. At any time I can be of any service to you please call upon me. Let us hear from some of our other sisters regarding the hand power vacuum sweeper.



## The Children's Hour

touring car, 7 horses, 6 cows, calves and pigs, chickens, ducks and a carload of steers. We live on a 280 acre farm. I have 1 brother and 2 sisters. My mother is in Detroit so I have to do all the work myself. A riddle—Something red on a hill. Give it hay it will eat. Give it water it will die. Answer—Fire. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Alma Rumpitz, Ruth, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am another girl who would like to join your merry circle. I am 12 years old and in the 8th grade. I live on the farm. We have 120 acres, 5 horses, 2 cows, 12 steers, 26 pigs. We shipped a carload of pigs a month ago. We have rented one of our farms. This year I finish the country school and intend to go to high school. We are building a house in town. I have one sister; her name is Adaline, and she is fourteen years old. I also have a little tiny brother. He is the cutest little baby. I go to church every Sunday. We have 336 members on the roll. My father is Sunday school superintendent and my mother is my teacher. My father takes the M. B. F. and I read The Children's Hour every time. I am very glad the Doo Dads have come back. Your niece.—Eva Mae Maierle, Riga, Michigan, R-2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have just been reading the M. B. F. and thought I would write to you. I am a girl eleven years old and in the sixth and seventh grades at school. I have three brothers and no sisters. For pets I have a rabbit, a little puppy, two kittens and a Holstein calf. Would you please tell me Eathel Fay Sharp's address? I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me. I would be glad to answer them. I have two brothers who go to high school. My father takes the M. B. F. and thinks it is a nice paper. I think the Doo Dads are pretty busy these days. There are twenty-nine scholars in our school. My father has a Ford truck. Will close hoping to hear from some of the girls and boys.—Alice Wellington, Mayville, Michigan, R-2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a farmer girl 12 years old and in the eighth grade. We had a drawing contest at school and drew the map of the world. They were very good. We have 43 scholars in our school. We had 8 eighth graders, but two of them have gone away for an operation. We have five cows and six calves. We also have two horses. I wish Uncle Ned would put his picture in the paper, don't you, boys and girls? I like to read the boys' and girls' letters, the Doo Dads, and last but not least, Uncle Ned's letters, but I wish he would write longer ones. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I would answer an yletters or cards received.—Ruth E. Schlegel, R 2, Box 44, Hersey, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl 7 years of age and am in the 3rd grade at school. I go to a consolidated school. I ride in a covered wagon. I start at 8 o'clock in the morning and do not get home until five at night. I live on a farm. We have 3 horses, 6 cows and one calf. My father is a cripple but he is able to manage the farm. My grandfather takes the M. B. F. I like to read The Children's Hour. If some of the boys or girls would write to me I will gladly answer them.—Marion L. Cowell, R 5, Adrian, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer's girl. I live on a 120 acre farm. I am 15 years of age. I am in the eighth grade. go to the East Side school. We have about ten cows and three horses. For pets I have a dog and one cat. We have a Ford car. I have two brothers and four sisters. I hope some of the boys and girls will write to me. I will answer them.—Beatrice V. Doran, West Branch, R 1, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been spending a few minutes on The Children's Hour every time the paper comes and think how nice it is for the boys and girls to have such a good time in The Children's Hour. It reminds me of going to school when I was a little boy.

## RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE

## Fried Cakes

**O**NE cup buttermilk, 1 cup granulated sugar, 2 tablespoons sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in a little of the buttermilk, 2 beaten eggs, vanilla, 1-2 teaspoon of salt. Bread flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder and as little of flour as can be used, but enough to handle easily. Bread flour will not cook as badly as pastry flour. This receipt will make about 31 cakes. Should any of them become crusty or hard place the amount used for the meat in a covered dish, set in slightly warmed oven for a short time just before using them. It freshens them and also softens them; do not steam over a kettle.

They are fine with coffee if two at a time are placed in a small sack with about 2 tablespoons powdered sugar and shaken until sugar coats them, but do this only with cold ones, as the sugar dissolves when warmed.

I will send my original graham bread recipe, if you wish. I would like some salt rising bread hints and recipes. The name plum, French, is prune. See prunes, a sun-dried grape, a raisin, a prune, hence the plum pudding taken from 20th Century Encyclopaedia.—L. S. Pierson, Mich.

We will be glad to have the graham bread recipe.

## RESULT OF DEBATE

**Y**OU requested that I let you know the result of our Grange debate on the subject "Resolved, That Education from Books is of More Value Than Education from Experience." The negative side won 9 to 7.

Perhaps the result will be more interesting to you if I tell you that the affirmative side was taken by three seniors in high school, a young lady and two boys. The negative side was taken by an elderly gentleman who reads extensively from such magazines as The Literary Digest, etc., an elderly lady who was well educated in Sweden but finds English very difficult, and myself, a former school teacher but now the mother of two babies aged 2 1-2 years and 16 months. All six are farmers and the debate was lively.

I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your interest in our little affair and thank you so much for the help and material you sent me.—Mrs. W. E. F., Big Rapids, Mich.

I am 19 years old. Am I too old to come in your club? I live in town but am a farmer boy. We moved to town about a year ago. Hope some of the boys and girls will write to me. I will answer all of the letters they write. W. V. VanKleck, 11 Pope St., Lapeer, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Am I too old to join your happy circle? I will be fifteen the sixth of April. I see girls fourteen write but not those over. I have never written to you before. I am about 5 foot 2 inches tall, have medium brown hair, dark complexion, dark brown eyes and weigh about 108 pounds. I live on a forty acre farm. I have four sisters and one brother. We have a Ford touring car. I am going to learn to drive it this summer. Ruth Helm, Traverse City, R 7, Box 73, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your circle? I am a farm boy 12 years old. We live on a 80 acre farm. We have 2 horses, 4 cows and 9 head of young cattle. For pets I have one cat and one tame heifer. We have about 80 chickens. We have a touring car, a Briscoe. I am in the 6th grade at school. We have 47 pupils in our school now. I am very glad the Doo Dads are back again. Well, I will close, hoping to hear from some of the boys and girls. D. O. Ball, R 2, Box 53, Maple City, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer boy 12 years old and in the 6th grade. I live on a farm of 160 acres. We have 5 horses and 15 head of cattle. For pets I have 8 rabbits, a dog and a steer and a horse. For the horse I have a riding outfit. I have only lived on a farm two years and like it very much. For chores I bring the wood in, feed the horses and 2 head of cattle, milk one cow and feed the rabbits.—Ralph Powers, Milford, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a member of The Children's Hour, which I enjoy very much. I have just a short distance to go to school. I am in the sixth grade. I think the Doo Dads must have some dandy times at Dooville. I have one sister and one brother. I have planted some tomato seeds in some cans and I am going to set them out in the garden when they get large enough. I am going to plant some flower seeds. My cousin is visiting me now. We have some fine times together. Well I will close for this time. Your loving niece, Marjorie Vandercook, Howell, Mich.



## Farmers Service Bureau

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

### MUST PAY DOG TAX

We have always paid our dog tax but there are 12 or 15 dogs in our neighborhood that their owners never pay taxes on and they say they never will. Why is it fair for one and not the other? Why can't they be compelled to pay their tax or be punished for it? Please publish the dog law in your next issue. Can't the sheriff be compelled to live up to the law or who is to look after the dogs not taxed?—C. K. P., Wilmot, Mich.

The dog law of 1919 is too long to publish in full. It may be found in practically every township. It may be found on page 603 of the Public Acts of 1919 and covers 8 pages. It provides that the owner of every dog over 4 months old must have a license. Sec. 17 provides that the sheriff shall locate and kill all unlicensed dogs. The prosecuting attorney is required by the same section to take proceedings against the owners of unlicensed dogs. Section 26 provides that "any person or police officer, violating or failing or refusing to comply with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$100, or to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court." In section 17 it is provided "Failure, refusal or neglect on the part of any sheriff to carry out the provisions of this section shall constitute non-feasance in office."—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### RAISING CUCUMBERS

I would like some information regarding the planting, cultivation and harvesting of 10 or 20 acres of cucumbers. How much help would be required thru the cultivating and harvesting season per acre or per 10 acres? What price per thousand or hundred pounds is usually paid for harvesting?—A. J. D., Bad Axe, Mich.

As a general thing cucumbers are grown on a comparatively small scale in this state and the crop is grown and harvested by the family. The area usually grown is from one-half to one and occasionally one and one-half or two acres.

The picking of the crop is the thing that is not only very exacting, because the pickles must be removed at a certain stage in their growth but it is hard and back-aching work and to secure suitable help to pick ten acres or more would be impossible except possibly in a very favored locality where women could be employed in large numbers.

The cultivation of a ten acre tract of cucumbers would not consist of very great amount of work. One man with a suitable cultivator could properly handle the task if he had little else to do. When it comes to picking, however, it would require an army of laborers. Cucumbers should never be planted until all danger of frost is past. Exact time will depend upon the location in the state. A sandy or clay loam soil which is so located that it will retain moisture well throughout the season usually proves a very suitable place for cucumber growing. Much better crop will be secured where careful attention is given to the fertilization of the land either by carefully building it up previous to the planting of the crop or by fertilizing in the hill with well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer before planting.—C. W. Waid, Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

### AUGUSTINE AUTOMATIC ROTARY ENGINE COMPANY

Is the Augustine Automatic Rotary Engine Company of Buffalo, N. Y., doing business? Is the stock of this company a good investment?—B. D., Odessa, Michigan.

A well-known advertising agency of Buffalo advises us this company has been in business for 8 or 9 years in that city, and, so far as they are able to learn, they have done nothing much except sell stock on the original idea and had one or two reorganizations. An investment in this concern should be considered highly speculative and one consid-

ering the purchase of stock in this company should institute a thorough investigation before paying out his good money.—Associate Editor.

### GRIND FEED FOR NEIGHBOR

Has a farmer any right to grind feed for his neighbor? Has he got to have a license?—M. G. B., Mulliken, Mich.

I do not know of any statute requiring you to obtain a license for grinding feed for your neighbor. There may have been some war measure governing but I suppose they are over with. I do not have access to them. There are so many regulations and so many boards that it is pretty hard matter to keep pace with the legislature in making regulations and the changes therein.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### MAKING HENS SET

Is there anything that can be fed to hens to make them set? If not, is there any way in which they can be made to set?—B. B., Carsonville, Mich.

Broodiness is a question of breeding. I do not know of any way in which a hen can be induced to want to set.

It usually commences at the close of her egg cycle. Those hens that lay in the winter time will naturally come into brooding condition at the close of the winter cycle, which will be early February. Hens that are spring layers will come into broodiness the latter part of May.—C. H. Burgess, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

### OWNERSHIP OF LAND

There is a partially drained lake in our vicinity. The land is a deep muck and parts of it are tillable. So far as anyone can find out the land belongs to the U. S. government, having ever been surveyed, and there is no known way of purchasing it. Some argue that the people whose farms encircle it are the legal possessors, but I do not think so. If your legal advisor could enlighten me on this subject I would be much obliged.—H. C., Caseville, Mich.

Write the Public Domain Commission, Lansing, Mich., giving them a full description of the land you are interested in, and also the section, or quarter section, and town of its location and ask them such questions you desire about its purchase.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### POLISH PAPERS

Will you please give me the address of a Polish paper published in Detroit?—L. A. V., White Cloud, Mich.

The Polish newspaper in Detroit with the largest circulation is the Dziennik Polski which is issued by the Polish American Publishing Co. There are several others published in the city of which the Ognisko Domowe, Polonia Rekord and Rekord Codzienny are three of the leading ones.—Associate Editor.

### PAYMENT FOR LABOR

I rented a piece of land on shares last fall to put into wheat. I plowed and fitted the land but it was too dry to germinate seed and kept that way so late that I did not get the wheat in. Since the partner has sold the farm without any provision for my labor. I would like to know if I could hold the land for a spring crop. If not could I get pay from the partner that sold the farm?—H. A. M., Flushing, Mich.

If you rented the land to put into wheat you would have no contract for anything else but if you rented it for crops you can use it for spring crops. If you rented for wheat and did not sow wheat you could recover nothing for your work.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

### EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION

Could you kindly inform me through the columns of the M. B. F. about the law which was passed that exempted farmers settling on new land from paying taxes for a certain length of time? Please tell me also where I could get a copy of the same?—J. M., Vulcan, Mich.

The statute with reference to "cut over or wild land" exemption from taxation may be found in Public Acts of 1913, Act 298, and section 5192 of the C. L. 1915. The exemption may be made for five years but must be applied for to the supervisor.—W. E. Brown, legal editor.

# Prominent Manufacturers Approve



## En-ar-co MOTOR OIL

The Oil of a Million Tests

Right in the factory where the motor is made—right under the watchful, critical eye of the men who design it—En-ar-co Motor Oil is tested and retested, and approved for your protection.

Since the inception of the motor En-ar-co Motor Oil has kept pace with motor development. En-ar-co engineers follow the trend of the motor just as closely and just as carefully as the makers themselves.

### These Tractor Manufacturers Approve En-ar-co Motor Oil

Name of Tractor	Summer	Winter
Sandusky	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Bates Steel Mule	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Liberty	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Twin City	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
International	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Mogul	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Titan	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Moline Universal	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Avery 5-10	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Avery Motor Cultivator	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Avery 8-16 and larger	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Eagle	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Allis-Chalmers 18-30	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Big Pull	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Parrett Model H	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Fox	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Turner Simplicity	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Kardell Utility	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
E-B	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Wellington	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Hart-Parr	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Wailis	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
J. T.	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Rumely Oil Pull	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Russell	Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Toro	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Victory	Medium En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Shelby	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Cletrac(Spring) Med. En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Light En-ar-co

### These Motor Manufacturers Approve En-ar-co Motor Oil

Name of Tractor Motor	Summer	Winter
Waukesha (Gasoline)	Medium En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co
Waukesha (Kerosene)	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Erd	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Extra Heavy En-ar-co
Le Roi	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Beaver	Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
BULLDOG	Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Heavy En-ar-co
Hinkley	Heavy & Extra Heavy En-ar-co	Medium En-ar-co

En-ar-co Motor Oil has been approved for use in all makes of Automobiles and Trucks—which is your insurance against expensive repair bills.

En-ar-co Gear Compound—Best for gears, differentials, transmissions. White Rose Gasoline—Pure, clean, powerful. National Light Oil—for Tractor fuel, also lamps, stoves, incubators.

Send the coupon for the fascinating Auto Game—FREE. Get this game. It's full of fun and interest. Every member of the family will enjoy playing it. It's free—use the coupon.

### THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
B-704 National Building, Cleveland, Ohio  
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### EN-AR-CO—Auto Game FREE!

The National Refining Co., B-704 National Building, Cleveland, Ohio  
Enclosed find 2-cent stamp to partially cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game. I have never received an En-ar-co Game.

My name is..... St. or R. F. D. No.....  
Postoffice..... County..... State.....  
I own a..... (Auto or Tractor) My Dealer.....  
located at..... cannot supply me. Quote prices on:  
..... gallons White Rose Gasoline..... pounds En-ar-co Gear Compound.  
..... gallons En-ar-co Motor Oil..... pounds Black Beauty Axle Grease.  
..... gallons National Light Oil..... gallons En-ar-co Valve Oil.



# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

**T**HE PASSING of another week finds industrial and commercial conditions, the country over, nearer normal than at any preceding date since the work of deflation began. The number of men employed in industrial lines is increasing, rapidly, from week to week. The most encouraging feature connected with current developments in labor circles is the fact that less than 20,000 men are out on a strike in this country which is the smallest percentage that has been known in many years. That American laboringmen are more willing to listen to reason than ever before is indicated by the promptness with which the threatened packinghouse strike was settled by the new administration.

If industry and trade are being fostered and energized by the attitude of American labor then it is the opposite of this that must result from the widespread labor troubles which seem to be rocking the very foundation of the British government. American business is suffering from the stubborn course taken by British labor, stifling as it does, all export trade with Britain.

The steel and iron industries of the country are sinking lower, each week in the production scale, making it certain that a deep cut in selling prices is the only step that will stimulate buying and speed up production. A recent report on the country's iron production shows that the average daily output for the month of March was 51,468 tons being smaller by 25 per cent than for February and 51 per cent smaller than during the month of October, last fall.

While the bankers and leading business men of the country are congratulating themselves over the fact that the country has been saved from a general financial panic, the extended list of business failures which took place during the first quarter of 1921, directs our attention to the havoc wrought by the diminished volume of business and the money stringency which followed, closely, the signing of the armistice. R. G. Dunn & Co. report 4,770 business failures, during the first quarter of 1921, involving a total indebtedness of \$178,589,689. During the first quarter of 1920, 1,627 failures were reported involving liabilities of \$29,702,499. The liabilities of the insolventcies which have taken place during the past quarter were larger than of any other three months' period in the history of this country.

The recent decline in all farm products is sure to be viewed with alarm by merchants and manufacturers who have been counting on the farmer for a generous buyer. The coming season is sure to be a trying one to the traveling salesman; the lack of ready money and the bad outlook make it very difficult to interest buyers.

The New York stock market has been a mixed deal of late, tight money curtailing speculation and encouraging the bear crowd to raid the market at every opportunity. On the middle of last week call money was to be had on the New York Stock Exchange for 5 1-2 per cent; before the week came to an end rates has risen to 6 1-2 per cent.

## WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., APR. 12, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.43	1.42	1.53 1/2	
No. 2 White	1.41	1.41	1.51 1/2	
No. 2 Mixed	1.41	1.41	1.51 1/2	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
(No. 2 Red) (No. 2 White) (No. 2 Mixed)				
Detroit	2.72	2.70	2.70	

Last week was the brightest week for some time for holders of wheat. The market had a more two-sided appearance instead of having only one side, and that downward, as has been the tendency the past few weeks. But in spite of the bullish turns to the market it was the bear that won in the end. Crop news were bullish up until the closing

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

**DETROIT**—Wheat, corn and oats weak. Rye lifeless. Hay easy. Beans dull. Potatoes lower.

**CHICAGO**—Frost scare fails to hold up wheat prices. Other grains firm. Hogs 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.)

day of the week at which time cold weather caused some concern among dealers and the market tightened up. Houses with seaboard connections bought heavily all week, which indicates that foreigners are satisfied with present prices. Their money will now buy twice as much as it would a year ago, owing to reduced cost, lower ocean freight and better exchange. Unsettled industrial conditions contributed a depressing influence to the trade. General interest in the market was not large. The frost of Saturday and Sunday nights caused the market to open strong the first day of the current week but it was soon reported that the damage to wheat was only slight and prices turned lower. It is said farmers are selling more freely but for the past week receipts have been light. Millers claim there is no interest shown in the flour trade, and, due to new grass, demand for feed is small. Special crop correspondents report farmers of Michigan are marketing very little grain. They say the average price paid at country elevators is \$1.41. Chicago received 330,000 bushels last week and 495,000 were shipped.

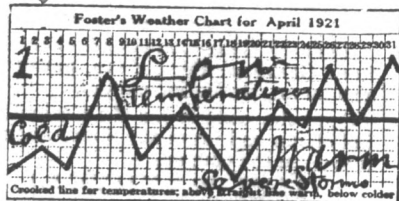
## CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., APRIL 12, 1921				
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	...	.58 1/2	.77 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	...	.59		
No. 4 Yellow	...			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
(No. 3 Yell.) (No. 4 Yell.)				
Detroit	1.73	1.68		

In Detroit last Saturday corn finished at the same level the market opened on Monday of that week. Small receipts had much to do with the firm, steady tone which prevailed in the market during the entire week. There was fair export demand while domestic wants were small but demand was sufficient to consume all offerings. Receipts for Chicago last week were 1,047,000 bushels and 1,106,000 bushels were shipped. The opening Monday, April 11, found corn prices off one cent at Detroit. Both receipts and demand are light this week.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1921.—Not far from April 16 a cold wave will come into the Alaskan Northern Rockies and will soon thereafter cover Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and northeastern British Columbia. This will be an important and dangerous cold wave, carrying frosts farther south than usual. The cold waves of March that did so much damage and of which my weather charts gave accurate and ample forecasts were double, the two occurring about nine days apart, the greatest damage coming with the last one during the week centering on March 31. The April cold waves will be very much like those of March, the last one of the April freezes occurring during the week centering on April 18 near meridian 90; a little earlier farther west and a little later east of meridian 90.

On account of the season being later these April frosts will not go so far south as did those in March. The average time of last killing frosts in Washington State and the northern Rockies varies greatly; for east of the Rockies they occur along a line running from "Texas panhandle," via Hannibal, Mo., Lexington, Ky., Bristol, Va., to eastern Massachusetts. Preceding and following this great high, or cold wave, the lows, or storm centers, will go to the other and equally great extremes. This cold wave and its storm centers belong to the severe storms predicted for the week centering on April 22, for which increased rains and changes of location have been predicted. These rains, however, are expected to reach two-thirds of the continent, the locations most favorable being east of mountains and ridges extending north and south, east of hills like the "Black Hills," along rivers and valleys extending east and west; because moisture will come from central parts of the North Atlantic Ocean. Summer and Fall fishing will be best where this moisture will be evaporated.

W. T. Foster

## POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., APRIL 12, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	1.05	
Chicago	.95	
New York		1.20
Pittsburg		1.17
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	8.34	

Potato prices dropped considerably during the past week on all markets and the tone at present is easy. Supplies are plentiful while demand is slow. On April 4th potatoes at Detroit were quoted the lowest, with the exception of Chicago of eleven of the leading markets in the United States. April 4th saw potatoes at \$1.05 per cwt. in Detroit, March 28th, \$1.15 to \$1.25, compared with \$5.85 to \$6.00 a year ago. Crop correspondents write us that farmers are rapidly unloading their holdings on the markets as many bushels are rotting and they wish to get them off their hands before all are spoiled.

## HAY

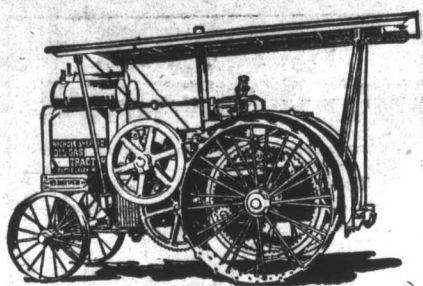
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	20.00 @ 21.00	19.00 @ 20.00	18.00 @ 19.00	17.00 @ 18.00
Chicago	25.00 @ 27.00	23.00 @ 24.00	21.00 @ 22.00	20.00 @ 21.00
New York	28.00 @ 29.00	26.00 @ 27.00	24.00 @ 25.00	23.00 @ 24.00
Pittsburg	25.50 @ 26.50	23.50 @ 24.50	21.50 @ 22.50	20.50 @ 21.50
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	33.50 @ 34.50	31.50 @ 32.50	29.50 @ 30.50	28.50 @ 29.50
Chicago	38.50 @ 39.50	36.50 @ 37.50	34.50 @ 35.50	33.50 @ 34.50
New York	41.50 @ 42.50	39.50 @ 40.50	37.50 @ 38.50	36.50 @ 37.50
Pittsburg	39.50 @ 40.50	37.50 @ 38.50	35.50 @ 36.50	34.50 @ 35.50

This week finds hay off a dollar at Detroit, in large supply and the market easy. News that hundreds of acres of clover have been destroyed by the frosts of Saturday and Sunday nights may tend to strengthen prices it is believed.

## LIVESTOCK MARKETS

The live stock markets of the country have seen little but adversity during the past week and the close of business on Saturday was at new low levels for everything, except sheep and lambs which were slightly higher in some markets. In Chicago, cattle sold on a declining market all last week, the total loss in the steer division being from 50 cents to \$1 per cwt. Chicago cattle receipts were about 4,500 larger than for the week before and the quality was called fairly good, all the week. Compared with the market's general average the week's supply was only moderate but the trade suffered from an over-supply every day and nearly every sale made lost money to the shipper who sent in the stock. On Monday, April 4, top steers and yearlings sold for \$10 per cwt; on the following Wednesday, the best slipped down to \$9.40 and on Thursday, tops brought \$9 per cwt. The Chicago dressed beef trade showed some improvement but eastern cities reported very hard work to keep from shading values. Good, heavy steers, which could not be called quite choice, showed more decline than any other kind; at the other end of the cattle trade, canners were almost unsalable. Stockers and feeders were from 25 to 50 cents lower, some coarse heavy feeders showing even more loss than that. Butchers cattle showed a decline of 50 to 75 cents per cwt. for the week and 25 cents was taken off the price for bulls. The average price for good beef cattle, last week, was \$8.50 which is about the lowest point reached since 1915. Exporters took 1,500 steers, during the week, but price levels were not affected by this demand.

A shrinkage in the volume of sheep and lamb arrivals resulted in an active trade and a gradual hardening of prices; the loss in Chicago sheep and lamb receipts, when compared with those of the week before exceeded 17,000. Sheep and lambs shipped direct to the packers last



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It was designed with one purpose in view—to give the thresherman the ideal power he's always wanted in an oil-gas tractor. Built by men who have made a life specialty of building threshing outfits. It keeps the thresher running steadily under the most trying conditions and lasts for years.

It's good for more than threshing. It fills every place in general tractor work economically, burning either kerosene, gasoline, or distillate.

Messrs. Cook & Olson, Eagle Bend, Minnesota, say:

"As you know, we are pulling our Red River Special Separator with one of your Oil-Gas Tractors. We find we can do considerable more threshing with this Tractor than with steam as there is no waiting to get up steam, for water, or for fuel. She is always ready for business and has plenty of reserve power."

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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.

week equaled 10,700; week before last direct shipments to Chicago packers from western points, were 27,700.

In the fat lamb division of the trade, prices gained from 25 to 50 cents for handy weights and 25 cents for heavy stuff. As in the sheep department, export buying for shipment to England helped the trade and eastern order buyers were constantly on the job paying the best prices of the day.

The hog trade had a bad time of it last week, packer buyers having the trade to themselves, pounding the market and resorting to all of the tricks for which they are famous in the effort to scale down values. So far this month, the live hog and commodity markets have been going downgrade, together, at a terrific pace and the end is, evidently, not quite yet. The present situation is not the result of burdensome meat and lard supplies overhanging the market for the "visible," in both of these commodities is smaller than for many years. The slump is not the result of a sluggish export demand, for the stuff has been going out of the country at a wonderful rate during the last 60 days.

The cause of the persistent decline in hogs and their product is, simply, the inevitable "evening up" of the commodity gamble on the Chicago Board of Trade; looking for better times, the public went long of the May option in mess pork, lard and ribs. The packers sold as a hedge against the accumulation of the season; then came the threat of a packinghouse strike, the reparation trouble with Germany; all of the above bogies were played for all they were worth by the provision market manipulators. Being heavily interested on the short side of the gamble, the big packers settled back in the harness and refused to buy the hogs except at a tremendous discount. A weak live hog market was followed by a rotten commodity market and this in turn by another decline in the value of live hogs. The bulls in the speculative provision pit got panicky and threw their holdings overboard causing the market to go still lower.

It is the opinion of the writer that liquidation has just about run its course, for the present; a dull, quiet trade may be looked for during the remainder of April but with the passing of the longest speculative option of the year, live hog and commodity values should harden, somewhat, gradually working higher as a result of a greatly increased domestic and foreign demand.

## FRUIT MARKETING ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 3)

said that while the efforts of county agents along organization and marketing lines were of highest importance as service to the farmer, they were equally as valuable to the consumer and public in general, and that in promoting the greatest good for the greatest number, their activities could no longer be devoted to production alone.

President Nicol of the state farm bureau, A. B. Cook, master of the state Grange, and Hale Tennant, agent in marketing for Michigan, represented the state at the ratification meeting on the national grain marketing plan of the Farmers' Committee of Seventeen, which opened at Chicago April 7. Ratification was effected April 8. Michigan, in the farm bureau elevator exchange, has a co-operative grain marketing organization, modeled on the lines of the national plan, which has been imminently successful on a state-wide scale.

## MID-WEST FARM BUREAU UPON PAVED ROAD PROGRAM

(Continued from page 4)

Wisconsin are made of gravel and others are made of mine waste, or other available cheap material. "This enables the Wisconsin authorities to improve 7,200 miles of these roads in the Badger state, or all the principal highways leading into the towns. In other words," continued Mr. Leonard, "Wisconsin has a real farm-to-market system of roads. "In Illinois a similar system would

include about 20,000 miles, such as the state aid roads, bond issue roads, and federal aid roads combined. In 1918 the people of Illinois voted \$60,000,000 for a hard road system of 4,800 miles. Material prices have advanced so high by this time, however, that this sum will not now build more than 1,200 miles. Governor Small has wisely refused to let road contracts costing from \$38,000 to \$44,000 per mile. This does not mean, however, that we will have to abandon our hard road program altogether, but merely postpone it, and substitute for it another which will give most miles for the least money. If there is any money left, we can still build some hard roads, especially around the larger cities."

"The interest on a \$40,000 highway will build and maintain a gravel road," said John C. Brown, president of the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations. "Present prices have about driven hard roads out of the question."

James R. Riggs, of Sullivan, Ind., former assistant Secretary of Agriculture, also stated that he was in favor of the Wisconsin plan. "Gravel roads are just as satisfactory as concrete or brick, and are much cheaper," he said.

## TIMELY SUGGESTIONS ON WHAT TO SOW WHEN CLOVER FAILS

(Continued from page 5)

Billion Dollar Grass or Japanese Millet does not usually produce a heavier yield of hay than the millets or sudan grass and is coarser and less palatable. It is not nearly so desirable for ensilage as corn.

Of all crops tested at the Michigan Experiment Station corn gave the highest yield of forage and the largest amount of digestible nutrients per acre. When sown quite thickly in thirty-two inch rows the ears are not so well developed but the stalks are much finer and practically all of the plant is eaten by the stock. Varieties which normally reach the glaze or dent stage should be planted. When planted in thirty-two inch rows the crop may be cut with the corn binder and bound in small bundles which facilitates handling.

## Soy Beans

This crop is gaining in favor in Michigan as well as in the entire corn belt. It is being used for hay, soil improvement, with corn for ensilage and hogging off and the past two years has proven a profitable seed crop. An article in one of the early numbers of the MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER will discuss this crop in detail.

## THAT INCOME TAX

(Continued from page 2)

would promptly swallow a camel on hearing their "master's voice." The writer is convinced that the amendment is alright and that M. B. F. readers should not be led into a false position by those offering capacious criticism of it. The vote on final passage was as follows, the "farmers" who voted against it being indicated by bold face type:

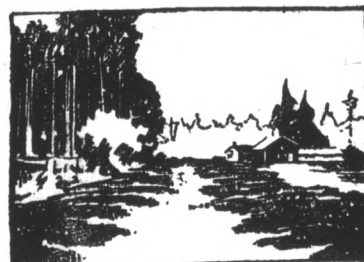
YEAS—Allard, Averill, Barnard, Brame, Bryan, Burnham, Butler, Byrum, Curtis, Daffoe, Danz, DeWitt, Emerson, Evans, Ewing, Farrier, Francis, Fuller, Gettel, Glaspie, Gowdy, Hall, Harris, Hartway, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hunter, Jewell, Johnson, Kirby, Ladd, Lee, Leedy, Lennon, Lewis, Locke, Lord, MacDonald, McKeon, Manwaring, Meggison, Menery, Miles, G. H. Miller, W. F. Miller, Moore, Morrison, Mosier, Nevins, Olmstead, Osborn, Rankin, Rasmussen, Rauchholz, Robinson, Rowe, Sargent, Smith, Strauch, Strom, Town, Townsend, Vine, Wade, J. E. Warner, Watson, Wells, Welsh, Speaker—69.

NAYS—Aldrich, Brown, Coleman, Copley, Culver, Dacey, Dean, Dunn, Frick, Green, Haan, Hart, Henze, Holland, Jensen, Jerome, Kooyers, O'Brien, Palmer, Pitkin, Ramsey, Read, Reutter, Stevenson, Titus, Woodruff.—26.

## "HOW I FIXED IT"

The Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation of Greenfield, Massachusetts, has recently issued for free distribution, a little booklet entitled, "How I Fixed It" which describes the thousand and one ways in which taps, dies, pipe cutters, wrenches, etc., may be used around the farm. Most of the uses employed are described by farmers from actual experience. Write this company for a copy of their booklet and learn of ways which you never dreamed of in which these handy tools may be used.

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Send for our Money-Saving Price List, or better still

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### 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST 80 ACRES** in Mecosta Co., on state reward 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.

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**FARMS WANTED—CAN SELL YOUR FARM** or property readily if price is reasonable. Send full particulars. CHAS. PETERSON, 2704 N. Hamlin Ave., Chicago.

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**WALKER TOWNSHIP, CHEBOYGAN COUN-**ty 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. OSMUN, 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, Benzonia, 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, Vesta-burg, Mich.

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**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.

**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. \$5.00 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.

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**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.

**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.

**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. JOHN-SON, Palms, Mich.

**\$10.00 IN GOLD FREE TO THE PERSON** sending the three best ears of corn to us raised from our famous "SUPERIOR AUSTRALIAN HULLLESS" pop corn. Full particulars and package of seed 10c. SUPERIOR SEED & PLANT CO., Galesburg, Mich.

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**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.

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**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., Marshfield, Wis.

**"the proof of the pudding is in the eating."**

(Read below)

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J. W. Webster  
S. C. BUF FLEGHORNS  
Bath, Mich., Feb. 1, 1921.

You may run our poultry advertise-ment 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."

### IMPORTANCE OF DOCKING AND CASTRATION OF LAMBS

(Continued from page 5)

\$10 to \$12 on a market absorbing the general run of fat handy weight native lambs at \$14 to \$15.50, while the occasional straight load of well-conditioned ewe and wether native lambs arriving, has commanded premiums of 25 to 75c per cwt. over the highest sales of fat and handy but bucky lambs recorded on the same sessions of the market.

Very substantial benefits arise from the early castration of the lambs. First: They attain to a greater size. Castrated lambs are more quiet and so make better gains. Second: They are more easily managed. Both sexes may then be run together at all times without the danger of the females being bred. Third: Early castration results in the production of a better carcass. It prevents undue development of the head and neck and front quarters. Buyers discount severely uncastrated lambs, ranging from \$2 to \$5 per 100 lbs., in comparison to lambs of the same age which have been castrated and docked.

Castration is not dangerous, if a little care is taken, and can be performed by any average person. Lambs should be castrated when they are from 7 to 14 days old. Choose a bright day, don't castrate lambs on a damp or rainy day. Select all lambs from the flock that are to be castrated and fence them off so that they can be caught without undue excitement. Never worry or chase lambs about before performing the operation. Provide a clean stall or pen for them to go back to after the operation is performed. See that your hands are clean and the knife has been disinfected.

Lambs should be permitted to be quiet after the operation. It is best to perform the operation in the morning so the lambs can be watched during the day and attention given if any become too weak from loss of blood.

#### Docking Lambs

All lambs should be docked at the same time that they are castrated. In some cases it may be best to let a few days elapse between the castration and docking of lambs. When care is used both operations can be performed the same time and labor saved as the lambs will only have to be caught once. It should be a uniform practice of those who keep sheep, that the tail should be removed when the lambs are 7 to 14 days old.

The lamb's tail renders no substantial benefit to the lamb. Second: Its presence is injurious because of the filth that accumulates around and beneath the tail. Third: Lambs are more attractive, look neater and deeper in the leg and twist if the tail is removed. When the tails are left on females they are apt to fail to breed.

The preferable ways to remove a lamb's tail is by using a sharp knife or docking irons. One man holds the lamb as shown in figure one.

The operator by feeling on the inside of the tail can detect where the joints are. He should push the skin on the tail back toward the body of the lamb so as to leave some surplus skin to grow over the stub, and then cut the tail at a joint about one and a half inches from the body. The cut should be made quickly with a sharp knife. If any particular lamb should bleed too much a piece of cord may be tied very tightly on the stub of the tail close to the body. This will stop the bleeding. The string must be removed in a few hours or the tail will slough off.

By using the hot punches no danger need be feared from loss of blood. Old sheep can be successfully docked with the hot punches. The punches should be heated to a cherry red heat and the tail seared off at one to one and a half inches from the body. The wound will be seared over and no blood will be lost. It is true that the tail does not heal quite so quickly when the docking irons are used, especially if they are too hot. When the irons are used at proper temperature the wound will heal just as quickly as when the knife is used.

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

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# 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.  
May 18, Holsteins. Livingston Co. Holstein Ass'n., Howell, Mich.  
June 9, Angus. Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n., East Lansing, Mich.

## LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.  
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.  
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.  
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.  
J. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.  
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.  
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### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

## 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.

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## SHOW BULL

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

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**BULL CALF BORN MARCH 27, 1920, VERY** nice, straight and well grown, sired by a son of Flint Hengerveld Lad whose two nearest dams average over 32 lbs. butter and 735 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam is a 20.61 lb. Jr. 2 year old daughter of Johan Hengerveld Lad 68 A. R. O. daughters. Price \$150. F. O. B. Flint. Pedigree on application.  
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**WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD** sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lundie 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.

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WHERE TYPE, CONSTITUTION AND PRODUCTIVE ABILITY IS ASSURED.  
TWO grandsons of King of the Pontiacs from A. R. O. Dams of excellent breeding.

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# 55 Registered Holsteins

T. B. Tested—60 Day Guarantee  
SECOND EATON COUNTY CONSIGNMENT SALE  
A 30 lb. cow and a 30 lb. yearling bull, many others with good records will be sold.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1921 at 12 M.  
Fair Grounds, Charlotte, Michigan  
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, Sec'y,  
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**\$100.00 WILL BUY HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN** bull calves, nearly ready for service, from sire whose six nearest dams average 33.34 lbs. butter in 7 days.  
OSCAR WALLIN, Wiscogin Farm  
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## 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 CHRISINSKE  
Square Deal Stock Farm  
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## 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 Osa. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.  
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

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

**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.  
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KING ZERMA ALCATRA PONTIAC NO 143461 a son of the \$50,000 bull.  
SIR ECHO CLYDE NO. 247367 a double grandson of MAY ECHO SYLVIA the champion cow of Canada.  
I am offering a yearling son of King from a cow with a 7 day A. R. O. of 18.48 butter, 427.8 milk. Next dam 15.11 butter, 387.8 milk. Price \$150. Also some yearling grand daughters of King Price \$150 each. Pedigree sent on request.  
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**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.  
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## BRANDONHILL FARM

Ontonville, 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

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**FAIRLAWN HERD—HOLSTEINS**  
Herd Sire, Emblagard Lilith 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, Lilith 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  
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## TWO BULL CALVES

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

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

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Fairfax and Disturber blood, 150 Reg. head in herd. \$35.00 reduction on all sires. Choice females for sale. Write me your needs.  
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**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.  
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**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.  
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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**  
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**BUY SHORTHORNS NOW, 4TH ANNUAL** herd test without a reactor. Some bargains in bulls.  
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**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 BREED-** ers' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.  
Write the secretary.  
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**SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS** offered at attractive prices before January first. Will trade for good land.  
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**3 EXTRA GOOD BULL CALVES FOR SALE.** From the Maple Ridge herd of Bates Shorthorns. Calved in September 1920.  
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**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS** and Duroc Jersey spring pigs, either sex; two red bulls, one 11 months and one 5 months old. Several heifers from 6 months to 2 years old. Scotch Top and Bates bred. Address:  
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## A Great Old Timer

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

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

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

Write  
SEC'Y HENDRICKSON  
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**REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD.** Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shylcock 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.  
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## 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.  
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**JERSEY YEARLING BULL (SIRE BY PEN-** hurst Fern Sultan, R. M. Breeding.  
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**HIGHLAND FARM JERSEYS ACCREDIT-** ed herd. High production, splendid type and breeding. Write us your wants.  
Samuel Odell, Owner, Adolph Heeg, Mgr.  
Shelby, Michigan

**YEARLING BULL** Sired by Majesty's Oxford Shylcock. Nothing better  
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### GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

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

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Bull ready for light service, \$100. A yearling heifer, no relation, \$200. The 2 for \$250.  
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### GUERNSEY BULL FOR SALE

Good individual, six months old. Herd under state and federal supervision.  
Write for particulars to  
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## ANGUS

**REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS—BULLS,** Heifers and cows for sale.  
Priced to move. Inspection invited.  
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## The Home of Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny Probably The Worlds' Greatest BREEDING BULL

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

**WILDWOOD FARMS**  
Orion, Mich.

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

## The Most Profitable Kind

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

Car lot shipments assembled at GLENWOOD FARM for prompt shipment.

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

GEO. B. SMITH, Addison, Mich.

**BARTLETTS' PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C.**  
Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.  
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**FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE**  
Bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.  
FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

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**BROWN SWISS BULL FOR SALE WITH PEDIGREE**; four years old. Price \$125 if taken soon.  
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### POLAND CHINA

## BIG BOB MASTODON

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

C. E. GARNANT,  
Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

## HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

### BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

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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.

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

## BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

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

**L. T. P. C. DOES YOUR NERVE SAY BUY** hogs? Vote yes and order a good one. Fall gilts \$30 to \$50; spring boars, \$15 to \$25. Two Prospect Yank gilts bred to Hart's Block Price March 24th at \$50 each.  
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**LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING** boars, bred sows and the best litter of fall pigs in the state. Come and see or write.  
E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

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

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

## WALNUT ALLEY

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

**A. D. GREGORY**  
Lonia, Mich.

## DUROCS

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

**MEADOWVIEW FARM REG. JERSEY HOGS.**  
Bookings orders for spring pigs.  
J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

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

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

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

## AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS

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

**Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$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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### 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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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?  
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We are offering some good sows and gilts, bred for March and April farrowing. Also a few choice fall pigs, either sex. Write or call.  
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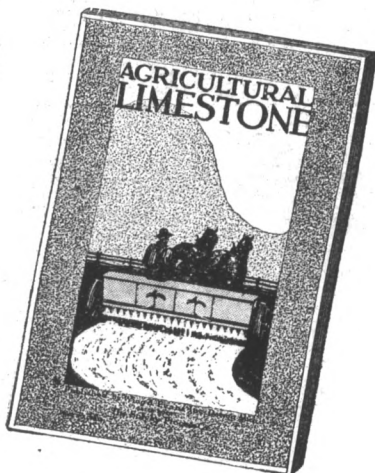
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