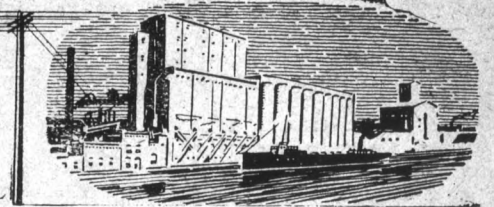


The Michigan **BUSINESS FARMER**



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 36.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1921.

\$1 PER YEAR.



Who Said "Rats"?



Current Agricultural News



FARM BUREAU FEDERATION ENDORSES RURAL CREDIT BILL

The executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has endorsed the principles of the McFadden-Kenyon rural credits and multiple insurance bill for agricultural production.

At hearings before the federation's finance committee it was shown that the cattle insurance rates in some states were 220 per cent in excess of those in another state, and that fire insurance rates paid by the farmers in some states were 300 per cent greater than in other states, a statement of the federation declared.

The McFadden-Kenyon bill provides for the creation of a Federal multiple insurance charter authorizing the issuance of insurance against any and every contingency, a privilege many foreign insurance companies enjoy. It is the purpose to induce one of the mutual life insurance companies to accept such a charter, so as to enable the company to write every class of insurance desired by the farmer.

Sponsors of the bill claim that if the rural credit society and multiple insurance company had common agents, that the cost of insurance would be materially reduced to farmers.

Contrast European System

"It is also claimed," according to a statement from the federation, that the reason the European farmer obtained credit for agricultural production at from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 per cent before the war was that he offered better security through his cheap and sound multiple insurance than the average American farmer. That is, the European farmer did not risk all his eggs in one basket, but by insuring against unforeseen contingencies he was not down and out one year and living in clover the next, as is too frequently the case with the American farmer. Another reason why such low interest rates prevailed there, was that their farmers had access to the credit markets of the industrial centers, while our farmers operating only on the deposit banking plan have their market limited to their respective communities.

Rural Multiple

"It is further contended," says the statement, "that the proposed credit insurance system would do more to strengthen our present banking system than the Federal Reserve system. In proof of this contention it is claimed that there has never been a failure of a single rural credit society in France, simply because of the security offered for credit and the further fact that their farmers had access to the credit markets of the industrial centers of France."

COOK WILL NOT BECOME BEET GROWERS' HEAD

A. B. Cook of Owosso, master of the Michigan State Grange, will not succeed John C. Ketcham of Hastings as president of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association. Mr. Cook has written sugar beet association officials declining the office, stating that his duties as master of the state grange, together with other interests, take all of his time and that he believes that it would be unwise for him to take on further administrative duties, he advises the state farm bureau.

He said in his letter to the sugar beet association officers that he had not been following the affairs of the beet association closely for the past two seasons and considered himself no longer well informed on the industry.

Mr. Cook recently was elected president of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association to succeed Mr. Ketcham who retired upon his election to Congress.

Mr. Cook declared himself to be deeply interested in the problems

confronting the beet industry and said that he would be glad to support the beet growers' association but could not take on additional administrative duties at this time.

U. P. ORGANIZES FARM BUREAU HEADQUARTERS

Escanaba is to be the state farm bureau headquarters of the Upper Peninsula and thereby probably become as important a center for business farmers as Lansing has become for the lower peninsula. This selection was made at a meeting of representatives of ten county farm bureaus at Marquette on April 26th. The vote of these counties was 7 to 3 in favor of Escanaba. A committee of three will decide upon the business manager for the Upper Peninsula office.

One of the first problems facing the upper peninsula counties is to perfect their local co-operative associations. The delegates decided to organize farm bureau locals into co-operative associations during the months of June and July. When the territory is well covered with co-ops., so farmers will have a medium through which to do business the upper peninsula office will then be fully organized, it is understood.

DAIRY BREEDING EXPERIMENTS AT M. A. C.

Demonstration of the relation to production and conformation of line-breeding versus out-breeding of the same general blood lines is the purpose of an experiment in dairy livestock breeding which is being started at the Michigan Agricultural College. Results of the investigation which is planned to cover a twenty year period, will be of great value to large dairy interests of the state.

Bulls for use in the experiment are to be furnished by the Dairy Division of the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture, co-operating with the college in the work. The first animal for this test, the yearling Holstein bull, King Piebe Hero, has just been received at East Lansing from the government.

King Piebe Hero is from some of the highest producing and best show stock in the country. His dam's sire, Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King, was grand champion at the National Dairy Show and is the sire of a grand champion, also the son of the twice grand champion Oak DeKol Ollie Homestead. The calf's sire, King Segis Pontiac Hero, full brother to Ling Segis Pontiac Count, is called by M. S. Prescott, leading authority on Holstein records, the "Marvel of all Sires," and one of the greatest yearly production bulls of the breed. He carries in his pedigree some of the most noted individuals of the breed. The calf's dam has a two year old yearly record of milk, 19,015.2; butter, 782.93 lbs.

Seven other state experiment stations in the country are also co-operating with the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture in conducting similar investigations.

DANISH CO-OPERATORS DO A HUGE BUSINESS

The Co-operative Wholesale Society of Denmark reports a business of \$55,000,000 in a country only a little larger than the state of Maryland. The Society owns a number of factories, whose products for the year totalled \$11,000,000 or \$3,000,000 more than the production for 1919. "An idea of the rapid growth of co-operation in Europe since the war may be gained from the fact that the Danish co-operators did 50 per cent more business this year than last. The net surplus of the Danish Co-operative Wholesale now reaches \$1,340,000.

State Dep't to Have Dairy Division.

ASSURANCE THAT the new state department of agriculture is to have a dairy division, the duties of which will be to foster and encourage the dairy industry throughout the state, to assist in raising the quality of Michigan's dairy products to higher planes, and to enforce the dairy laws, is big news to the industry in this state.

A dairy division of the state department of agriculture has been secured through the efforts of the Michigan Allied Dairy Association which on Tuesday, April 19, laid before Governor Groesbeck and the State Administrative board the dairy situation in the state and the need for such a division of the state department of agriculture, according to a program adopted at its annual meeting, March 16, sometime before the bill creating a state department of agriculture became a law.

The importance of the dairy industry to the state, the need for adequate laws and an organization to enforce those laws, and to spread the educational messages which would assist in raising the quality of dairy products, was contained in a comprehensive statement presented to the governor and the State Administrative board at a conference held at the state capitol. The statement recommended that a dairy division of the state department of agriculture be created and suggested that \$100,000 be appropriated to finance the work of the department. Twenty dairy inspectors were urged as a minimum for efficient supervision of the dairy industry.

The governor told the dairy association that both he and the state administrative board were convinced that such a dairy division was needed and gave assurance that it would be created. The state department of agriculture will open July 1, according to the terms of the act which created it.

The dairy association commit-

tee which drafted the statement to the governor recommended that the appropriation suggested be distributed as follows: Butter interests, 30 per cent; condensed and powdered milk, 5 per cent; cheese, 5 per cent; ice cream, 10 per cent; market milk and production, 50 per cent. The division of inspectors would be as follows: Butter 6; cheese 1; condensed and powdered milk, 1; ice cream, 2; market milk and production, 10.

The scope of the Michigan Allied Dairy Association is as follows: The Michigan State Farm Bureau, Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Creamery Butter Manufacturers, Ice Cream Manufacturers, Market Milk Distributors, Cheese Manufacturers, Condensed and Powdered Milk Manufacturers, manufacturers of and dealers in dairy equipment and supplies. Each of these units is represented on the board of directors of the Michigan Allied Dairy Association.

It is estimated that there are now 870,000 dairy cows in the state today, distributed on an average basis of four cows per farm and totalling 217,000 farms. In 1920 these cows produced 3,492,000,000 pounds of milk, which was valued at \$104,760,000.

Dairy establishments in the state for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, as given by the state food and drug department license and registration records were: 248 creameries, 65 cheese factories, 35 condensed milk and powder plants, 258 ice cream manufacturers, 19 milk skimming stations, 1916 cream buying stations, 939 milk distributing plants, 98 milk depots, 104 milk stores, 1,742 milk wagons.

The amount of labor and capital involved in the production, manufacturing and marketing of the state's dairy products is shown to be enormous.

ILLINOIS MILK PRODUCERS' ENTER MARKETING GAME

A review of the Illinois milk situation by the dairy marketing department of the Illinois Agricultural Association shows two new milk marketing organizations now starting operations and three other districts considering organization.

The permanent organization of the Southern Illinois and Missouri Milk Producers' Association having been well effected, the district about St. Louis is now being surveyed with a view to locating plants to take care of the farmers' surplus milk and to leasing or buying receiving stations.

The Stephenson County Farm Bureau, in co-operation with a milk marketing organization of from 400 to 500 members shipping to Freeport, has begun the building of a dairy marketing plant to cost \$30,000. The new building will contain offices for the County Farm Advisor and his staff and an assembly room where farm bureau and milk marketing association members may hold conferences.

At a large meeting of milk producers about Quincy held under the auspices of the County Farm Bureau, a committee was appointed to make a survey of the territory and, if deemed advisable, to recommend a permanent organization.

Milk producers of the Galesburg district have met with the Knox County Farm Bureau and are surveying the district with the same end in view. The marketing situation has been fairly satisfactory there, so it was reported, and the organization, if formed, will attempt to use the existing machinery of marketing as far as is possible.

The dairy marketing committee of the Jo Daviess County Farm Bureau is considering the advisability of an organization of farmers investing capital in an idle condensing plant at Galena.

C. Larsen, director of the Dairy Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association, has been assisting in the organization work in all five of these districts.

GERMANY TO REGULATE TRADE IN CEREALS

According to Consul General William Coffin, with the American mission in Berlin, Germany, the national economic council has published a project for the regulation of commerce in cereals which provides that grain imported will be devoted entirely to supplying the needs of the German population and that permission to re-export it will be refused. A commission of grain merchants will have charge of the distribution of the imported cereals through the retail merchants. The commission will be furnished with far-reaching powers are regards control of both price and production of cereals.

DEERE & CO. REDUCE PRICES

Following the reduction in the price of steel made by the United States Steel Corporation, Deere & Company announce a reduction of 10 per cent in the prices of plows, cultivators, spreaders, disc harrows, corn planters, hay loaders, grain and corn binders, mowers, sulky rakes and other implements.

The company explains, in its announcement, that its raw materials have been purchased at the higher prices and that in its 1921 production, it consequently receives no benefit of the recent reduction in the price of steel. The steel reduction, however, does furnish a new basis of replacement cost, and even though this reduction in price means a tremendous loss to the company, nevertheless, it is willing to take the consequent loss in the hope that it will benefit the farmer in enabling him to buy more economically the implements he needs, and at the same time, increase the market for his products by giving employment to factory workers.

Shall Michigan Adopt An Income Tax Law?

Must the Farmers Continue to Bear the Brunt of Taxation While Thousands Go Scot Free?

TAXATION IS the corner stone of organized society. Without taxation in some form, Government, as we have developed it, could not exist. Taxation is the price the individual pays for protection of person and property. It is that part of his property or income he contributes for public use in order that he may insure protection for and enjoyment of the rest of his property or income.

As every individual requires and receives protection of his person, and as all property requires and receives protection, taxation should be universal and reach every individual and all property. As taxation is a burden requiring sacrifice on the part of the taxpayer, every system of taxation should at all times conform to the principle, "equality of burden".

The history of taxation, however, until recent years, is that of a ceaseless struggle of the different economic classes of society to throw the taxation burden from the shoulders of their particular class to those of some other class. Looking backward from the standpoint of to-day, when taxation is recognized as an indispensable condition of society, it is difficult to appreciate how keen has been this age long warfare of economic classes over taxation. But through it all there has been continued progress in both theory and practice toward greater realization of these fundamental principles of taxation, "Universality" and "Equality of Burden". In these days, States change taxation laws and methods without revolution, without turmoil, without appeals to class interests, whenever it can be demonstrated that, because of changed conditions or economic and social progress, the existing methods no longer respond to our ideas of justice. We believe such a situation exists in our State to-day and that we should direct attention to the same.

Taxation System of Michigan

The taxation system of Michigan is based on an ad valorem general property tax, administered at a uniform rate, on all property not specifically taxed, or by law exempt. It is carefully framed and provided with many safeguards for securing universal and equitable taxation. For many years its operations were satisfactory in these respects, and it produced abundant revenue. It has had the further advantage of being the only system of taxation with which the taxpayers of Michigan are familiar. Because of these facts, the Board of State Tax Commissioners has hesitated to recommend in its biennial reports, until two years ago, any radical departure from the ad valorem general property tax system, and has suggested only such changes in, and additions to, existing laws, as would, in its opinion, tend to bring about a more equitable administration of the existing system, particularly with respect to the assessment of property. To attempt to secure reform in the administration of the present system of taxation, and at the same time to condemn the system itself as not producing "equality of burden", or reaching all classes of property, would confuse the taxpayer and destroy his interest in administrative reform. With the campaign for cash value assessments practically completed, there is no longer any reason why the Board of State Tax Commissioners should not now give consideration to the ad valorem general property tax system itself, and the necessity for a more equitable distribution of the taxation burden than can be made by that system operating alone. The

By ORLANDO F. BARNES
Chairman Michigan State Tax Commission

Will You Help Secure an Income Tax?

THE STAGE was all set for the legislature to open the way for an income tax law in this state. A resolution to amend the Constitution to provide for such a tax was introduced by Rep. Frank R. Mosier and passed the House. It died in the Senate committee on taxation, of which Sen. Vandenberg of Marquette was chairman. Sen. Herbert F. Baker made a heroic attempt during the closing days of the legislature to get it out of the committee for consideration before the senate, but his motion was defeated. The Senators who voted in favor of reporting out the resolution are as follows: Amon, Baker, Bolt, Eldred, Hicks, McArthur, McRae, Phillips, Riopelle, Smith, Detroit and Smith, Port Huron. Those opposing the motion: Brower, Bryant, Clark, Condon, Davis, Engel, Forrester, Hamilton, Henry, Lemire, McNaughton, Osborne, Penny, Ross, Sink, Tufts, Vandenberg, Wilcox, Woods,—the immortal nineteen."

There was no reason in the world why the legislature of 1921 should not have passed legislation providing for a clean-cut income tax which would have brought in an additional fifteen to twenty million dollars, thereby relieving the strain upon real and personal property. But it failed to do so, and the taxpayer must either await another session of the legislature or take the initiative in submitting the proposal at the fall election in 1922. This can easily be done, providing farmers take the proper interest in the matter and assist in circulating the petitions among their neighbors. The accompanying article is the first of several which will be published upon the income tax. It is taken from the report of the State Tax Commission for the year 1919-20, prepared by Orlando F. Barnes, chairman. In order to secure the sentiment of our readers upon this subject we are publishing a blank coupon in this issue which every reader is requested to fill out and return promptly. If we find the sentiment sufficiently strong for this form of taxation, the Business Farmer pledges itself to leave no stone unturned to bring about a submission of the income tax to a vote of the people at the earliest possible moment. Your vote will count. Do not delay.—Editor.

statewide interest in taxation matters caused by the increase in taxation for all purposes,—Federal, State and local, justifies the Board in this decision.

The individual who studies the taxation problems of Michigan with the statistics of recent years before him, cannot fail to be impressed with the importance that must be given to four general conditions, in any solution that may be suggested:

Editor Business Farmer,
Mount Clemens, Mich.

I am in favor of a state income tax to help relieve the present burden of taxation upon real and personal property. I (will) help to circulate petitions among my neighbors to put the income tax amendment on the ballot.

Name

Address

(Note: In returning coupon it would be appreciated if the sender would indicate how his taxes last year compared with previous years, and give his opinion of the present tax problem.)

First, the great increase in, and broadening of, the purposes for which taxation is now levied, and the necessary accompanying increase in the volume of taxation;

Second, the continuous narrowing in the base sustaining taxation;

Third, the changes that have taken place in the character of property since our present taxation system was adopted, and the failure at the present time of the ad valorem general property tax to reach and equitably tax all property;

Fourth, the relative importance now held by a class of citizens whose income is the result of personal effort and now drawn from capital represented by any form of property.

Expanding Demands for Revenue

In the year 1909 the total amount of taxes levied in Michigan under the ad valorem general property tax law for all purposes—State, county, school and municipal—was in round numbers \$34,879,000; in 1917 it had increased to \$73,612,000; in 1918 to \$85,132,000; in 1919 to \$110,776,000. The records for 1920 have not yet been compiled, but from the reports that have reached the office of the Board of State Tax Commissioners it is certain that for the present year it will exceed \$125,000,000. It must be borne in mind that these sums do not include taxes paid by public utility corporations into the primary school fund, or the automobile tax paid into the highway fund, or inheritance taxes, or mortgage taxes, the total of which for the year ending June 30, 1920, was \$14,771,746.00.

The following table, comparing taxes levied in 1909 and 1919, shows an increase in each total in which taxes are classified:

Assessed Valuation and Taxes Levied in the State of Michigan

	1909	1919
Real Estate	\$1,315,627,624	\$3,515,143,380
Per. Property ..	371,528,073	988,837,601
Total	\$1,687,155,697	\$4,503,980,981
State Tax	\$ 5,929,304.89	\$ 17,432,512.04
County Tax	4,499,690.06	11,685,086.15
Township Tax ..	1,150,268.21	2,101,786.11
School Tax	7,186,799.35	29,753,423.09
Highway Tax ..	3,014,344.94	8,658,775.66
Co. Road Tax ..	741,868.05	5,124,191.47
Drain Tax	267,628.51	860,758.73
City Tax	10,791,845.46	31,587,226.22
Village Tax	1,291,173.47	3,557,909.69
Reflected Tax ..	6,170.26	14,436.94

Total Taxes \$34,879,093.20 \$110,776,106.10
Average rate per \$1,000 \$20.67 \$24.60

This continuous tremendous increase in the volume of taxation is not, to any appreciable extent, the result of waste, extravagance or mismanagement and is due, only in part, to the increased cost of living. Rigid economy, consolidation of Boards, efficient budget administration, undoubtedly will accomplish saving. There will be, also, saving through recession in prices in the course of readjustment from war conditions; but in considering this factor it must be recognized that for years to come, prices will continue on a considerably higher plane than in the past.

The relief which we may expect from readjustment in prices and saving in administration, will, we believe, be more than swallowed up by constantly increasing expenditures resulting from the continuous increase in, and broadening of, the purposes for which taxation is now and will be, in the future, levied. The State, the counties, the municipalities, even the smallest local communities, have entered upon projects of development, especially with respect to highways, streets, sewers, schools, public buildings, parks, etc. that will continue to require (Continued on page 17)

Co-operative Grain Marketing in U.S. and Canada

Canadian Farmers Own Six Hundred Affiliated Elevators Built at Government Expense

By J. M. MEHL

Bureau of Markets, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Secret of Canadian Success

THE ACCOMPANYING article and others that will follow discuss the differences between the Canadian and United States methods of co-operative grain marketing. In view of the effort to establish a nation-wide grain marketing system in this country the comparison is particularly interesting at this time. We have tried every method in this country now but the right one. Perhaps the United States Grain Growers, Inc., which has borrowed most of its ideas from the Canadian plan, may provide the key to grain marketing.—Editor.

THE HISTORY of underlying causes and conditions surrounding the establishment and growth of a large number of the single-unit type of farmers' elevators in the United States is not radically different from the history of the grain growers' movement in Canada. However, in the actual establishment of marketing facilities, the farmers of Canada pursued a different course. Instead of the locally owned and operated form of farmers' elevators found in the middle western states of the United States the Canadians found it desirable to establish centrally located elevators of the line-house type. While there are a number of the single-unit type of farmers' elevators in Canada, it is the rather conspicuous success of the line-house type which has attracted attention in this country, and it is these which are usually meant when reference is made to the Canadian plan. The Canadian plan, in the above sense, is typified in two large companies: The United Grain Growers, Ltd., with headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Ltd., of Regina, Saskatchewan. These two companies own and operate over 600 country elevators in the three Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Because the Canadian farmers' companies have entered the terminal markets and in other ways have carried their marketing activities further than have the single-unit type of farmers' elevators in the middle western section of the United States, some have thought that the American farmers erred in their scheme of organization and that the Canadian type of organization is the correct type for this country as a whole. It is not our purpose to try to establish which is the correct type, but rather to segregate and distinguish certain conditions and factors relating to the operation of different types of organizations and to assist the reader to a better understanding of co-operative grain marketing as carried on in various parts of the United States and in Canada.

In the collection of material for this study, personal visits were made to typical organizations representing different types and operating conditions, and numerous interviews were held with persons variously engaged in grain marketing in this country and in Canada.

The Farmers' Elevator Movement

There is a notable difference in the manner in which the co-operative activities of the farmers took concrete form as between the middle western section of the United States and Western Canada. In the United States the farmers began by establishing their own co-operatively owned elevators at the local station, trusting to independent commission firms in the terminal markets to furnish an outlet for their grain. The individual grower of grain sold his grain to his own local elevator company, in which he was a stockholder, and it in turn found an outlet for the grain through the regularly established commission firms and other trade avenues. In Canada, on the other hand, the farmers first organized for the purpose of securing legislation favorable to direct shipments by individual growers and of correcting alleged trade abuses. There was no attempt by the growers, in the beginning, to establish elevators; their efforts were directed toward securing the privilege of loading their own grain directly into cars and having it sold fairly in the central markets. That a grower might, if he so desired, ship his grain direct seemed to offer at least a check on those elevators which were unreasonable in their charges simply because the grain eventually had to move through them. The result of their efforts was the Manitoba Grain Act, which later became the Canada Grain Act. This act is very comprehensive, and it specifically prescribes how nearly every phase of the business of grain marketing in Canada shall be carried on. Among its many provisions are regulations relating to the distribution of cars

and the establishment by railroad companies of loading platforms for the convenience of individual shippers. There is also provided a licensing system for country elevators, commission merchants, terminal elevators and track buyers. Under this act comes also the authority for the establishment and administration of grades, as well as weighing and inspection. The law is administered by a commission appointed by the Governor in Council of Canada.

It was not until extensive investigations by the government had been made of the entire grain marketing system at the instance of the grain growers' associations of some of the Provinces, and the passage of the Manitoba Grain Act, that the grain growers in Canada engaged in co-operative marketing, and then they entered the terminal markets without first establishing country elevators. Their first activity was the establishment of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., at Winnipeg, now the United Grain Growers, Ltd. During the first years of its existence this company conducted a purely commission business, receiving shipments of grain direct from member growers. It will be seen, therefore, that the farmers of Canada went into the terminal markets even before they established elevators at the country railroad stations, whereas in the United States farmers' elevators were first established locally.

A Three-Legged Calf

"L-A-D-I-E-S and gen-tle-men, among the many attractions shown on the inside of this ma-a-moth tent is a two-headed calf. The only calf born with two heads! The price of admission is one dime or ten cents." Do you remember the cry of the bally-ho man on circus day? Then when you got inside you saw a stuffed calf, with two heads on it alright, but it looked like one head had been fastened onto a normal calf that had been stuffed and mounted. Well the calf shown here hasn't two heads but it really has only three legs. It was born that way, its owner, Mr. Albert Herter who lives near Ann Arbor, advises us. The calf is over seven weeks old, is healthy in every way and runs and jumps like any four-legged calf. It weighed about 105 pounds when only four weeks old. Mr. Herter, a Business Farmer reader, states people from far and near come to see the calf and all say they never saw anything like it.



Just why the grain growers in western Canada should begin their actual marketing activities in the terminal markets, while in the United States the farmers' elevator movement originated with the establishment of country elevators, may not at first appear clear. However, it must be remembered that in Canada the efforts of the grain growers to market co-operatively began while the country was still new and sparsely settled. Capital with which to erect elevators at the country points was not readily available. Most of the growers had scarcely enough capital to carry on the business of growing wheat, and in that thinly populated section a capital subscription sufficient to erect a modern grain elevator at each shipping point would have amounted to a considerable per capita cost. The wheat farms were large; farm storage was not so adequately provided as it was in Iowa, Illinois and other Middle Western States when the movement started there, and consequently the establishment of loading platforms, and the possibility of shipping grain direct, without having it pass through the hands of the country dealers, seemed to the growers the most logical way out of their difficulties.

Marketing Conditions

In the actual physical handling of grain the bulk handling method prevails in Canada, as it does in the middle western section of the United States. But in the method of marketing on the part of the individual growers there is a difference in practice. In the Middle Western States the local farmers' elevator is usually confined in its activities to buying and selling the grain of its member-patrons and others, and its principal source of revenue is in the profits made upon resale. Comparatively few growers ship direct to commission firms in the terminal markets and even the practice of storing grain for farmers by the local elevators is being discouraged. In Canada, on the other hand, the grower has a choice between several methods of marketing his grain.

(1) He may deliver his grain to the local elevator, and sell it at the current price paid by the elevator in the same manner that most of the country grain is sold in the Middle Western States, in which case it is designated as "street grain," and the prices which are paid for grain sold in this manner are called "street prices."

(2) He may have his grain stored in a special bin, the identity of the grain being preserved, and later he may have it loaded into cars for direct shipment. In this case he pays to the elevator company merely its charge for storage and loading. After the grain is loaded into the car, and before it is shipped, he may sell it to the elevator company with which he special-binned it or he may sell it to any other company or track buyer, in which case it is referred to as "track grain," and the prices paid for this kind of grain are called "track prices;" or he may ship to the terminal market, there to be sold on consignment either by the same elevator company, providing it is engaged in the commission business, or by some other commission firm.

(3) He may have his grain placed in store in the local elevator with other grain of like kind and grade, which is called "grade storage," and at some time in the future he may sell it as "street grain;" he may have an equivalent number of bushels loaded into a car, and there sold as "track grain;" or he may ship on his own individual account to the terminal market.

(4) He may load his grain directly into the car, utilizing the loading platforms provided by the railroad companies for that purpose, and sell it as track grain or consign it direct to some commission firm in the terminal market.

(5) If upon arrival in the terminal market of grain shipped for the account of a grower the grower elects not to sell, he may under certain conditions have the car ordered to a public terminal elevator for further storage. Direct shipment privileges, of course, are limited to carload quantities.

For the purpose of catering to those growers who wish to make use of the special-bin privilege it is necessary to provide elevators having a considerable number of small bins. While the Canada Grain Act makes it obligatory upon all licensed elevators to special-bin so long as they have (Continued on page 18)

Hairy-Vetch a Very Profitable Crop in Michigan

State Produces More Than Fifty Per Cent of Crop Grown in Entire Country

By L. W. KEPHART and ROLAND McKEE
Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Why Not Grow Hairy-Vetch?

MICHIGAN soil and climate is ideally suited to growing hairy vetch, one of the best hay, pasturage, cover, silage and seed crops known. Because of the great scarcity of seed, the crop is highly profitable. The article accompanying and others to follow describe in detail the methods of seeding, harvesting, marketing, etc. Try hairy-vetch another season. You won't regret it.—Editor.

HAIRY-VETCH, also termed "Russian vetch," "sand vetch" and "winter vetch," is a hardy winter-annual legume, with wide adaptions to an unusual variety of conditions. It thrives in nearly all soils and climates and is probably more widely distributed than any other leguminous forage crop except sweet clover. It is used for nearly every purpose for which forage crops are employed, being grown for hay, pasturage, soil-ing, green manure, a cover crop, silage, and seed. The plant is especially noteworthy for its ability to grow on poor soil, for its resistance to cold, drouth, and alkali, and for its comparative immunity from insects and diseases. These qualities make hairy vetch a valuable crop under any circumstances, but they have led especially to the use of the plant for building up poor soils and as a substitute for red clover, alfalfa, and the grasses in regions where these crops do not flourish. It is equally valuable on richer soils, and can be used where a winter-growing forage crop is desired.

A common objection to hairy-vetch is that the plant is a weak-stemmed vine which is unable to stand upright without support. Unless accompanied by a companion crop to which it can cling, it is apt to lodge badly and to make a heavy tangled mass which is difficult to plow under or to harvest.

Difficulty is sometimes experienced in obtaining a stand of hairy-vetch, and again in exterminating it after it is well established. Many other forage crops are equally troublesome in these respects, however and both difficulties can be overcome by proper cultural methods. In some localities the reputation of hairy vetch has suffered from over-advertising and from too much emphasis on the first word of the name "sand vetch." Although it is true that hairy vetch often makes very satisfactory growth on sandy soils, it has very definite limitations in this respect, and the exaggerated claims of enthusiastic advocates should not be taken too seriously.

By far the most serious objection to hairy-vetch and the chief obstacle to its wider utilization is the high cost of seeding. Not only does the seed cost more per pound than that of most other forage crops, but more pounds are required to plant an acre. Prior to 1914 the average cost of seeding an acre of hairy-vetch was \$2.40 to \$3.60, based on a retail price of 8 to 12 cents a pound for seed

and a seeding rate of thirty pounds to the acre. Recently the price of hairy-vetch seed has advanced to 30 or 40 cents a pound, and while this is not greatly out of proportion to the advance on other seeds it is a further handicap to more general usage. In addition, hairy-vetch must be replanted every year, which is not the case with red clover or alfalfa. The high cost of seeding hairy vetch is particularly unfortunate, because this plant is one of the very best legumes for building up unproductive soils. The owners of these soils would be especially benefitted by the use of a crop of this character, yet they are the ones who are least able to plant such a high-priced green manure.

Hairy-vetch seed has been produced in America since the plant was first cultivated here, but the real business of commercial seed production dates from 1915. Prior to that time a few growers in Michigan and in scattered localities in other States had been sav-

ing seed for sale, but most of the seed grown in America was simply for local consumption. Indeed, American-grown seed was not looked upon with favor by the commercial seed dealers, partly because it was more troublesome to obtain than imported seed and partly because of the peculiar preferences of the seed trade for old-established sources.

Table I.—Comparison of areas necessary for reseeding different forage crops.

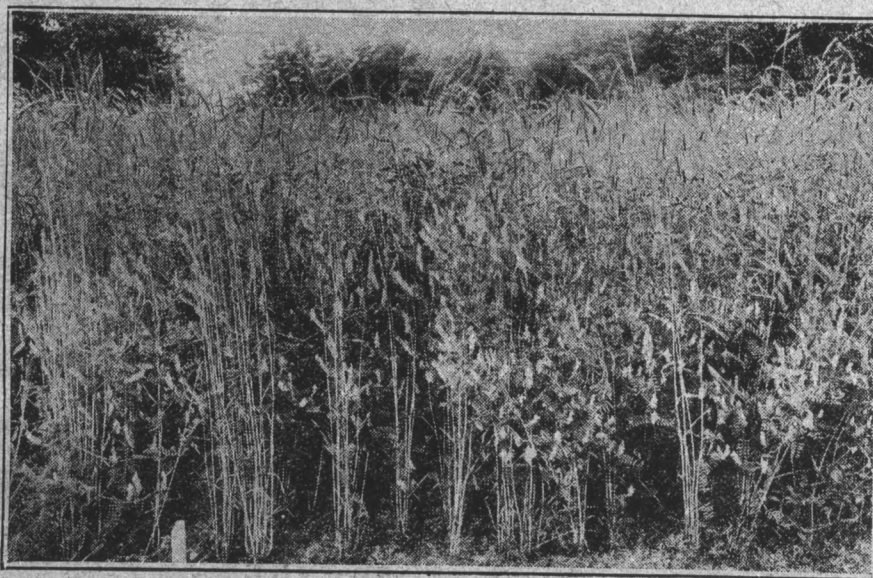
Crop	Yield of seed per acre (estimated.)	Quantity planted per acre	Area which 1 acre of seed will plant, acres.
Hairy vetch	210 lbs.	30 lbs.	7
Red clover	100 lbs.	12 lbs.	8 1-3
Common vetch	700 lbs.	70 lbs.	10
Rye	850 lbs.	60 lbs.	14
Sorghum (broadcast)	300 lbs.	15 lbs.	20
Crimson clover	400 lbs.	20 lbs.	20 1/2
Sudan grass	300 lbs.	14 lbs.	21 1/2
Sweet clover	720 lbs.	30 lbs.	24
Cowpeas	150 lbs.	5 lbs.	30
Alsike clover	1,200 lbs.	30 lbs.	40
Soy beans	200 lbs.	20 lbs.	10
Alfalfa	50 bus.	5 bus.	10
Rur clover (unhulled)	600 lbs.	9 1-3 lbs.	64
Velvet beans	250 lbs.	12 lbs.	21
Timothy	850 lbs.	5 lbs.	170
Sorghum (rows)			

When trade with Europe ceased in 1914, hairy-vetch seed was one of the many articles which immediately became scarce, and a demand arose for home-grown seed. As Michigan was the only State that was producing hairy-vetch seed in any considerable quantity before the war, it naturally became the leader in the suddenly awakened industry, and it now produces one-half or more of the hairy-vetch seed used in this country. From 1915 to 1919 about 1,000,000 lbs. were raised yearly.

Of the total hairy-vetch seed produced in Michigan, about 5 per cent is used for replanting for seed, 20 per cent is sold locally for general use, and 75 per cent enters the seed trade. Of this 75 per cent, probably two-thirds, or approximately 250 tons, is shipped beyond the borders of the State and constitutes 60 to 70 per cent of the supply available in other States.

Hairy-vetch seed is produced in Michigan in three rather distinct areas—the orchard districts along Lake Michigan, the sandy areas of northern Michigan, and the wheat-growing sections in the southern part of the State. Formerly the bulk of the crop came from the orchard districts, where hairy-vetch has long been used as a winter cover crop and for green manure. Many of the orchardists grow seed for their own use and sell their surplus to the trade. Thus, seed from this source is

(Continued on page 18)



Showing an abundant yield of hairy-vetch and rye.

United States Wheat Exports Are Nearly Double Those of a Year Ago

Despite Claims of Bears to the Contrary Official Report Shows Large Increase in Cereal Exports

SOME IDEA of the great change that has taken place in the export business of the United States may be gathered from the report of the Department of Commerce covering exports for the month of March. One of the surprising features of this report is the enormous increase in the exports of wheat over last year, which is quite contrary to the general belief among the farmers that lack of export business has been largely responsible for the decline in wheat prices.

In March 1920, the United States exported 6,939,484 bu. of wheat. In March of current year the exports were 14,599,481, or over twice as great. During the nine months ending March, 1920, we exported 94,544,884 bushels and during the corresponding period ending March, 1921, 224,456,881, which shows conclusively that Europe's cereal needs are very great and indicate a continued strong demand up to the harvesting of another crop. As a matter of fact the export takings

have made a large hole in our available supplies which probably accounts for the recent strength in the wheat market.

Corn Exports Show Increase

Corn exports for the month of March, 1920, and for the nine month period ending with March of this year, show a very large increase over exports for corresponding periods in 1920. Twelve times as much corn was exported last March as in March a year ago, and over three times as much exported in the 9 months period ending last March as during

the same period a year ago. Although rye exports were less for March, 1921, than the previous year, they were over three times as great in the nine month period ending March this year as the same period last year. Oats is the only cereal which shows a substantial decline in the export demand; less than 100,000 bushels having been exported last March as compared with over three million bushels in March 1920.

An altogether different situation exists in the export of meats, bacon exports for both periods in 1921 being less than half of the exports for the same periods last year. All other meats show a corresponding decrease but the exports of lard are somewhat higher than a year ago. Exports of condensed milk have declined nearly, but not quite, one-half. But note the increase in "oleo oil" exports.

The accompanying table shows the comparison of exports this year with last, of certain leading farm products.

Exports	UNITED STATES EXPORTS			
	Month of March		Nine months ending March	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Barley, (bushels)	1,567,403	1,443,534	17,996,273	24,592,507
Corn, (bushels)	13,872,977	1,842,728	86,115,894	11,714,483
Oats, (bushels)	99,281	3,104,259	3,822,730	30,447,232
Rye, (bushels)	1,750,589	4,532,110	39,197,082	16,181,559
Wheat, (bushels)	14,599,481	6,939,484	224,456,881	94,544,884
Flour, (barrels)	1,369,680	2,209,202	11,781,844	14,212,623
Beef, canned, (pounds)	504,356	719,957	9,930,518	16,798,086
Beef, fresh, (pounds)	508,230	6,023,338	20,540,126	119,042,634
Oleo oil, (pounds)	8,348,238	6,550,578	71,097,804	52,197,055
Bacon, (pounds)	35,350,774	75,002,410	382,946,923	668,167,424
Lard, (pounds)	82,616,583	69,429,785	576,621,728	445,852,148
Milk, condensed (pounds)	28,484,365	50,810,417	213,617,942	568,418,981

State Farm Bureau Made Wonderful Record

Report of Achievements of Past Year Shows Michigan Organization Leads All Other States in Cooperative Work

A REVELATION even unto itself is what is said of the recent report of accomplishments of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in behalf of its members, weeks before last to the American Farm Bureau Federation. Summary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau's achievements during the past year has revealed that there is no other state farm bureau organization in the Union quite like the Michigan body. Farm Bureau members in this state are pioneers in many lines of cooperative endeavor, says the state farm bureau.

Three years old and made up of 97,000 farmers, representing every county in the state, the farm bureau has made a great record as a co-operative and promotional organization. No other state has seed, purchasing, traffic or elevator exchange departments operating on such a scale as has Michigan. Most of them do not have any such departments, according to the report. Sixteen other states have wool pools, but no other state has a wool pool so large or as aggressive as that of Michigan.

This great co-operative engine of the Michigan farmers is saving them thousands of dollars monthly, according to the farm bureau. Farmers control it. Control is from the bottom up. Farmer elected delegates elect an actual farmer president and all the other officers and directors are farmers, elected in the same manner. These officers are constantly on the job, seeing to it that the farmers' interests are taken care of and that he gets value received for the money that he has expended. The officers employ wool, seed, traffic and other specialists to handle the farmers' business. The summary of their works and success, as reported to the American Farm Bureau Federation, follows:

The seed department has virtually revolutionized the seed industry in Michigan. This season it secured 3,000,000 pounds of seed for Michigan farmers. Marketed cooperatively, the grower received a better price for his seed and the consumer got a better bargain than they otherwise could have done. Every pound of this seed went out guaranteed as to

A FEW LETTERS have been received at our offices from farmers who express themselves as dissatisfied with the Michigan State Farm Bureau; that the bureau is not doing enough for the farmers. They do not stop to consider what a tremendous proposition it is to whip such a large organization into shape for doing business. 97,000 farmers cannot become a national influence over night any more than a babe born today can take the hired man's place tomorrow. To all farmers, but this type of men in particular, this article will prove a revelation. Few persons, outside of those closely associated with the farm bureau at its headquarters, realize the amount of work the bureau did the past year.—Managing Editor.

its origin, purity, percent of germination. Purchase of half the world's supply of northern grown registered Grimm alfalfa increased the pedigreed Grimm acreage in Michigan 500 percent. More than 750,000 pounds of Michigan grown clover seeds were handled by the farm bureau and retained for Michigan use. Most alfalfa and all sweet clover seed were scarified and cleaned.

Throughout the past winter the farm bureau stabilized the Michigan growers' seed market. Farmers were hard up, needed money and were ready to glut the market with seed. The farm bureau took in seed, issued warehouse receipts and made initial advances which were often equal to the local market. Later settlements added several dollars to the grower's return for his seed.

Fifty thousand farmers in 79 of 84 counties did business this winter with the farm bureau seed department, which engaged in seed transactions with 369 co-operative associations in behalf of their membership.

Farm bureau seed service to farmers is cumulative and the results of the first year's work will be evident for years to come. Pure bred seeds of northern origin, going out to farmers at right prices, have made an eco-

nomical start which will later be reflected in a better agriculture. Fields sown to weed-free, registered seeds are the best possible investment for the future of Michigan agriculture.

Wool Pool Successful

On April 15, upwards of 2,000,000 pounds of the 3,500,000 pounds of wool in the 1920 wool pool had been sold at three to twelve cents more a pound than local buyers had offered. About four-fifths of the wool was pooled after the market had dropped and local buyers had absolutely quit buying except at ridiculously low prices so they saved money by pooling.

Success was instant in the manufacture of blankets from tags and rejects as an additional outlet for the cheaper grades of wool in the pool. Upwards of 5,000 blankets were sold in 60 days, bringing the grower an additional one-third return on his wool. Blankets will be manufactured all summer in anticipation of a 1921 fall sales campaign.

A program for the manufacture of ladies' and men's suitings from virgin wool in the pool is expected to develop into the sale of material for 25,000 suits this year. The finest wool suitings are sold at cost of production, but bring the farmer twice the return on his wool than he would get by selling it as fleeces. Tailoring service is sold to purchasers at cost, measurements being taken at the farm bureau headquarters or by charts, which are furnished prospective purchasers.

Proof that farmers believe in the pool is seen in the fact that last January, when little of the wool in the pool had been sold, delegates from 51 wool producing counties voted to pool again in 1921. This year a system of 100 county grading warehouses is expected to greatly reduce handling and grading costs and will enable the grower to see his wool graded. Cash advances without interest, equivalent to half the market value of the wool on the day it is graded, will be made to growers at the time of grading.

Established connections with great eastern clothing mills and the (Continued on page 9)

Cost of Growing 1920 Potato Crop Placed at Over Dollar Per Bushel

United States Department of Agriculture Announces Result of Survey on Farms in the Potato Section

FIGURES FROM WHICH the potato grower can make a fairly close calculation of his own cost of production are given in a preliminary report on labor and material requirements in potato production, just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. These figures, gathered by the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics last summer, represent results on 461 farms in nine potato growing districts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Maine.

It is shown that labor and material costs—that is, man labor, horse labor, fertilizers and seed—constitute about 80 per cent of the total cost of potato production in average practice. Since these costs are, roughly, 80 per cent of the total operating expenses, it is then but a simple problem to find out the total operating expense, including overhead, taxes, etc. To this must be added the charge for the use of land, to get the total cost.

The following example, based on the actual results obtained in Waupaca county, Wis., shows how basic requirements, as determined for the 1919 crop, were used in estimating the cost of producing the 1920 crop:

Items	Amounts	Approximate rates	Cost per acre	Cost per bushel
Man labor, hrs.	77.4	\$.40	\$ 30.96	\$.25
Horse labor, hrs.	77.2	.20	15.44	.13
Manure, T.	12.7	2.00	25.40	.21
Fertilizer	0	0	0	0
Seed, bu.	10.6	3.75	39.75	.32
82.3% of operating ex.			\$111.55	\$.91
Use of land charge, 6% of \$161.00.			9.66	.07
Total cost			\$145.20	\$1.18
Yield per acre, 123 bus.				

In the case cited the man labor rate had increased 20 per cent and the cost of seed potatoes 300 per cent, over 1919 figures, though the expenditures as measured in hours of labor, bushels of seed, and tons of manure, were practically the same. "Use of Land" is figured at 6 per cent on the acre investment.

Department specialists in cost of production studies point out that the accuracy of the results obtained by the farmer in estimating his costs by the method here described will depend largely upon how closely he is able to judge how his own labor expenditure per acre compares with the average for his locality.

The following summary of the basic requirements of potatoes as determined in this study, will serve to give potato growers in the various regions concerned a basis to work from in estimating their costs:

Summary of Basic Acre Requirements of Potatoes

	Minnesota Clay County	Wisconsin Barron County	Michigan Montcalm County	New York Steuben County	Maine Arroostook County
No. of farms	51	47	49	50	58
Man labor, hrs.	29.2	32.7	73.9	81.1	77.6
Horse labor, hrs.	65.7	100.3	85.5	98.4	110.0
Manure, tons	14.1	17.9	12.9	12.1	10.4
Fertilizer, lbs.	500	421	776	1980	15.4
Seed, bushel	12.3	15.6	7.7	11.2	15.4
Acre, yield, bu.	103	152	109	141	273
Acre, val. land	\$140	\$179	\$124	\$80	\$182
Av. potato acres per farm	50.2	8.1	10.4	11.2	28.2
State yield per acre, 1199, bus.	87	94	90	109	240
Per acre 1920 bushels	95	108	105	125	180

* Picking time not included. Largely contract work.

The Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics makes the following suggestions to farmers in these areas who may wish to use the figures presented in estimating the cost of the 1921 crop of potatoes:

1. Labor. Multiply the estimated number of man hours required per acre on your farm by the local rate of hired labor per hour and the estimated number of horse hours by the prevailing horse rate. If no other records are available the number of hours as given in this report may be used as the labor requirements.
2. Fertilizer. Include commercial fertilizer at cost. Manure may be valued at the suggested rate of \$1.50 per ton for 1921.
3. Seed. Multiply the number of bushels planted per acre by the current market price at time of planting.
4. "Other" expense. This includes the charges for spraying, machinery, storage, taxes, insurance, and overhead expense. For estimating allow 25 per cent of the charge for labor, manure, fertilizer and seed.
5. Charge for the use of land. Use cash rent basis if available in the community. Interest at mortgage rates on the conservative acre value may be used to estimate the charge for the use of land.
6. Total acre cost. The sum of the charges for man labor, horse labor, manure, fertilizer, seed, other expense and the charge for the use of land constitute the total acre cost.
7. Bushel, barrel or cwt. cost. Divide the total acre cost by the yield per acre. If estimating in advance of the harvesting of the crop use a ten-year average yield as the basis for the unit cost.



Farmers Service Bureau



ASSESSING DOG

Can the county sheriff shoot anybody's dog on owner's premises if owner refuses to pay dog tax? I understand there is no state law to that effect. There is very few sheep in county and last year the officials took about \$500 from dog fund and put in road fund. If legal why not put the same on county tax receipt and assess a dog like other farm animals? This way I pay more tax on a dog than on my three horses.—J. B. Reese, Mich.

The dog is different than any other animal in its control and needs special regulations. Many owners of dogs are not collectable for dog tax if assessed as other property. The dog law may be found in the Public Acts of 1919. It provides that the owner of each dog over 4 months old shall procure a license. It provides on page 607, section 17, "It shall be the duty of the sheriff or any member of the State Constabulary to locate and kill or cause to be killed, all such unlicensed dogs." Failure for the sheriff to perform this duty is constituted as nonfeasance in office. Sec. 26 of the Act, on page 610, makes a failure to comply with the provisions of the act a misdemeanor for which one may be fined \$100 or imprisonment in jail not exceeding three months, or both such fine and imprisonment. The failure to pay the tax is a failure to comply with the act. If the owner does not pay the tax and refuses to pay then the sheriff is required to kill the dog. If he is not worth paying the license fee for he is not worth keeping.—Legal Editor.

INSECT ON BEANS

I would like to know if there is anything that would keep the germ out of red kidney beans? It seems when the beans are in blossom a worm eats a hole through the stem about an inch above the ground and when there is a strong wind those stalks break off and it makes quite a loss throughout the field. If there is anything to treat the beans with to cure them of this germ will you please let me know about it?—J. R. R., Elkton, Mich.

I can not diagnose the trouble with the red kidney beans from your description. In fact, I have never seen any work of this kind. If you will send in some of the work, and especially if you will send in the insect that is doing it I should be glad to give you any information in my power. There is an insect that does work similar to that described in strawberries and blackberries but I know of nothing that works on beans in this way.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology, M. A. C.

MISREPRESENTATION OF AUTO

We purchased an automobile the first part of October of our dealer and he told us the car would make 15 miles on a gallon of gas. We tested the car out and it made only 6 and 7 miles. I went back to him and he sent me to their carburetor manager at Lansing for adjustment. They have adjusted this twice now and said car will only make 10 miles on a gallon. The car also pumps oil. Can I compel him to take car back and refund my money? I have a witness to what he told me when he sold me the car. I consider he misrepresented it to me. What can I do?—C. E. H., Shiawassee County, Mich.

If the representations made amounted to a warranty he would be obliged to make good the damage; but if the representations amounted to the expression of an opinion he would not be liable. You should give local counsel a full statement of the facts and such other information as he may need.—Legal Editor.

MICHIGAN GUARANTY CORP'N

Will you kindly tell us in your next paper if the Michigan Guaranty Corporation, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, is a reliable and safe concern to invest money in? The officers are: William Alden Smith, president; Benj. S. Hanchett, vice-president; Edwin B. Sutton, secretary, and Gilbert L. Daane, treasurer.—L. D. H., Ceresco, Michigan.

The Michigan Guaranty Corporation was approved by the Michigan Securities Commission, May 28th, 1920, and permission given for the sale of \$400,000 worth of common stock. The company increased its capital and was again approved on July 22nd for an additional \$800,000

worth of common stock. August 12, 1920, an increase of \$1,600,000 was approved. Sept. 21, 1920, \$1,800,000 was approved by the commission, covering a total capitalization of \$5,000,000. It appears like the company had growing pains. No stock has been issued for promotion which is something decidedly in its favor. The presence of Wm. Alden Smith naturally increases the chances of this concern for success and one's confidence in the company, although it does not necessarily prove that the company will succeed or ever pay a penny in dividends. All who contemplate purchasing stock in this or any other corporation should remember that all industry is passing through a critical stage, that many will fail, and many others will

only be able to struggle through by omitting their dividends. It seems to us that now is a poor time to purchase stock in a speculative proposition unless the stock can be purchased at a substantial discount.—Editor.

PIPING WATER

I have an A1 drilled well which is about 450 feet from the barn. Would it be possible and practical to pipe this well under ground to the barn? The water never goes lower than 6 feet from top of the ground.—W. L. K., Merrill, Michigan.

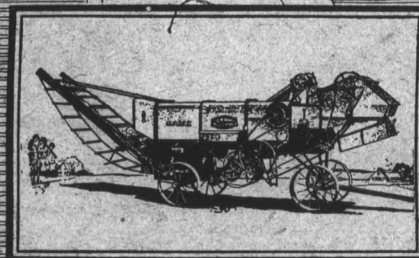
With conditions such as are mentioned, it is entirely possible and practical to pipe water to the barn. To reduce friction and to cut down the power required to force water, I would recommend a 1 inch galvan-

ized pipe. This should be laid deep enough to be saved from frost and have as few turns or bends as possible. A windmill, gasoline engine or electric motor would furnish satisfactory power but it would seem that it would be impractical to operate a pump by hand power.—F. E. Fogle, Assistant Professor of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

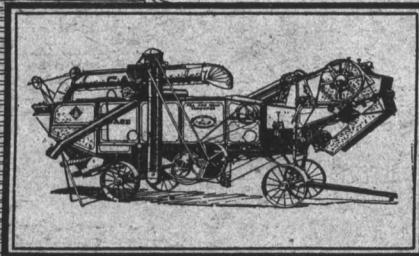
FORECLOSING

What is the approximate cost of foreclosing a mortgage and how long does it take? Does it take the same time to close on a contract as it does on a mortgage?—C. J. B., Washtenaw County.

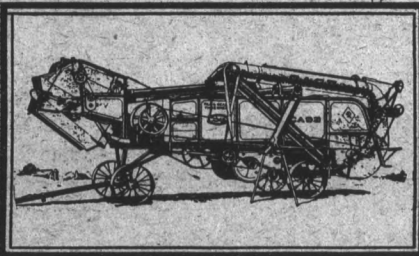
There are two kinds of foreclosure proceedings for foreclosing mortgages. The common method is by advertisement under the power of (Continued on page 10)



Case 9-Bar Cyl. Thresher
Built in 20x28 Size Only



Case 12-Bar Cyl. Thresher
Built in 22x36 and 26x46 sizes



Case 20-Bar Cyl. Thresher
28x50, 32x54, 36x58 and 40x62

Save Your Pea or Bean Crop With a Case

WHILE Case Threshing Machines are most widely known for their efficiency and economy of operation as grain handlers, they are also equally popular as pea and bean threshers.

The cylinder and concave teeth of Case Pea and Bean Threshers are designed and spaced in such a way as to insure threshing without breaking or cracking the peas or beans.

Any of our seven sizes of steel-built, galvanized Case Pea and Bean Threshers can be quickly converted into a general purpose grain and grass-seed thresher.

Steel construction throughout, light weight, and simplicity of design in all details, supplemented by patented Case efficiency features—contribute materially to the satisfactory operation and long life of Case Threshers, regardless of the crop handled.

Your pea or bean crop will be threshed perfectly, cleaned thoroughly and saved in its entirety if you entrust it to a "Case".

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MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

ANOTHER WEEK has come and gone and has brought with it a large measure of improvement in business and industrial circles. Many new developments have been announced from time to time, during the week, that seem to have advanced some of our major problems nearer to an adequate solution than they have been at any preceding date. The breach, between labor and capital, is narrowing down, the former showing less desire to strike than has been the rule of other years and the latter, straining every nerve and muscle in the effort to find a way out of the many difficulties that have beset the pathway of the manufacturer and his employee, because of the stagnation everywhere present. The number of unemployed is rapidly decreasing and, while wages have been materially decreased in many cases, the men seem to view conditions in a rational way, thereby relieving the strain which both the worker and his employer have been struggling with for many months.

There are evidences of clearing weather in the great international sky and before this article is read by those for whom it is written, the world may know what it is to have a permanent peace once more. The reparations crisis is pending and, in the very nature of things, a decision cannot be long deferred. Ever since the signing of the armistice, uncertainty concerning the final conditions of a permanent peace, have tended to destroy confidence and to discourage commercial intercourse between this country and foreign nations; it is the universal opinion of everyone worth while in the business world, that the consummation of a permanent peace, regardless of what the conditions may be, will be the signal for a general business revival that will extend throughout the known world. Foreign exchange rates are rising rapidly, in response to the suggestion that a peace settlement is not far away and the men, who have direct charge of our international business relations, are making ready for a tremendous increase in the volume of America's export trade.

It is not hard to understand why our men of affairs are so intensely interested in a speedy settlement of the reparations question, which it is remembered that Germany is now the third largest buyer of goods from the United States. Statistical information, applying to the current year and including the month of March, shows that while our trade with all other European countries has suffered a tremendous decrease, with Germany, exactly the opposite is true. Within the period of one year, Germany's import trade with us has more than doubled and her export trade has been multiplied by three. Tremendous quantities of wheat, cotton and meat are going to the Central Powers at the present time. In the event of a peaceful settlement of the reparations problem, the exportation of these commodities will increase by leaps and bounds; with the armed occupation of German territory by the allies, Germany's ability to buy would be greatly lessened.

Marked improvements, in connection with the steel and iron business are noted, both in the volume of the output and the number of orders booked for future delivery. Reports concerning the volume of spring trade, both at wholesale and retail, show a much larger amount of business than was looked for, earlier in the season. That the industrial situation is greatly improved, is evidenced by a rapid rise in the selling value of many of the leading industrial stock issues. Railway reports show fewer idle cars, increased loading and better net earnings for March than for any preceding month, this year. That the amount

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—All grains strong. Beans steady. Hay easy. Potatoes lower with liberal receipts. Cattle higher. Hogs off.

CHICAGO—Grain market bullish owing to small receipts. Cattle and calves higher. Hogs and sheep lower. Potatoes weak.

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

of money in circulation is increasing, rapidly, is evidenced by the report of the weekly bank clearings which equaled \$5,390,983,000.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 3, 1921				
Grade		Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2	Red	1.47	1.43	1.62
No. 2	White	1.45		
No. 2	Mixed	1.45		1.58
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
(No. 2 Red)		No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Detroit	2.95	2.93	2.93	

After making a poor start the opening day of last week the market took a turn for the better and prices advanced. Detroit making a total gain of 5 cents for the week. Small receipts and a healthy export demand was responsible for higher prices the fore part of the week and later, when the export buying slumped, unsettled business conditions held prices up, and, in some cases, caused advances. Domestic buying is not active owing to the pending emergency tariff bill and legislation that threatens to wipe out the Chicago Board of Trade. Dealers, as a whole, were bullish most of the week. At the close last Saturday dealers looked for large receipts and lower prices at the current week's opening but they looked in vain; and, instead of prices declining on Monday they advanced. The Detroit market went 2 cents higher and substantial advances were noted on other markets. Export business was renewed in spite of the advances which proved a bullish element at trading centers. Two of our competitors, Australia and India, did a fairly good business last week, Australia shipping 2,944,000 bushels, against 4,528,000 the week before, and India's shipments amounted to 368,000 bushels, compared with 112,000 the week before. Chicago received 278,000 bushels last week and shipped 211,000 bushels. All markets are firm and in a healthy condition as they have been for some time. Markets are in a position where any crop scare will send prices soaring and the writer is of the opinion that the cold weather at the opening of the current week will have some bullish effect.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1921.—In early part of week centering on May 12 a low or storm center will push a great body of warm air over the northern Rockies, northern Pacific slope and northern plains sections west of Meridian 90. That warm wave and the storm wave will come out of Alaska and will probably cross Meridian 90 near or a little north of St. Louis, as they move southeastward, not far from May 12. A long warm spell has been expected to cover the continent from May 7 to 24, and therefore the temperatures are expected to be rising during most of the week centering on May 12. At that time Earth will be nearing an entanglement with Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus, and some radical weather events may

be expected. But these disturbances will be of secondary importance compared with the next great combination of forces booked for the week centering on May 31. The exact place which these great storms will strike cannot now be located, and the best way is for all to prepare for them in sections where dangerous storms sometimes strike. Above weather conditions will drift eastward across the continent in about five days.

The 180 days cropweather period beginning after April 15 requires a month to fully locate itself, and then each month will vary from the others. These are not calendar months I am mentioning. For the month ending near the middle of May indications favor greatest proportions of rain on the Pacific slope and the countries about the Gulf of Mexico. But I expect good cropweather generally. If there is any shortage of rain it will be where mountain ranges, ridges, hills, dissipate the moisture as it is being carried by the winds toward the storm centers as heretofore explained.

W. T. Foster

this page last week. Possibly this grain will advance should prices of other grains show tendency to go higher.

RYE

In spite of the weakness in the rye market most of last week the market managed to advance at Detroit where No. 2 is now quoted at \$1.36. Export demand which plays a prominent part in the trend of this market was lacking. Exporters predict this grain will show more strength from now until the new crop comes.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAY 3, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	3.95	4.25	4.40	
Red Kidneys		3.50		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
(C. H.)				7.75

Last week there was a substantial gain in the trading in the bean market and Detroit prices made several advances, closing on Saturday at \$3.60. On Monday of the present week the price again advanced and this time it was 5 cents. The editor of the Rosenbaum Review, J. Ralph Pickell, advises dealers to quietly purchase several cars of Michigan beans as he is certain they will show a 50 cent to a dollar per cwt. profit shortly. He also advises sellers to hold. We are informed the farmers of this state have better than 35 per cent of their 1920 crop on hand yet. The tone of the market at the present looks good and promises well for holders.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., MAY 3, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Det.	1.10	
Chi.	.70	.80
New York		1.15
Pittsburg		1.15
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Det.	7.23	

Old potatoes continue to meet with a dull market and only the best stock is wanted. There is a little better tone to the New York market than there was the early part of last week but prices are lower. Chicago and Detroit markets are receiving more than enough to supply demand and markets rule easy. New potatoes are coming onto the market in fairly large quantities and there is little at the present time to warrant the price of old potatoes not going lower.

HAY

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	No. 1	No. 2
Det.	19.00 @ 20.18.00	@ 19.17.00 @ 18.24.00	@ 20.17.00 @ 18.24.00	@ 20.17.00 @ 18.24.00
Chi.	21.00 @ 22.19.00	@ 20.17.00 @ 18.24.00	@ 20.17.00 @ 18.24.00	@ 20.17.00 @ 18.24.00
New York	23.00 @ 24.18.00	@ 23.00 @ 24.18.00	@ 23.00 @ 24.18.00	@ 23.00 @ 24.18.00
Pittsburg	20.00 @ 21.18.00	@ 19.17.00 @ 18.24.00	@ 19.17.00 @ 18.24.00	@ 19.17.00 @ 18.24.00
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	No. 1	No. 2
Det.	37.50 @ 38.36.50	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00
Chi.	37.50 @ 38.36.50	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00
New York	37.50 @ 38.36.50	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00
Pittsburg	37.50 @ 38.36.50	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00	@ 37.35.50 @ 36.14.00

Light receipts and bad weather are the only factors that sustain the present level of hay prices. Holdings are large and there is nothing to cause prices to advance or even remain at present levels for any great length of time. At this writing markets are easy.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

There is a moderate supply of apples and the market is quiet with a steady to firm tone. Fancy apples are \$3.00 a bushel; firsts \$2.50 @ \$2.75; seconds, \$1.50 @ 1.75.

Fresh creamery butter is 29 @ 29 1-2c a pound and eggs are 23 1-2 cents per dozen. Butter is in fair demand.

Trading in poultry is said to be almost at a standstill. Both supply and demand are small. There is an easy market throughout the east.

The dressed hog and calf markets are easy and quiet. Best spring chickens, live, 28@30c; staggy spring chickens, 15@18c; fat hens, 30c; medium hens, 26@28c; and roosters, 15@18c per pound. Dressed hogs, light, are 11@12c; heavy 9@10c per pound. Dressed calves, best, are 11@12c, and medium 9@10c per pound.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS

Chicago made another bad record in the cattle department, last week, in spite of the fact that export purchases of steers were larger than on any previous date, since the movement was initiated. The feature of the market that was peculiarly dull was the shipping demand. Reports from eastern dressed beef trade showed a shading of values equal, in some cases to \$1 per cwt.; offerings of dressed beef were unusually light but the demand was far below normal. Last week's cattle receipts were practically the same as for the week before but the average quality of the offerings was far below the arrivals of that period. The top price paid in Chicago for mature bullocks was \$8.75 and \$8 was high for yearlings. Many good, choice loads of steers sold for \$8 to \$8.25 and some very fair cattle below \$8 per cwt. The range was extremely narrow, nearly everything of beef quality selling above \$7 per cwt. Handy butchers canners, bulls and feeding cattle were called 25 to 50 cents lower for the week. Common cow stuff is called \$1 to \$1.25 per cwt. lower than two weeks ago. On Monday of this week all cattle markets were quoted about 25 cents higher than the bad close of the week before.

The sheep and lamb trade, which was almost eliminated from the market program, earlier in the season, was the one bright spot in the live stock trade, last week. A study of the market for the month of March, shows a steady gain, from the beginning to the end, the chief cause being a progressive falling off in arrivals and a marked increase in the demand for both mutton and lamb.

Both shippers and exporters competed with Chicago packers for the limited offerings and as a result, the local selling prices of all cuts of lamb and mutton were marked up from one to two cents per pound. The spread, between woolled and clipped stock narrowed down, considerably, buyers showing a preference for slipped stock. Choice clipped wethers sold for \$7 to \$7.25; clipped ewes, of like quality, brought \$6.75. No woolled ewes were sold above \$7. Shorn yearlings sold for \$7.50 to \$8. Breeding ewes, with the wool on, \$7.25, clipped, \$6.50 per cwt.

Clipped lambs, if well fattened, showed a marked activity all the week with the heavier grades showing a tendency to gain most in \$1.50 to \$1.75 per cwt. higher than price. Heavy lambs are now from on the opening trade in April; scarcity of aged sheep and an increasing export demand are the cause of this latest change in market demand.

The hog market of the country had a bad time of it last week, the discouraging element being larger arrivals than were needed and a dull trade in fresh and cured pork products. The Chicago arrivals were heavier than has been the rule of recent weeks and reports, from other points, showed the same conditions existing. The smaller outside packers, who were operating freely in the Chicago market, earlier in the season, have been conspicuous by their absence of late and the market has been left to the tender mercies of the big packers who have pounded values mercilessly. Last week's average price, \$8.15 at Chicago, is the lowest since February, 1916. During the corresponding week in 1911, hogs sold down to \$6.06. For the ten year period, from 1911 to 1920, the average price for hogs was \$11.60.

Last week's average weight was 237 pounds, being 3 pounds heavier than the week before but 8 pounds lighter than for the corresponding week last year.

WOOL MARKETS

Better action, though with prices continuing easy, characterizes the wool market in the mid-west at present. Farmers' wool pools report probably more wool sold in the past two weeks than in any similar period for some time. Increased movement is due, local dealers say, to a disposition on the part of the mills to buy more against future needs, and not just against present orders. The woolen and clothing industry as a whole seems to have an optimistic tone.

STATE FARM BUREAU MADE WONDERFUL RECORD

(Continued from page 6)

manufacture of blankets and suitings are expected to make a great success of the 1921 pool. Recently 580,000 pounds of high grade wools sold to eastern mills at prices far above local offers.

Elevator Exchange Profitable

An average of 3 1-2 cents premium was paid by the elevator exchange on wheat, oats and rye marketed through the exchange in February. The actual sales of the elevator exchange were that much better on an average throughout the month than the best bids of five of the nation's great grain jobbers.

There are now 80 elevators in the farm bureau elevator exchange, which has expert salesmen handling the grain, bean and hay business of its clients. For the past six months elevators have been joining at the average of one a week. Each week sees another added to the list. The Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange now has a membership, and the elevator exchange has a potato grower exchange membership, enabling the two great organizations to reciprocate on grain, hay and beans and potato sales service.

Traffic Office Pays

The farm bureau traffic department secured \$23,600 during the first three months of the year thru the presentation of railroad claims for members. The service cost \$1,500, effecting a net saving to farm bureau shippers of \$22,100.

During the same period the department audited hundreds of freight bills and found overcharges amounting to \$2,388. This service cost \$446, a net saving to members of \$1,942.

The department is constantly at work in behalf of Michigan farmer shippers of grain, hay, fruit, livestock and all farm materials. Recently it secured a four day ruling on the placing of livestock cars, supplanting the six day rule which had prevailed heretofore, and even more important, the guarantee that two single deck cars would be laid down in lieu of a double deck ordered in the same time limit if a double could not be found by the carrier.

MARKET MAN ACCUSED OF CHEATING FARMERS

Robert J. Ferguson, doing business at the Eastern market as the Ferguson Commission company, was arrested last Tuesday on complaint of Post Office Inspector E. E. Fraser, who accuses him of using the mails to defraud the farmers. According to the inspector, Ferguson would write to farmers offering to take their eggs, poultry and other produce at certain figures, but would neglect to pay for them. When pressed he would send a check which proved worthless, the inspector said.

Ferguson pleaded not guilty before United States Commissioner, J. Stanley Hurd, and was held for examination May 4, in a bond of \$5,000. He was formerly employed by a firm that is under indictment on a similar charge.—Detroit Free Press.

(Note: The information upon which Ferguson was indicted was furnished to Inspector Fraser by The Business Farmer.)

Lifting the Lid at Lansing

FINIS

THE legislature closed its regular session of 1921 at five o'clock, Saturday morning, April 30th, and before sundown on that day those who for one hundred and fifteen days had occupied the "seats of the mighty" had folded their tents like the Arab and silently stolen away and now only a lonely sergeant or janitor is to be seen where yesterday was hustle and bustle, life and action. Not only have the people's representatives hied themselves to the tall timber but also the casual observer, the innocent bystander and the oily lobbyist have all faded away.

Two lobbyists were said to have infested the house because speaker Warner and his bunch were not in a receptive mood but a more congenial air met them at the other end of the capitol. No one there seemed to be afraid of them. Indeed the senate killed the Dunn bill that had passed the house requiring them to register, tell who was paying them and what they were after. Nothing very raw was even done around the senate chamber, but if you can believe anything you hear the Downey House was the lobbyists' roost and if any legislators were defiled by lobbyists they were probably caught in his net which is said to have been continually spread at that noted hostility. Feenie Daniels of Grand Rapids did not appear at the capitol but clothed in an air of deep mystery confined himself to the hotel and apparently without any legitimate business.

There probably has never sat in Michigan's halls of legislation a body of legislators so completely under executive domination as this one, nor one in which individual initiative and effort was so thoroughly dis-



BY SENATOR HERBERT F. BAKER

counted. No governor had ever received so large a percentage of the popular vote and when it was announced he had a reform pro-

gram that would clear up the situation no one cared or possibly dared to interfere. For sixty days the legislature marked time while the governor and his advisors worked out his plan and the balance of the session was spent in putting it across and in making appropriations for the various departments of state government, killing a few vicious measures that did not have his O. K. in red ink and in passing bills permitting the spearing of fish in this lake and prohibiting it in some other lake.

While the governor's so-called reform program is believed to be commendable as a whole it has the element of danger that it places autocratic power in his hands and also in the hands of his successor by providing that appointive heads of departments shall serve at his pleasure and leave their jobs when he says the word. While under this plan there are splendid machine building opportunities there is also this merit: There will be complete responsibility resting with him and there will be little opportunity to pass the buck. Let us hope that real benefits will come to the people through the changes that have been made and that the increased efficiency and economy thereunder will be noticeable. At any rate certain senators and representatives whose advice was not sought will be relieved by adjournment from witnessing the self-adulation of the armor bearers and water carriers and the janitors will have a chance to recarpet the pathway between the executive chamber and the legislative halls.

FREE BOOKLETS ON FARM SANITATION

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

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PARASITICIDE AND DISINFECTANT

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BOOKLETS

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

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

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

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

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OTTAWA



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References: Madison & Kedzie State Bank
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Farmers Service Bureau

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

FORECLOSING (Continued from page 7)

sale contained in the mortgage. Attorneys usually make such foreclosure for the fee specified in the mortgage and which ranges from \$15 to \$35 according to the amount of the mortgage. The printers fee for printing depends upon the length of the notice and runs from \$15 to \$25. The sheriff and register of deeds fee and revenue stamp amount to \$6 or \$8 more. If there is any season why the mortgage should be foreclosed in chancery and the foreclosure of a land contract would be in chancery would be the usual charges of the attorney for a bill in chancery and would probably be from \$50 to \$100 more than a foreclosure by advertisement. It would take the same time to foreclose on a contract in chancery as it does a mortgage in chancery.—Legal Editor.

FINDS COAL ON FARM

When a well was drilled on the farm where I live a thirty foot vein of coal was found sixty feet below the surface but above the rock. Two feet of the thirty was shale, but the other twenty-eight was solid coal, although I do not know what variety. My father, who drilled it about sixteen years ago, was told that the coal could not be mined because it was above the rock. Is this true? If it could be mined, could you give me the names of reliable companies who would be interested in the proposition?—B. M., Millington, Mich.

We referred our subscriber to Jewett, Bigelow & Brooks of Detroit, who are owners of mines in West Virginia and Kentucky and have been selling their stock in Michigan. This concern replied that their facilities were all being employed in their other mining operations and that they would not be interested in the coal. Experience has shown that the margin of profit in mining Michigan coal, especially at pre-war prices, was very small and several companies attempting to do so have been forced to the wall. My advice to any farmer who has knowledge or suspects that coal lies beneath his farm in paying quantities is to write the State Geologist at Lansing, giving all the facts. He will be able to advise in detail concerning the probable value of coal, mining of it, names of responsible concerns who might be interested, etc.—Editor.

PAYING SHARE IN DITCH

A has a farm 1-2 mile from village. There is a county ditch that runs along the road in front of A's farm. This county ditch drains all of A's farm, it being only a forty acre farm. Certain parties have put a big ditch on their own property at the back of A's farm, but there is not any of the ditch on A's farm; this they put through to drain their own property. Now they want to compel A to pay a share on the ditch; if so, how much would A have to pay on ditch? A did not sign any contract as they wanted A to do; as A did not need the ditch?—M. E. D., Sebewaing, Michigan.

If the ditch on the back of the farm is a private ditch dug by the owners of the land then they can compel him to pay no taxes for its construction; but if such ditch is a public ditch, established by lawful proceedings for the drain commissioner they can compel him to pay whatever tax was assessed against him for benefits if he did not appeal from the assessment when made.—Legal Editor.

RED KIDNEY BEANS

Is the yield of red kidney beans as great as that of white beans? Are the pods good for feed, and how much seed should be planted to the acre?—E. S. Y., Comins, Michigan.

During the past few years, red kidney beans have met with a much greater demand, and a better price on the market, than white beans. Last year the demand held very strongly up until the middle of the winter. I am of the opinion, that comparatively, they will again be in

somewhat stronger demand than the white bean during the coming year.

Red kidney beans do best on a fertile, well drained loam or silt loam and under such conditions will out-yield pea beans. They should be planted in the same manner, using from 1 1/2 to 2 bushels of seed per acre, according to the size of the bean.

An application of 300 pounds of acid phosphate at the time of preparing the seed bed will markedly increase the yield and produce an earlier and more evenly maturing crop.

The pods and stems can be fed in the same manner as the pods and stems of white beans. They are somewhat coarser and are best utilized by sheep.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

NO SUCH MACHINE INVENTED

Is there a law in this country in regard to a thinking machine, such a machine as would enable the operator to read and take mental pictures from the mind of another, thereby gaining knowledge of lodge secret work and other business? According to my way of

thing, in an illegal manner. A wireless phone used in connection with this machine further annoys a citizen, all labor in the lodge room and all public worship. If there is a law in this state regarding machine I speak of please let me know how you would go about to prosecute?—H. T., Delta County, Mich.

With all of the developments of the telegraph, telephone the X-ray and the wireless they have never been able to invent a machine to picture what a man is thinking. They can look through you with the X-ray machine, see your bones and whether they are whole or broken, see your heart beat and witness the functions of the vital organs but they have never been able to picture what a man thinks. The nearest is like the old fellow's question asking a young fellow what he thought and not waiting for an answer he said: "I know what you think! You think 'by d—' and I lick you for that!" Never having invented such a machine no law has been passed to regulate it.—Legal Editor.

OBTAINING INTEREST OF MINOR IN REAL ESTATE

A home of 40 acres was probated 2 1/2 years ago and equally divided among nine children; there being three minor children. Now one of these minors has since married and could use her share to help pay for their place. She will be of age in 1 1/2 years. How could she proceed to obtain this if she could get it before of age?—T. F., Tustin, Mich.

To sell the interest of a minor in real estate quickly she would petition the circuit court in chancery by petition provided by law. A slower method of sale is by guardian and license from the probate court. The first procedure may be completed in a few days while the second may take several weeks. Probably the least expense would be in probate court.—Legal Editor.

FOX RANCH AND SHOW CARD SCHOOL

Will you please tell me if the following companies are good: The C. T. Dryz Fox Ranch at Eagle River, Wisconsin, and The American Show Card School, Toronto, Canada.—Mrs. L. M., Rose City, Michigan

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Eagle River, Wis., advises us that Mr. Dryz located at that place a year ago and since that time has established himself as "a responsible and square dealing business man." He is a breeder of foxes and also does quite a large business in them as a jobber. They state the information which they gave us on Mr. Dryz came from him and aside from the banking he does with them they have no method of verifying his statements other than that "we know that he is improving the land which he purchased by clearing, building fences and constructing buildings thereon."

Regarding the American Show Card School we have learned the following from the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Can.: "These people have carried a small unsatisfactory account with us for some time. They have innumerable collections for small amounts in connection with their correspondence course. The business has been apparently profitable, but the principals have been in the habit of drawing large salaries and no surplus has been built up."—Managing Editor.

COLLECTING TAXES

I have 240 acres of land I sold to a man last March. Now he is going back on his contract. He says he has one year more to pay it in. He refuses to pay the tax on it too. Let me know what proceedings I can take on him. Can I put him off when his time is up or not?—C. N., Holton, Mich.

Your statement is too brief for me to tell you what your rights are under the contract. If the taxes were assessed to him the treasurer should collect from him or make himself liable if he had property from which the tax could be collected. You better take your contract to a local attorney and have him read it and advise you of your rights.—Legal Editor.

The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent dealings or unfair treatment by persons or concerns at a distance.

In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

- 1.—The claim is made by a paid-up subscriber to The Business Farmer.
- 2.—The claim is not more than 6 mos. old.
- 3.—The claim is not local or between people within easy distance of one another. These should be settled at first hand and not attempted by mail.

Address all letters, giving full particulars, amounts, dates, etc., enclosing also your address label from the front cover of any issue to prove that you are a paid-up subscriber.

Collection Box Report, April 30, 1921
Total Claims Filed 655
Amount Involved \$7,299
Total Claims Settled to Date 327
Amount Secured for Subscribers \$3,628
THE BUSINESS FARMER, Collection Box,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

COMPANY RENOUNCES CONTRACTS

Is the H. N. Weller & Company, of Richmond, Michigan, an honest company and worth enough to pay for the cabbage they contracted here last spring? They contracted for a large acreage and in the fall would take only a part of it and some people never got any out because they did not furnish cars for it, and for what we did get out we haven't yet received any money. Our contract provided that we could draw cabbage from Sept. 1st to Nov. 15th, 1920, and they only furnished cars for about two weeks in all and the last cars they let stand on the track and rot. Now what can be done. Do you think we will ever receive our money which was due the first of December, 1920.—A Reader, Capac, Michigan.

The H. N. Weller Company offer a different explanation of the matter, as follows:

"We are in receipt of your letter and beg to advise that we did contract with farmers in the neighborhood of Capac for cabbage, but you are misinformed if you are advised that we refused to provide cars for the shipment of same. We provided cars but there was absolutely no judgement used in the loading of these cars and some days, we would get in as high as 12 cars of cabbage, consequently the cars piled up on us faster than we could unload, and the Grand Trunk railway company placed an embargo on us, and refused to furnish any more cars or allow any inbound freight to come to us from any points. We have since learned that some of the growers there tried to out-do the others to see as to just who could haul the largest load, and these cars were loaded so heavy that some of the cabbages on the bottom were mashed flat. The growers over there loaded in to cars cabbage that was frozen solid and was absolutely worthless. We had a local man there doing the weighing for us but left it to the honesty of the growers to furnish us with only marketable cabbage, but a great many of the farmers took advantage of us, and shipped us, as was told us by a Commission merchant who was here on several occasions, that this cabbage was a clean-up of the field, and that he would not handle it for the freight."

I can find nothing in this explanation which would legally release this company from its contract obligations. A suit at law would probably show whether contracts can be violated in this manner. If the amounts involved in the contracts are of sufficient size the farmers who contracted should get together and place their contracts in the hands of a lawyer.—Editor.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

JEST MEDITATIN'

OH, HUM! Here I be settin' by my window, lookin' out an' sein' the glorious ol' sun shinin'; grass growing' and everything sayin' spring has come. An' I'm thinkin' of the days when I wuz younger than I am now—days back on the farm when spring meant hard work an' a contented mind; when I could snatch a part of a day now an' then an' go fishin' an' have a good time an' be the better for it. An' I'm thinkin' of my dear ol' mother, long ago gone to rest, an' of my dad who passed on only about a year ago at the age of 82—an' I'm thinkin' of the ol' cupboard which mother always kept stocked with good things to eat an' which I visited often—great days they wuz an' great times we had then; an' later on some one else came into my life an' children came to bless our home an' as they grew up we'd all go to the lake and the kiddies an' I would go fishin'—the missus bein' a little shy of the water and boats, wouldn't go, but oh, what lunches she'd fix up fer us an' she'd stay on shore and have the food ready fer us when we come in with a nice lot of fish—yes, sire'ee, them wuz great days an' we enjoyed 'em an' never though there would be a time when things would all be changed—when I'd be alone an' in town lookin' out to see street cars goin' past my window an' trains whizzin' by my door—but here I be—all alone an' the sun still shines an' I get lonesome an' want to get out an' go somewhere an' can't 'cause I have work to do an' I'm tired here. An' seems like all this nice weather wuzn't made fer me but jest fer the folks out on the farms to work in an' pleasure in an' I'm wonderin' how many farmers take a day off once in a while an' take the wife an' boys an' girls out fer a good time? You know I don't believe in all work; it makes us old before our time an' it drives the boys an' girls off'n the farms an' they come into the city where everything looks easy. 'Course they get their eyes open after they've been in town a while but, like matrimony, they all seem to want to try it once anyway.

An' so I'm thinkin' if the farmers would forget work for a day once in a while an' take the whole family, hired help an' all, out for a picnic, fishin' or somethin', they would live jest as long an' have jest as much in a hundred years as though he had made slaves of himself an' the family an' then died an' left 'em a hundred dollars apiece or mebbe more.

Somehow city life don't appeal very strongly to me when spring comes an' I know how beautiful things look out in the country. I get a longin' to go out an' smell the fresh earth an' drink water out of a well an' milk out of a cow; to eat real vegetables out of the ground,

'stead of out of cans an' such; to eat real butter 'stead of 'Nu-co-nut' or "Nut spread," or some other kind of margarine. An' I like to see flowers growin' in the garden 'stead of in the windows an' splash 'round in a lake 'stead of a bath tub; an' I like to take the little fellers an' go out in the woods and fields an' watch the birds an' hear 'em sing—you see here in town, 'bout the only birds I see are English sparrows an' I'm no lover of 'em a-tall. How foolish folks are to get a notion they want to move to town where you know nobody an' where everybody is tryin' to do you in every way they can; where life is jest a hurly burly—a nightmare so to speak, an' your expectin' robbers or landlords or some other hold-up clique to get you every time you turn 'round.

In town everything goes by whistles; whistles tells you when to go to work an' when to quit; policemen blow whistles to let you know you must move along an' street car conductors are forever blowing whistles—the Lord only knows what for—the newsboys blow whistles an' the milk man whistles—just when you are gettin' your beauty nap in the mornin'—yes everything goes by whistles—the merchant whistles (to himself) when he sees you comin' an' you whistle (to yourself) when he's skinned you out of your whole week's pay; the employer whistles when he hires you and you can whistle when he lays you off—so you see its a land of whistles, trains, shops, profiteers an' victims, all whistle an' all in a different key so the music is quite interesting—if you like it, which I don't.

Oh, Hum! Hum!! Well I guess this meditatatin' has kinda got into my system an' I've got an idea, I'll take a little trip out in the country before long an' get away from this everlasting whistlin'. I've got a daughter livin' out in the country on a farm right by a lake that's full of fish—Mr. and Mrs. Pike and a million other pikes—an' blue gills, perch, calico bass and bullheads that will weigh two pounds an' my girl an' her husband has invited me out to stay as long as I can an' I'm goin' an' she's a good girl an' knows what her dad likes to eat an' how to fix it an' she likes to fish with the ol' man so I'm a goin'. I made up my mind that I've been penned up here long enough. So in about another week you can think of me as bein' out in the country that I love so well, with a good old fashioned cane pole—oh, yes, I use rod and reel but I like the ol' cane pole the best—an' I'll get some good ones. I know, 'cause I've fished on that ol' lake ever since I was a boy an' know every foot of it an' right where the fish hide. An' I'm gittin' things ready an' am anxious as a girl waitin' fer her first feller. So good-bye 'til you hear from me ag'in. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

Sense and Nonsense

A Sharp Reply

Tourist: What's that beast?
Native: That's a razorback hawg, suh.

Tourist: What's he rubbing himself on the tree for?

Native: Jest stroppin' hisself, suh, jest stroppin' hisself.

Report Verified

Tommy: This paper says if you smoke cigarettes it changes your complexion.

Jimmy: That's right. I am always tanned when I get caught smoking.

Action

"You've got t' git rid o' that new hired man out'n th' field, Henry."

"Huh? Ain't he working right, Mary?"

"Working! He ain't done nothin' all this livin' mornin' but stan' out there arguin' with that scarecrow 'bout politics."

Why They Wear 'Eem

Squibb (looking in a hairdressers window): I wonder why women wear switches any way!

Glibb: I suppose for the same reason that railroads use 'em.

Squibb: Why is that?

Glibb: So as to get by!

Worthless

"I gave that beggar a penny, and he didn't thank me."

"No. You can't get anything for a penny now."

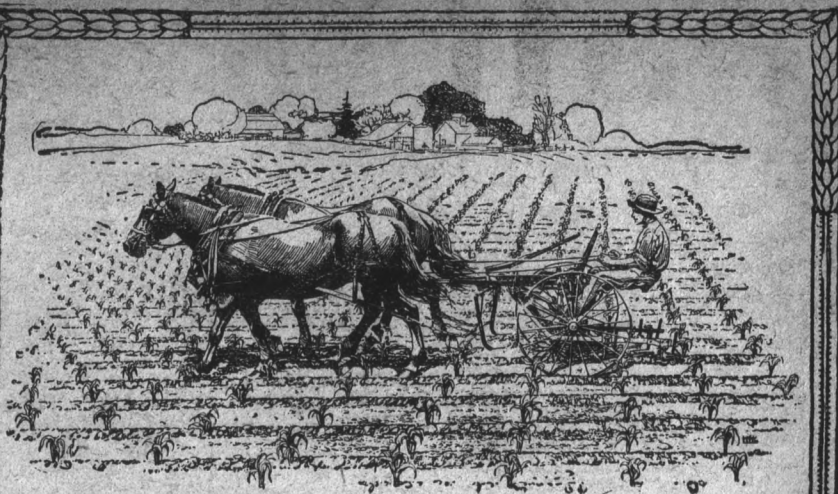
In Danger

"Bennie Beanborough says he is nobody's fool."

"I know, but some one will get him yet."

Why the Editor Left Town

Miss B. M. D.—sang sweetly and effectively "Just as I am, Without One Flea."



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The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 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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Are The Farmers Different?

THE WALL Street Journal which always takes a grandfatherly, philosophical, it's-all-for-the-best-view when the farmer or the laboring man suffers but squeals like a stuck pig when industry gets it in the neck recently published the following "soft pedal" stuff to prove its contention that there is nothing wrong with the farming business and all's well with the world:

"Secretary Mohler says there is absolutely nothing to the gossip about a farmers' strike in Kansas. Farmers of this state, he says, will not be parties to any scheme which looks to the curtailment of the world's food supply. The industry and thrift of Kansas farmers, he points out, is an object lesson to the whole world.*****These, Secretary Mohler says, did not accumulate their wealth through strikes and demands for shorter hours, but by industry and economy and a willingness to work from sunrise to sunset to lay up a competency for old age. Kansas farmers have nothing in common with the striker, the walking delegate and the trouble-maker."

It is part of the stand-pat policy of Wall Street to feign a fit of alarm whenever a surge of discontent disturbs the usually placid heart of the farmer. For lo, these many years he has suffered in silence, and Wall Street cannot understand why he isn't satisfied to go on suffering in silence. But since he isn't and shows signs of kicking over the traces, and seeking greener fields, Wall Street feels that it must use a stern hand to curb him. The best little knock-out drop in the world today is propaganda. In the hands of an absolutely unscrupulous individual or newspaper it can put the skids under almost any proposition. That is the weapon Wall Street proposes to use against the farmer. Make the consumer fear the farmer and then to hate him and the rest is easy. The consumer, having fully digested the propaganda that labor is seeking to socialize industry, he is presumably ready for another meal, and this time prominent on the bill of fare is the propaganda that the farmer is trying to curtail production and starve the consumer into paying fabulous prices for the products of the farms.

I maintain that the only inception of "a scheme which looks to the curtailment of the world's food supply" is in the mind of the editor of the Wall Street Journal who may have garnered it from a night-mare following a too plentiful diet of Welsh rarebit. While it is the hope of farm leaders that by education and interchange of information, the farmers of the world may be spared from over-production which brings disaster in its wake, not only to the farmer but to business in general, there is no scheme on foot for an organized curtailment of the "world's food supply."

It is quite true as Secretary Mohler has stated that the farmers have not accumulated their savings through "strikes and demands for shorter hours." "Industry, economy and

a willingness to work from sunrise to sunset" are the virtues which have enabled many to lay up a competency sufficient to buy their smoking tobacco in their old age and give them a decent burial. And Wall Street wants the farmer to go on working from "sunrise to sunset," just as it wants the laborer to work longer hours on shorter pay. It pays,—Wall Street,—to have them do this, so why change it?

But there's going to be a change and Wall Street will find itself impotent to prevent it. The farmer never really loved the "sunrise to sunset" part of his job. He works twelve to sixteen hours a day from necessity and not from choice. He's no different from any other man. The same love of ease and comfort runs through his veins as through the veins of the men whose offices are on Wall Street. He might take every other afternoon off and play golf if he had the time; he might own a place at Palm Beach or Atlantic City if he could afford to. But these are pleasures to which he does not aspire and never hopes to enjoy. He will be satisfied with much less than the money-mad of the cities. Just a little less work, and a little more profit is all he asks, and if there is any way under the canopy of heaven that he can legitimately bring about this condition he's going to do it.

"This Is Where the Money Goes"

THE MILITARY department of the United States, like Banquo's ghost, cannot rest in peace. It must at all hazards parade itself before the people and keep their minds actively engaged with the things of war. One might think from the vociferous demands of the military department for money, money, money, to build ships and airplanes and fortifications and equip the youth of the land to bear guns, that the country were facing an invasion from a foreign foe.

Not content to spend a few paltry hundreds of millions on super-dreadnaughts which are obsolete even before they are duly christened, the military department, acting under the authority of congress is establishing military camps throughout the country where the youth of the land may revel in a great and glorious "vacation" under military discipline, all at the expense of the United States government. Thus reads a circular which has just come to hand:

"Summer months are not a good time in which to invite a farmer's boy away from the harvest field, but the government is offering this year a month's outing with all expenses paid. If the farmer can spare his son the boy will certainly be eager for the chance and perhaps he will work hard enough before and after to earn his holiday. All expenses are paid for the boys who attend, including transportation both ways. All young men are eligible between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five, who are sound in character, intelligence and physical condition."

So, Mr. Farmer, if you haven't anything for your boy to do between July 15th and August 10th, ship him off to the military training camp and let him be taught in the arts of war. It won't cost you a cent, except the loss of his time. Good old Uncle Sam, spendthrift that he is, will foot the bills. Then when the junkers and militarists decide to invade Mexico to gobble up the oil wells, or spank Japan for some imaginary grievance, or teach England that she is no longer mistress of the seas, your boy will be fit fodder for the cannon. Glorious opportunity, isn't it?

Good-Bye, Sales Tax

THE NEWS dispatches tell us that Congressman Fordney's hopes for the adoption of a sales tax have gone a-glimmering as there is no possible chance that Congress will adopt such legislation. It is probably just as well for Mr. Fordney's political future that the issue has been "settled out of court." Otherwise, he might have had a hard job explaining to his constituency why he is so friendly to the idea of taxing the people and so opposed to the idea of taxing the corporations. For Mr. Fordney makes no secret of the fact that he is a sworn enemy of the excess profits tax.

A Lesson In Loyalty

WHEN FARMERS everywhere are renouncing their vows to their organizations it is refreshing to discover such loyalty and enthusiasm as marked the annual meeting of the Detroit Packing Company, a story of which was published in an advertisement in these columns last week. Ninety per cent of the stockholders of this concern are plow-handle farmers. Owning a majority of the stock they control the business. Eight hundred of these farmers from every section of Michigan attended the annual meeting, examined the new modern plants, listened to the reports of the officers, inspected the financial record, re-elected the board of directors, and went home satisfied. There was no criticism, no pessimism, no bickerings. Where in Michigan has there been a recent annual meeting of a corporation, co-operative or otherwise, controlled by farmers in which there has not been a vein of dissatisfaction and fault-finding? We do not wonder that farmers who have already taken a loss on their farm operations and face another in their co-operative business enterprises, should be down-hearted and critical. But they should never make the mistake of forsaking the ship or abusing the captain simply because the weather is rough. There is time enough to quit when the boat begins to sink. No bark upon the sea of business can expect to have fair sailing three hundred and sixty-five days out of the year. They all encounter storms, but if the crew does not mutiny and scuttle the ship, they usually escape the breakers. Those who engage in business must expect to take their losses along with their gains. The gains will be the larger and the losses the smaller, if every stockholder stands by with unswerving fidelity.

We think that farmers who are slowly but surely destroying their farm organizations by petty complaining may well take a lesson from the stockholders of the Detroit Packing Company, who have shown their willingness to give their hired managers every leeway in building up a packing business. The company has already made notable progress and under the congenial influences of fair-minded stockholders, we know of no reason why it will not become one of the big and successful packing concerns of the country.

The Farmer As A Manufacturer?

WE MAKE a prediction. In less than three years there will be at least one and possibly several farmer-owned sugar factories in successful operation in this state. The experience of four years has demonstrated to the farmers that they will get nowhere trying to treat with the corporate interests who now control the Michigan sugar industry. The only way left to get a fair share of the profits of the industry, which the farmers must have to break even, during periods of low prices, is by outright ownership of the factories. German farmers control many of the factories to which they sell their beets. In the west a farmer-owned factory is in operation, and others are being promoted. Is the Michigan beet grower less able or willing to go and do likewise? He may have a chance to answer this question in the not distant future.

What has become of the silk shirt chaps who wouldn't work on the farm for less than \$5 per day? Most of them are still putting up a bold front as usual but are thinking of changing it for a blue chambric one and getting some callouses on their hands in the place of gloves.

Germany wants to borrow money of the United States to pay her indemnity. If she gets the money and pays it back in German marks at their present value we will have to dump some of them in the ocean because the United States will not hold them all.

Boxes shipped into Chicago labeled "potatoes" were discovered by the police to contain bottles of whiskey. We suppose the boxes were thrown out of a car near crates of onions and the leaking eyes of the potatoes gave everything away.

Now that Ontario has gone dry what is to become of Windsor?



What the Neighbors Say



STAFFORD LOCATES "NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE"

OUR NEIGHBOR from Kalkaska county and the lady from Ingham county both, while agreeing that taxation is ruining the Michigan farmer seem to doubt if there is any waste in our townships. It seems to be getting a little too close to home to please them. Nevertheless there is as much waste of tax money in our townships, in all our counties, as there is in the counties and state; and our form of government in the townships and counties is as much at fault as is the state. The town treasurer, highway commissioner, three justices and three constables are unnecessary. A town manager can take the supervisor's place and a county manager can scrap a lot of obsolete stuff around every county seat.

My tax receipt looks like a table of logarithms. My! what a lot of midnight oil he must have burned copying all those figures. Our method of spreading and collecting taxes is a sanctified as grandmother's spinning wheel and more tiresome and costly to operate. Look at this!

A township in Ashtabula county, O., levies 2 plus mills on the dollar for all purposes. Our township levies 5 plus for the same things. The Ohio county levy is 4 plus; ours is 7 plus. The state levy there is 3 plus; here is 4 plus (the pluses adding relatively the same amount in all cases.) No beloved board of supervisors or fees to town treasurer down there! I did not miss the "wood pile" that time, did I? The biggest "African" seems to be in the township "wood pile."

The supervisor from Kalkaska was also yearning for something tangible. Here it is. On a thousand dollars assessed farm value in Ohio I pay a total of twelve dollars taxes on the same assessed value in Michigan I pay twenty-eight dollars and hand over twenty-eight cents more to the town treasurer for the privilege. On a village house and lot in the Ohio county I pay \$20.60 on \$1,000 value. At home I pay over \$60 on the same value and bond over another 60 cents to help out the system that the supervisor from Kalkaska likes and the fair defender of this "frying pan" fears to abandon.

Now I have tried to "register three ways" without missing the township "woodpile," the county "woodpile" or the state "woodpile." The "Africans" contained therein may be small compared to the school "woodpile" and the road "woodpile" but if we could get the present legislature to pull out even one "African" from any one of the "woodpiles" there would be a ray of hope. I fear there is no hope because supervisors, town treasurer, highway commissioners, candidates for sheriff, etc., all want the other fellow to give up his graft, big or little, first and our party, fat and content on the golden stream wrung from the home-makers and soil tillers, pursue placidly its ancient way of finding more lucrative jobs for its efficient workers. —Stafford, VanBuren County.

Well, while you "boys and girls" are scrapping over the "nigger in the woodpile," the M. B. F. will get busy and try to find out for itself how the commission form of county government works elsewhere. If it really is a success in other states, and has been responsible for cheaper and more efficient government, then I'm sure we'll all be willing to forget our individual interests and prejudices and yield to the good of the cause. —Editor.

THE AMERICAN LEGION IN KANSAS

I AM HERE to stand at your back in regard to your answer to Mrs. E. Smith of Antrim Co. I am, and always have been, a lover and defender of the so-called gentler, and more or less fair, sex, when they are such. But when they leave this pose and adopt the language of a ruffian, they must expect the treatment accorded a ruffian. It is true, the American Legion have been asked

to watch for pro-Germans and I. W. W.'s but they were expected to do so in a quiet and detective-like manner, and not as a gang of ruffians with tar and feathers. I expect to hear next they are lynching citizens who dare to express opinions different from that of the American Legion in Kansas. She says "Kansas always has been first in reform movements," General Coxy and his army for instance.—Charles H. Sanford, Alpena County, Mich.

The American Legion is doing a lot of silly things which are hurting it even in the eyes of its membership. Witness, for instance, the proposal of the Larned Post in Detroit, to march on the State Capitol and attempt to coerce the legislature into an immediate enactment of legislation to make the soldier bonus law effective. The legion can be a great power for good under proper leadership, and that is what it needs. The American Legion in Michigan is fortunate in having such a leader as Guy M. Wilson, who is a sane, progressive, and honest man.—Editor.

"WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?"

THE LEAGUE of Nations is a league of robbers. It is founded on force. It has no spiritual foundation. Humanity is not ready yet for it. A new machine is of little advantage if it be run by the old power and for the old ends. Organization is not brotherhood, and God cares more for a brother than he does for an empire.

The great war was one of the blows of God seeking to break down our materialism, our selfishness, our narrow nationalism. It made a dent, but only a dent, in the crust. Other blows will fall betimes. Until we learn to live together by the real law of our nature—the law of love—a veil will hide the beauty and wonder of the world, leaving us to wonder alone or struggle together in confusion and strife. In every land I find me who seek the truth. But they are outcast for the most part—as Jews were in His day. They are the keepers of the soul of humanity. There is need of a league of vagabonds, some kind of fellowship between these men of God.

What is wrong with the world is that it does not know the truth. It has forgotten, if ever discovered, that down below race, rank, religion, there is a fundamental humanity—man as man—which is universal and every where the same. I am a man of India as to my origin, training and outlook, but I am something else, I am a human being, a man of humanity. Humanity will be perfect only when diverse races and nations shall be free to evolve their distinct characteristics, while all are attached to the stems of humanity by the bond of love. All imperialism—except the imperialism of love—is wrong. It brings little nations and various races together, like chips in a basket, but they do not unite. They are simply held together. There is no bond or union.

Hereafter my life and all that I have—which is only a little—are to be devoted to establishing, first

in India, and then elsewhere, if possible, a university in which the better minds of all races, to whom we must look for leadership, may mingle, and the culture of the east and the culture of the west may be united in fellowship. It is men of world minds that we need, men of the spirit, who see that we are all citizens, of the Kingdom of Ideas. In this way, long after I am gone, when in the purpose of God the time does come for a real league of humanity, there will be men large enough to see the human race as a whole, who understand that the good of humanity as a family actually exists and we shall not suffer such a bankruptcy of constructive faith and vision as we have in our day.—By Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Indian poet in "The Reconstruction."—Submitted by S. H. Slagle, Wexford County, Mich.

One does not have to agree with all that Sir Tagore says in order to admire his great character. But poets frequently float so far away upon the clouds of idealism that they lose all contact with the realm of realism. Sir Tagore's description of a world at rest in the arms of love is very beautiful, and we yearn for such a happy day to dawn, yet we know that it lies in a future remote from this day. Let us, to satisfy criticism, admit that the League of Nations is as full of faults as a sieve is full of holes. Nevertheless it is a step in the direction which man has long hoped to go, but never before dared. It is a step to a better understanding which can only come about through round table discussions between nations. A better understanding makes for greater tolerance and friendship. And true friendship is the gateway to love.—Editor.

FARM BUREAU SHOULD TEACH MARKETING

I HAVE READ so much about the farmer, and how he should do his work, how he should raise his stock, how he should market his grain and potatoes, how he should keep his books. The farm bureau is having schools to teach the farmer how to keep his books and do his work until I for one am tired of it. If the farm bureau would get a hold on the men that takes the produce from the farmer and sell it to the consumer and rake him over the coals and teach him where to get off at, the farmer would not need to be schooled and the consumers would not need to be robbed of their daily bread!

As a rule the farmer knows how to keep his books and he knows how to count his cost.

If the farm bureau agent would farm the middleman and let the farmer tend the soil, we might get along some better. I might tell you some more, but will quit for this time. I like the M. B. F. fine. I think it is a very good paper.—T. T. DeJean, Wexford County, Mich.

At that, friend DeJean, the state farm bureau has gone a long way to improve the marketing system. It didn't begin soon enough and it hasn't gone far enough, but it's on its way. As long as the marketing end is being taken care of let's not be too critical of efforts to cheaper production and improve farming methods.—Editor.

Musings of a Plain Farmer

I AM MUCH put out today. Hiram Grump drove past and stopped for a chat. We spoke of low prices for farm produce, stock, etc.

He finally denounced the farm bureau and of course, I proceeded to air with him immediately. He is a victim of that high salary bugaboo and said we were making a few more millionaires.

Says I, "If we do, we will have a farmer board of directors."

"Get up!" says he, and drove away with a clouded countenance.

I spoke harshly to the horses and chewed my fingernails for several rounds. My faith in the farm bu-

reau is unshaken. It's going straight.

I am taking just as much pains to fit this field for oats as I did last year. They were a \$1 a bushel then. Is that good business? We farmers do it anyway through force of habit.

Mrs. B. has ordered me to unhitch for dinner. A white flag on the woodshed is her signal. Today it will serve as a kind of flag of truce.

We had a spat before breakfast about cooling the milk. I said, "Throw it in the can and let it go." She said, "No, it must be cooled properly," and as usual she got the decision on points.—Arthur P. Ballard, Huron County.

OPPOSES COUNTY COMMISSION

I AM PLEASED to read these articles about the commission form of government for our counties. This agitation originated, from what I can learn, from Wayne and Kent counties. When the state association of supervisors met, they discussed the question and it appeared the only ones in favor of the commission form of government were the men from Wayne, a small part of the men from Kent, and a few from the mining district, yet when it came to a vote there wasn't one vote in favor of the proposition, altho it was argued at two of the sessions.

In our county of Calhoun at the meeting of the supervisors in January they passed a resolution opposing this form of government and in this county the cities of Battle Creek and Albion both have commission forms of government and it was men from these cities that were the leaders in the argument against the county taking this step.

From what I hear, from those who have given it thought, all would agree with Mrs. A. E. H. of Ingham county. No one knows the value of a township so well as a local man. No one will look after the township at the meeting of the board of supervisors, as the supervisor from his township. Now as to reducing expenses, these men in favor of a commission form of government claim that it doesn't intend to do away with the supervisors in the assessing work. It intends, merely, to take the place of the board of supervisors. They plan to have a few men—say four for each county, to be always on the job looking after the work from day to day. Now our board of supervisors in Calhoun draw for their work outside of the auditing committee, never to exceed three thousand dollars. Can any county hire these five men for that sum? Then will these men be so careful of the districts that have but a few votes?

I claim it is un-American, it is undemocratic, it centralizes control, it gives a better chance to work with a political ring, and this form of government will increase taxes by greater expenses selfishly divided.—Chas. T. Voorhees, Calhoun County, Mich.

In discussing this subject we should always bear in mind that the people of the county would have by their votes the power to determine what form of commission government they would have. If they desired to retain their supervisors well and good; if they wished to replace them by a commission and have a single assessing officer for the entire county, also well and good; and if they wanted to put all county business in the hands of the commission they could do so. Under a democratic form of government there is no danger in centralized control. On the other hand it has a good deal of merit. To my mind the principal objection against destroying the supervisor system is because of the assessing feature. Protect that, and I see no reason why a commission form of government could not be devised which would be a vast improvement over the present system.—Editor.

SHAKE!

I HOPE that print paper comes down soon so there will be more margin in it for you, as well as myself in the farming game. I can surely sympathize with you and I know it takes lots of stamina to stand for the right these days, but remember the boys are back of you. I hope I may be able to shake your hand some time.—Geo. E. Robinson, Barry County, Mich.

Well, George, I'm looking forward to the time when I can come around, grab that horny paw of yours, and say "glad to meet you." We don't talk about the price of print paper around our plant except in a whisper. It's a dangerous subject. Five years ago an excellent grade of book paper cost two and three-fourth cents a pound. Six months ago the poorest of paper cost eight and three-fourth cents a pound. When you consider we use several tons to every issue, you can appreciate what the increase meant to us. Fortunately, the price is dropping slow but sure. BUT, —we're not worrying as long as "the boys are back of us."—Editor.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



COUNTRY LIVING

THE BREADTH of this subject is somewhat confusing as one reflects upon the same, but I trust I may be able to offer a few thoughts which may be of some help to those interested in this important subject. First, the farm is the most satisfactory place in which to live for there we come more closely to nature than in any other place on earth. Second, we always have the best of food for it is strictly fresh and of all kinds. If, at any time we want a fat hen for dinner we know where to go for it. We always have a good garden so that the vegetables are ample, both for summer and winter use. I dry corn and pumpkin. Can greens, tomatoes and beet pickles. We always have plenty of canned fruit—home grown. I fully believe in economy, defined by Webster as prudence, keen judgment, good management and the avoidance of wastes. We may, therefore, regard economy as the basic principle of success and it should be practiced in our everyday affairs. We may differ, as to what constitutes waste. Saving, carried to an extreme, is an evidence of short-sightedness. It should be the servant always, never the master.

An investment which will lighten our labors and be an aid in our chosen work should have our favorable consideration.

It may not be out of place to refer to the present need for economy in the home, in the state and in the nation. An era of extravagance having taken possession of us as a people and there is much need for economy in public affairs as well as in home affairs.

While country life is, to some extent, isolated, it has many valuable features, not granted to the inhabitant of the city. The Grange, the Farmers' Club and other similar organizations give opportunity for much intellectual and social advancement which is not enjoyed to the same extent, by the average city resident.

While rural delivery, the telephone and the automobile have, to a large extent, dispelled this isolation. This is my conclusion after having lived in both city and country.—Mrs. J. T. Daniels, Clinton County, Mich.

POLITICAL POINTERS

For Citizenship School Funds

WOMEN of Chicago have launched a movement for teaching citizenship through the state of Illinois.

The Illinois League of Women Voters, which is back of the movement, opened the campaign by holding citizenship breakfasts to obtain 30,000 new members in Chicago. Funds from the dollar membership are devoted to carrying on the work.

The League started by opening a school in Chicago to train teachers to give instructions in citizenship. The school was so successful that requests poured in from all over the state for this instruction. By supplying teachers the League hopes to standardize this sort of education.

The big drive will be made throughout every county in the state in July. Graduate teachers from the school will make a tour of the state to present programs of citizenship.

Wants All Well Fed

"Living in a land of wonderful fertility and abundant farm crops, every man, woman and child in New Jersey has a right to be well fed," is the sentiment of a committee representing the League of Women Voters and the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The committee expects to promote better food marketing methods and help bring before housewives the facts as to wise and seasonable buying. They will co-operate with local boards of health and

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

boards of education in securing proper quality and consumption of milk among growing children, especially among children suffering from malnutrition. They will encourage the establishing of farmers' wholesale and retail market places in the cities, the promotion of co-operative buying by consumers, direct from producers, using the parcel post where practicable.

Atlanta L. W. V. to Keep in Touch With City Affairs

The Atlanta League of Women Voters has elected a committee composed of the eleven ward chairmen of the League and three other women from each ward, with Mrs. Murray Hubbard as chairman. The duty of the committee will be to see

room that faces south and has more light than it needs, paint the walls green, blue, tan or brown. Rooms having north and east windows are made more pleasant by using colors with tones of yellow, canary, red, etc. Bedrooms should always be finished in delicate light tones. The nearer to white the better. Blue, grays, etc., are suitable for dining rooms.

Wall Colors

A room looks higher without a border on the walls and lower with a drop ceiling. Yellow and red are warm colors and make rooms appear smaller than they really are. Gray, green, blue and soft colors make rooms look larger than they really are. Some bad combinations are red or buff walls and mahogany

'Cause It's Gettin' Spring

THE MEDDER lark is pipin' forth a sweeter note to me,
And I hear the pewees over yonder in the cedar tree;
The popple leaves is quiv'rin' 'cause the wind is in the West,
And the robin's 'round a-hookin' straws to build his-self a nest.
The blackbird he's a flashin' up the crimson on his wing.

What's the reason?

Oh, the reason's 'cause it's gittin' spring.

The old man's got the rheumatiz an' stiff as he can be;
Why it don't git settled weather's moah'n he can see.
But when it clears off splendid, then he's feared the crops is lost,
An' he reckons jest a little wind 'ud keep away the frost.
The kitchen door is open; I can hear Elmira sing

What's the reason?

Oh, the reason's 'cause it's gittin' spring.

The air is kinda soft'nin' and you think it's goin' to storm,
Sometimes it's kind of chilly, then again it comes off warm.
An' jest when it's the stillest you can hear the bullfrog's note,
An' it fears as if he wondered how the frost got in his throat.
The ducks and geese are riotous, an' strain'in' hard to sing.

What's the reason?

Oh, the reason's 'cause it's gittin' spring.—Ben King.

that a delegation of women is present at every meeting of the city council for the purpose of reporting the happenings of the council.

Virginia L. W. V. States Its Case

Taxed with "taking sides" in a political contest, the Loudoun county (Va.) League of Women Voters, after declaring they were an organization for neither candidate and did not intend to become one, issued the following dignified statement: "We are merely a group of thoughtful citizens, anxious, like all others, for the welfare of our state, and earnestly desirous of helping to select in the coming primaries the man who will be the ablest and most patriotic public servant, and who gives fairest promise of giving us a great administration during these difficult times." Is there anything radical in that statement? And could one ask for a better citizenry than that?

HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS

YOUR EDITOR has received a number of letters expressing appreciation for the few hints and suggestions on household decoration published in one of our recent issues, so when the following article was sent me by the Heath & Milligan Co., I decided that a further talk along the same line would be acceptable.

The Art of Home Decoration

Making rooms cheerful and home-like is an art, but there are many simple rules which one can follow. If a room is dark, it is obvious that the walls and woodwork should be light in color. If a room has several windows and is very light, there is the place to use the darker colors, if one likes.

Color changes the size of a room to the eye and determines the amount of light. To tone down a

woodwork. Shades of pink, old rose and cream will give a room warmth and coziness. They are desirable colors for rooms with a northern or eastern exposure, especially bedrooms.

Whitish tones are cold in effect, they make the room appear large and spacious. For this reason one must use warm colors in draping, curtains and upholstery—to add to the cheerfulness of the general effect. Large and pronounced designs in wall decorating give rooms a crowded and smaller appearance.

When decorating a room the furniture and rugs should be used as a nucleus, as these are very seldom changed. Of course, if the furniture is old and scarred and is not to be refinished, it would be best to use darker shades, otherwise all the defects of the furnishings would be shown up.

But it is not necessary to have scratched and marred furniture when there are so many products on the market today which can be bought at a very nominal cost, especially designed to make chairs and tables look attractive and pretty.

A coat of satin with a couple of coats of varnish, after the old finish has been removed, will do wonders to any old article. Or a coat of enamel with a dainty design stenciled on a bed room suite will make it a thing of beauty. What could be prettier than a bed room set stained walnut, a light gray wall for a back ground with pink drapes, while curtains, old rose and white rag rugs with a little touch of very pale blue here and there; or a bed room suite stained oak with a cream or ivory back ground, with either blue and yellow-cretonne over drapes or with brown and cream drapes, ivory curtains and a brown and tan rag rug?

Of course, in combining two or more colors, the shades should also

be taken into consideration. For instance, a pale blue and pale pink are very pretty and one will offset the other, but if the shades are dark they will clash.

Gray is a neutral color and almost any other color will harmonize with it with the exception of brown or tan. Because of the handsome curtain materials as well as upholstery now obtainable it is far better to have plain wall tones.

Wonders can be accomplished in the home—if one is interested in this art.

ANOTHER BREAD RECIPE

I KNOW my way is a good way for making good bread for I have taught at least a half a dozen how to bake my way. I have baked bread ever since I was a girl of 10 years; now I am 25. So I know it is all right. First to get my yeast I take 2 good sized potatoes, cooked good and done, then mash these fine and add about 2-3 quarts of water and 2 tablespoonfuls each of salt and white sugar and 1-2 yeast cake which has been dissolved in just warm water.

Let this stand a day and a night at least before using. Then for five medium sized loaves of bread I take 5 medium sized potatoes and cook, when done mash good and fine and then add 1 cup white sugar and a good handful of salt, then about 2 or 3 quarts of water. Then add yeast and let this stand overnight. In the morning take out your quart can of yeast for your next baking but do not use any more yeast cakes, as your liquid is now yeast. Then line your pan with warm flour and also warm your liquid in this way; you can have your bread done a great deal sooner than by just leaving materials cold. Then put in a good stiff sponge. When sponge has doubled in size it is then ready for a hard loaf. If you mix your bread a long time when putting in hard loaf your bread will be finer grained and lighter.

When hard loaf is double in size put in small loaves, grease top as soon as you have all your loaves kneaded out. Let double in size and bake one hour. Remove and grease on top and cover with thick cloth to keep steam in. Hoping this will help Young Housekeeper for I am sure I have taken up enough room. It certainly ought to help somebody. Will send in a good bread sponge cake recipe and cinnamon rolls recipe if wished for.—A Happy Farm Wife and Mother, Leonidas, Mich.

EQUIVALENTS OF ONE-HALF CUP OF BUTTER

ONE-HALF cupful of chicken fat; one-half cupful of lard less one tablespoonful; one-half of lard substitute less one and one-half tablespoonfuls; one-fourth cup of butter plus three tablespoonfuls of lard; one-fourth cup of butter plus three tablespoonfuls of lard substitute; one-half cupful of cottonseed oil less one tablespoonful.

Cooking in Fats

Sauteing is cooking in a small amount of fat and is commonly known as frying. Foods so cooked are more difficult to digest because it is practically impossible to keep the fat from soaking into the foods. Frying is immersing in deep hot fat. This method allows a crust to form while allowing heat to penetrate and keeps the food dry and digestible.

An iron kettle with a broad flat bottom should be used in frying. It should never be more than one-half full because foods having moisture and air in them cause the fat to bubble and it is liable to boil over. To make a fat proof coating for frying food, dip the prepared food into dry bread or cracker crumbs, then into slightly beaten eggs diluted with

one tablespoonful of water for each egg and then into crumbs again.

A frying basket is a great convenience as the food may be lowered into the fat and taken from it in this way.

Cooked foods and foods needing but little cooking require a higher temperature than batters or other uncooked foods. If a bit of bread is browned in forty seconds, the fat is hot enough for cooked foods and for oysters. If bread is browned in sixty seconds the fat is of the proper temperature for uncooked foods.

RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE

Caramel Custard

ONE QUARTER cup of sugar added to 4 eggs slightly beaten.

Scald two cups of milk and pour over eggs and sugar. Add 1-8 teaspoon salt and 1 teaspoon vanilla. Melt 1-2 cup of sugar (granulated) over a slow fire; stir slightly until dissolved and slightly colored. Add to hot custard, pour in mold, set in pan of hot water and bake in moderate oven about 20 minutes. Serve with cream.

Caramel Pudding

Melt 1 tablespoon butter, add 1 cup of light brown sugar, let melt over slow fire and brown slightly.

Dissolve 1 1-2 tablespoonfuls cornstarch in 2 cups of milk, heat and pour over caramel sauce and boil 3 minutes. Flavor with vanilla or bitter almond, only a few drops of the latter. Serve with cream, plain or whipped.

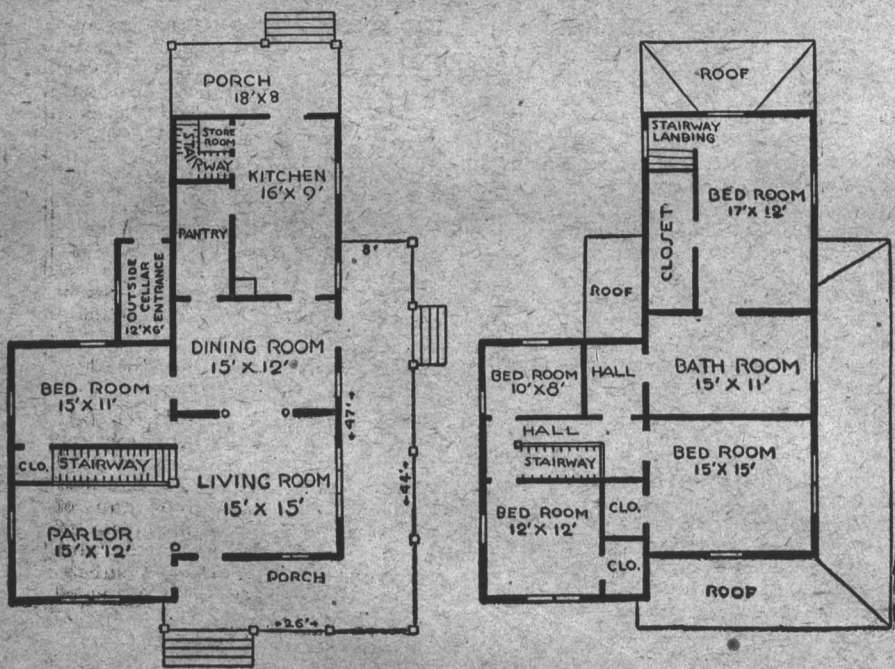
CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

DEAR MRS. C.: In answer to your question concerning a library table, I would say that a table 42 inches long by 26 inches wide would be a good size for your room. A table with a soft, waxed finish will scratch less easily than a surface that is finished with a bright gloss and is in as good taste, in fact more to be desired. The choice of wood depends entirely on your wood work and the rest of your furniture. Have all wood as near as possible the same in one room. Make a choice that will harmonize with what you already have. I shall be very glad indeed if my suggestions are of use to you. Write again.

Mrs. H. R., North Bradley: The recipes you wish will be published in our next issue.

Mrs. D. A. K., Leonard: A few suggestions for your debating club will be published next week.

Michigan Farm Home



IN THE February 19th issue of your paper, on page 11, I saw a picture of Mr. John H. Rowe's house. It is shaped nearly the same as ours and I would like ours remodeled like it. Could you get the arrangement of it inside? I wish to change our stairway and can't find a suitable place and seeing this I would like the arrangement of it if it could be sent.—Mrs. L. Bennett, Van Buren County, Michigan.

At our request, Mr. Rowe, a business farmer living near Flushing, Mich., obligingly prepared a carefully drawn pencil sketch giving the exact dimensions of the entire house and also of each room, designating where doors and windows were located. We turned this sketch over to our artist who made a drawing for reproduction in our columns. Mr.

Rowe tells us this house is heated by a hot water system. He has low radiators downstairs and high ones upstairs.

We will be pleased to receive photos of other well-arranged Michigan farm houses with a sketch of the floor plan for reproduction in the BUSINESS FARMER. Many farmers in Michigan wish to remodel their houses or build new ones and are undecided as to the plan they wish to use. A plan of your house might be just what they wanted. A clear, sharp snapshot picture will do. Be sure to give measurements of each room. Describe your heating system; lighting system; basement, if any and any other facts you may call to mind.

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MAILING DEPARTMENT
The Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Our governor, Mr. Groesbeck, has set aside next Sunday, May 8th, as Mother's Day; a day on which to honor the memory of mothers who passed from us and pay tribute to the mothers still with us. Let us all, who have our mothers spared to us, thank God on that day for being so good to us in this way. Many give flowers to their mothers on this day to show their affection and help her with her work in every way they can. You should show your mother each day of the year that you love her and appreciate what she does for you. Many of you, I know, are so busy with your work or play that you do not think to show her and if anyone should speak to you about it you would reply, "Oh, mother knows I love her." Of course mother knows it but she likes to have you show that you do. God has spared my mother to me and I am very thankful; and next Sunday she is going to be at our house and I am going to put my arms around her and kiss her just to show her I love her and have not forgotten the many sacrifices she has made for me. Most of you live where you can go to the woods and gather a bouquet of flowers to give to her. If you do by all means do so. By the end of another year she may not be with you.

Now, I think another day in the year should be set aside and that one to be in memory of our fathers.

Maybe you could not give your fathers a bouquet of flowers but you could say to him, "Today is Fathers' Day, father, and I wish you to let me help you with the chores all I can." Don't you think that would please him? What do you think about a Fathers' Day?—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written to you before and am not going to desert our merry circle as long as my age will permit me to stay. Hasn't it been lovely weather? But last Saturday it was very much like winter again. The birds are now busy building their nests, and flowers are blooming and trees are leafing out. I have been busy cleaning our yard. Some folks have their oaks in. I am going to tell about once when I went fishing. Although I am a girl I enjoy a good fishing trip. Last summer there were some people at our house for a while. One day we all planned to go fishing bright and early the next morning. So the next morning we all got up early and started for the lake. It was about 25 miles from our house. There were seven of us in a Dori car and we were rather cramped up. When we got there we rented two boats, four went in one boat and three in the other. We staid on the water until about noon, and then we went and ate our dinner. After dinner we went out again. We caught more little fish than we had to throw back than anything else. But we had the fun of going and a boat ride and the coming home again. I wish some of the girls or boys would write to me. I would surely answer. Will close with best wishes to the M. B. F. and its members. —Miss Arlene Wilkinson, Perry, Michigan, R-3, Box 85.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have seen so many of the boys and girls writing letters in the Michigan Business Farmer, so I thought I would. Now I will describe myself. I am fifteen years old, a soph-

more in high school and am five feet and five inches tall. I have light complexion, have light hair and wear glasses. Don't worry boys and girls! What do you suppose I am, a farmer girl or a city girl? Well, out it comes—I am a farmer's daughter. We live on a farm of 100 acres. I have five brothers. I am the youngest and the only girl. I suppose you think I am babied? But I am not. I have three brothers married. My father owns a Ford car and also 2 horses, 7 cows, 4 calves and 3 pigs. For pets I have 2 cats, Tiger and Nigger, and a number of chickens. Well as my letter is getting long I guess I will end it. I will answer any letters or cards I receive from boys or girls. I am not particular. My friend, Gladys Telgenhoff, has written in your paper and has received 5 letters in two days. Now boys and girls let me receive six or seven so I can beat her.—Lucy Brock, Central Lake, Mich., Box 204, care of Mrs. J. M. Brown.

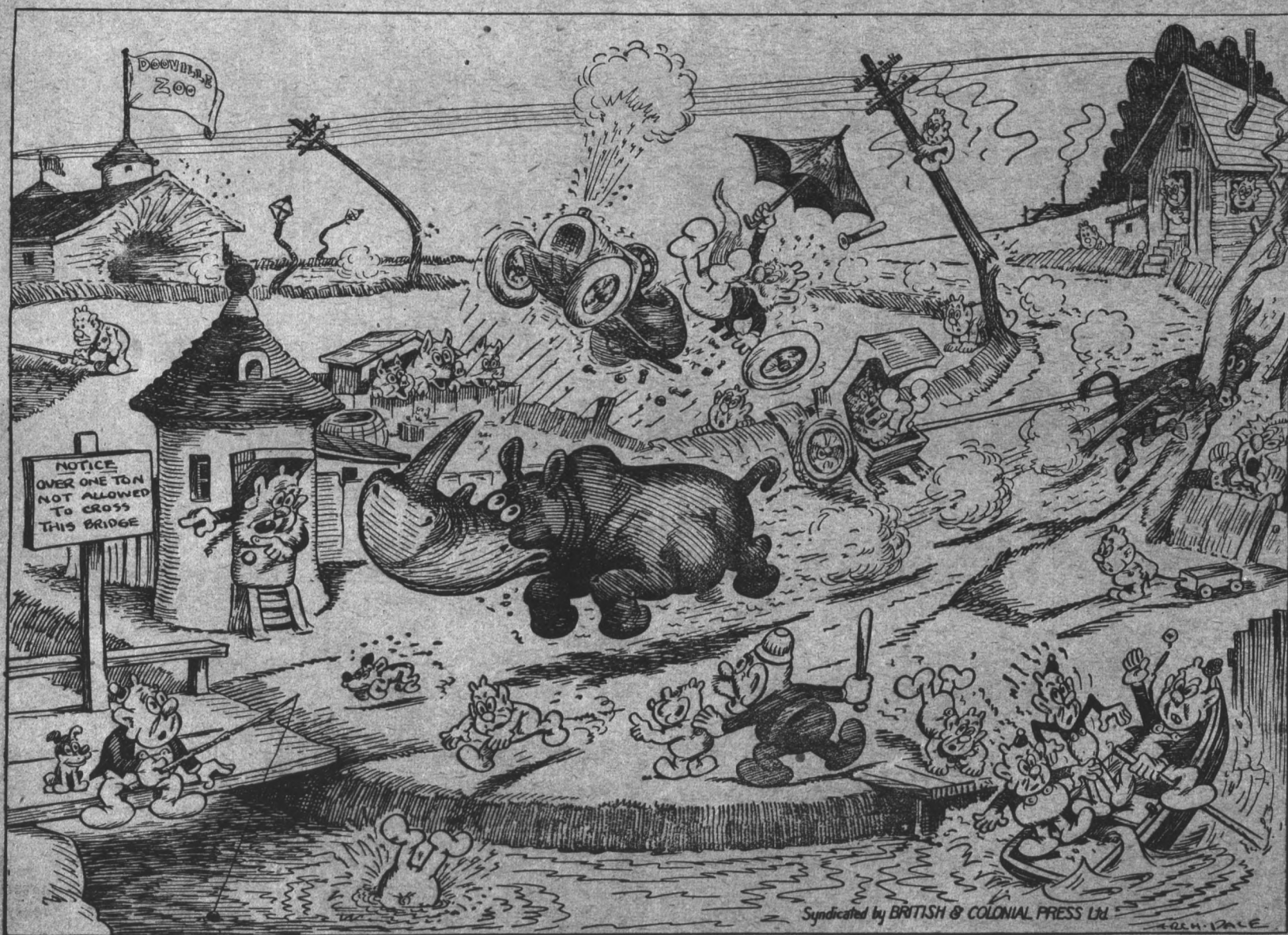
Dear Uncle Ned:—Here is another girl who would like to join your merry circle. Since my sister and one of my schoolmates have written I will write and see if my letter will escape the waste paper basket. I am going to tell you about a trip which we took up north last summer. We went through Blissfield. First we stopped there to get gasoline so we could go on, then we went through Tecumseh and Clinton. We ate our lunch just before we got to Manchester. Then we went through Manchester, Chelsea, Stockbridge, Williams-ton, Perry and Morrice. Then we came to Owosso which ended our journey. We got there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and went to see my aunt and uncle, and my cousin. It was a great surprise to them as they did not know we were coming. We took some pictures of scenes on the way. We did not have any tire trouble but we broke a spring. We went on Saturday and stayed there over Sunday, and did not start home until Monday noon. On our return we brought my aunt and cousin with us. My father, mother, sister,

aunt, cousin and myself all came home in the Paige car. On our way home we went through the same cities as we did on the way up. We went a little out of our way and reached Blissfield at 9 o'clock P. M. On our way back we did not have any tire trouble. The trip was very enjoyable.—Adalene Maierle, Riga, Michigan, R-2.

My Dear Uncle Ned:—Well, it is spring, isn't it? Are you glad? I am just four more weeks of school for me, and then I can help mother and father. My school teacher and we pupils are planning on taking our dinners and going to the woods some noon. We have already gone to the woods but have not taken our dinners yet. We found some cow-slips, blood-roots and hepaticas! I am planning on having a nice flower garden this summer. We have 100 eggs setting so far, and we are going to set some more soon. Must close with best wishes to all of the boys and girls.—Merlen Wiley, Adrian, Michigan, Route 6.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl ten years old and in the sixth grade at school. I have one mile to go to school. We have two more weeks of school. I got a piano for my birthday present when I was ten years old. I have taken 36 music lessons. I have one brother. His name is Clay. I have no sisters. For pets I have a cat and 4 kittens. We have 2 horses, 6 cows, 2 calves, 5 hogs, 96 chickens, 9 sheep and 5 lambs.—Leona Martin, Ashley, Michigan, R-3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have been reading all of the boys and girls letters and I would like to hear from some of them. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. For pets I have five rabbits and three cats. There may be some of the boys and girls who will think I have given my cats funny names but they are Polar, Tom and Mike. Will close hoping to hear from some of the girls or boys soon.—Harold Beytham, Freeland, Michigan.



Syndicated by BRITISH & COLONIAL PRESS LTD.

THERE WAS consternation in Dooville this week when a great rhinoceros escaped from the zoo. He went tearing down the street knocking over telephone posts and upsetting everything that came in the way. An old man driving to town had his donkey cut away from the cart and then saw his donkey try to climb a tree. The old lady standing in the

back yard was so surprised to see the donkey act in such a strange manner that she did not see the rhinoceros at all. Doc Sawbones and his car were tossed up in the air just like you would toss a feather but Doc Sawbones is so used to being ready for all

Exciting Time in Dooville

kinds of surprises after living with people like the mischievous Doo Dads that he immediately made use of his umbrella as a parachute. Roly and Poly were so startled at the big animal rushing about that they jumped into Percy Haw Haw's boat and very

nearly upset him. Old man Grouch was quietly fishing and was in a very bad position for he either had to jump into the water or wait until he fell in. The caretaker of the bridge tried to make the rhinoceros understand that the bridge was not strong enough to hold such a heavy weight but evidently the rhinoceros did not understand plain Doo language.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a girl eleven years of age and in the seventh grade. We live on an eighty acre farm, but it is not all cleared. We have four cows and three calves. We also have two dapple gray horses. Anyone that is not used to them could not tell them apart, because they look so much alike. I saw my girl friend's letter in the paper this week. Her name is Ora Rutter. For pets I have two rabbits. I call them Fluffy and Flossie. I have one cat and it is as old as I am. I have one pet chicken. I can go out in the yard and pick it up anytime.—Myrtle Rodabaugh, Clare, Michigan, R. F. D. 1.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I just finished reading the Children's Hour and I think that little girl from New York is right. But I'll tell the world that I'll let no girl from New York or any other place beat me. I live on a farm, and I wouldn't like to live in a city. My sister has a Brownie camera and we take so many nice pictures. We often go to the woods and pick flowers and also take snapshots of the scenery. One day last summer we had a picnic in the woods and after playing games and taking pictures we returned home and ate heaping dishes of ice cream, which mama had made for us while we were enjoying ourselves in the woods.—Sincerely yours, Leta W. Bluhm.

SHALL MICHIGAN ADOPT AN INCOME TAX LAW?

(Continued from page 3)

increased millions for years to come. These projects of development, it should be noted, are financed only partially by present day taxation. The main reliance is upon bond issues drawing comparatively high rates of interest, and in the future the interest upon these bonds, as well as the principal as it matures, must be added to the annual tax levy.

Expense, that is reflected in the annual tax levy, follows development in lines that are purely industrial or commercial, and in no way connected with any public business. For illustration, note the cost to the public of automobile development. The state-wide program of highway improvement, now calling for an annual outlay of millions of dollars, owes its rapid advancement and present importance very largely to motor vehicle development. The cost of constructing improved public highways has been increased to three and four times the cost when only horse-drawn vehicles used the highways. The cost of maintenance after construction, as compared with cost in former years, has increased in the same ratio. The cost of public safety and administration of justice has been increased because of traffic policemen, motorcycle squads, recovery of stolen machines and the combating of new forms of crime practiced by the auto bandit. The automobile carries the sportsman and the seeker after health and recreation, surely and in ever increasing numbers to the new and more remote parts of the state, putting an increased burden upon the highways and increased pressure upon public lands suitable for resorts, and upon the resources of our streams, lakes and game fields. All this will call for increased appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of public parks and game refuges, for fire protection, for game protection and for the propagation and distribution of game and fish.

The requirements of various state institutions, especially those concerned with education, public health, safety and welfare, always have been generously met and because of the nature of the appeal they make, will continue to receive favorable consideration. To appreciate the increase in the demands of state institutions, compare the totals now declared to be indispensable with the sums required by these institutions a few years ago. Note also that the increases asked for at this time are not only those made necessary because of increased cost of living and increasing population but they extend to new plants and new outfits declared necessary because of modern theories of construction, sanitation and management, and if not now granted must be in the near future. Note, also, that these conditions are not confined to state institutions but extend to those of the counties and cities as well.

Another condition that is increasing, directly and continuously, the volume of taxation is the tendency of the various political units of the state to take over, as proper and necessary functions of government,

a large group of subjects relating to both public and private welfare that, until a few years ago, were left entirely to private initiative and private philanthropy; or, if in operation at public expense, functioned only in a limited way. These subjects range from the visiting nurse and public playgrounds for children, to tuberculosis hospitals and mothers' pension for adults. They relate to public health, sanitation, comfort, recreation, child welfare and any number of kindred subjects. They increase in number and scope every year, and each new feature taken over calls for and justifies the development of some other feature of public or private welfare at public expense. No one will see, or should wish to see these new functions of government restricted. The world is now in a new orbit and one of the forces that will tend to keep it balanced in this new orbit is a proper and continuous development in public and private welfare through public expenditure and this condition necessarily means a continued increase in the volume of taxation.

Economic and Social Evolution

Failure to locate and tax intangible property made little difference in the early days of Michigan when the ad valorem general property tax system was established. At that time agriculture was the principal industry. Property was homogeneous, consisting mainly of real estate and tangible personal property dependent upon the ownership of real estate. There was very little intangible property. Wealth was distributed comparatively even, the range of investments was narrow, earnings and profits were generally converted into property of the same nature as that which produced them. But a wonderful change has taken place in recent years in the character of property, brought about largely through the operations of what may be declared the greatest instrument of modern commercial life,—the limited liability corporation and its accompanying secured debt feature, through which an individual may invest in any business wherever located and hazard only his original investment, his interest represented by intangible securities easily transferrable. The resulting commercial and industrial expansion has been almost beyond comprehension. Agriculture has been displaced as the leading industry. The homogeneous character of property has disappeared and, instead, it is now widely diversified. Many new forms of property have been brought into existence as a result of invention, commercial and industrial development and legal and corporate contrivance. Income has increased greatly, and is derived from numerous and often entirely new sources. It is, for the most part, no longer reinvested in the business which produced it, but seeks investment in intangible and, wherever possible, non-taxable securities. To appreciate the extent to which profits that are fluid are passing into intangible, non-taxable investments, one has but to glance over the columns of any metropolitan daily newspaper and notice the offering of new securities. Today, a very considerable portion of the wealth of the state is in intangible property, and failure, at this time, to properly tax the owners of such wealth, whether as a result of legislation or administration, relieves many from all taxation.

Rise of Professional and Salaried Class

At the same time, and largely as a result of industrial and commercial expansion, a class of citizens has been developed in every community whose income is not derived from capital represented by property, but from salaries from earnings as professional men, and from particular kinds of business that are being daily brought into existence. This class is generally well educated and requires more from society and government than the average individual requires. But the general property tax fails to reach this class of citizens, they contribute little through taxation, either for the support of government or the development of social welfare.



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The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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20	1.00	3.00	36	1.80	5.40
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22	1.10	3.30	38	1.90	5.70
23	1.15	3.45	39	1.95	5.85
24	1.20	3.60	40	2.00	6.00
25	1.25	3.75	41	2.05	6.15
26	1.30	3.90	42	2.10	6.30
27	1.35	4.05	43	2.15	6.45
28	1.40	4.20	44	2.20	6.60
29	1.45	4.35	45	2.25	6.75
30	1.50	4.50	46	2.30	6.90
31	1.55	4.65	47	2.35	7.05
32	1.60	4.80	48	2.40	7.20
33	1.65	4.95	49	2.45	7.35
34	1.70	5.10	50	2.50	7.50
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horses, 3 cows, 6 hogs, machinery, tools, vehicles, crops, etc.; on improved road, convenient manufacturing city; all tillable; 50 acres now machine worked; creek watered, wire fenced pasture; apples, berries, cherries, plums; 2-story, 7-room house, basement barn, poultry house. To close affairs \$3,600 takes all, easy terms. See page 76 Illus. Spring Catalog 1,100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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480 acres, located in Presque Isle Co., Mich., one-quarter mile to school and three and one-half miles to town. There are 60 acres in cultivation, 420 in pasture. Soil is clay loam with clover and oats grown. Eight springs. Improvements consist of five room house, sheep barn, barn, granary, root cellar, shed, etc., all newly painted. Is fenced with woven wire. Nicely cross fenced. Price is \$18,000 for tract with possession at once. For further information write or see HARRY A. CODDE, Onaway, Mich.

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fairest proposition to enable you to secure a farm in the famous Clover Seed Belt of heavy clay loam lands near Onaway. Write me today for a booklet. THAD B. PRESTON, Onaway, Mich.

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two barns, silo, granary, new henhouse, Clay loam soil, two miles from railroad, high school, churches. Terms arranged. ERNEST FAST, North Adams, Mich.

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ed, good soil and location, fences and basement barn; 22 H. P. Port Huron engine; 32 x 54 Wood Bros. Separator; size 10 Revere Huller; size 21 Rosenthal Silo Filler, mounted steel water tank, new pump and six ply steam hose, also new drive belt. Would trade for a medium size tract or tractor. SHERMAN COX, Osseo, Mich.

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70 acres improved, three miles from town on R. F. D. and telephone line, R. R. motor stop 20 rods. \$65 per acre. C. H. FRENCH, Marion, Mich.

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WANTED TO BUY FROM OWNER OF GOOD 40 or more acres with personal property provided it is in timberland located in south central part or southeastern part of lower peninsula. State full particulars first letter. HARVEY HALLETT, 1125 Oneida St., Appleton, Wis.

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WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK the assistance of a competent lady. Family of 8 at Northville, Mich. Modern conveniences, etc. Write at once stating wages. Address BOX T, care Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

WANTED: HOUSEKEEPER, ONE OF THOSE real old-fashioned young country women who can be a mother to five children five to fourteen years of age. Every convenience in country home of 150 acres. Must have fair education. If you cannot give best of reference do not apply. BOX L, care of Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN MARKETING IN U. S. AND CANADA

(Continued from page 7)

have available space it can readily be seen that elevators having no desire to special-bin may "grade store" in such manner as to have little or no space available for special binning, especially where elevators are constructed with a limited number of large bins only. The farmers' companies claim to provide more special-bin accommodations than the private-owned elevators usually give. In special binning the grower may be required to pay storage on the capacity of the bin which is needed for his special purpose.

In the matter of storage for growers, the elevators in Canada may, upon giving 48 hours' notice to the owner, ship the stored grain from the country elevator to a public elevator, thus relieving congestion at the local elevators.

The United Farmers' Associations

In Canada the farmers have been fortunate in having only a comparatively few general educational and agricultural associations which are broad in scope and territory, and the result has been concentration of effort along definite lines. In the three principal grain growing provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, for example, there are found the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Manitoba respectively. These and similar associations in some of the other provinces, together with their respective affiliated commercial organizations, are united in the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and through these various associations practically all of the demands of the agricultural interests of Canada are voiced. There is, therefore, no division of interest or effort among what might be termed competing farmers' organizations, as has sometimes been the case in the United States.

The existing associations are well supported and there is unity of action. With the exception of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, these organizations have confined their efforts largely to educational and legislative lines, leaving commercial undertakings to separate and distinct trading corporations. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is incorporated as a trading company and is engaged in handling all kinds of farm supplies, but inasmuch as its commercial activities are carried on in separate departments, there is in reality a clean-cut division between its educational activities and the handling of supplies.

The principal reason why the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is engaged in commercial activity is that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. deemed it wise to confine its activities strictly to a grain business and there was a demand for certain supplies usually handled in connection with elevators. The trading department of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was created to satisfy this demand.

The several provincial associations concern themselves with matters of local interest and with legislation to be had through the provincial governments, while the Canadian Council of Agriculture is concerned with matters of national scope. The latter is able to sift and harmonize the various resolutions which come to it for action from the conventions of the provincial associations.

It will not be practicable in this article to discuss the various activities of these organizations nor to describe them in detail. They are financed by membership dues and in the past have also received large grants from the earnings of the principal farmers' trading companies, such as the United Grain Growers and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Each provincial association is composed of locals which have as their center the local shipping station or perhaps the country schoolhouse. These associations are regarded as the power back of everything that has been accom-

plished by the grain growers in Canada in the matter of establishing their co-operative marketing and trading organizations.

Examples of Marketing Organizations in Canada

The Canadian grain growers first entered upon the commercial handling of their grain in 1906, when the Grain Growers' Grain Co. was established at Winnipeg. For several years this company confined its activities to an exclusive grain commission business, handling the grain of its members in much the same manner as any other commission firm. From the beginning it had a seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and received shipments from member and non-member growers in the three prairie provinces. The rules of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange made it possible for this company to pro-rate its earnings on the basis of patronage furnished, and while it was at one time suspended because of a supposedly avowed purpose to so distribute its earnings, it has consistently followed the regular established usages of the grain trade.

In 1911 the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., was established with headquarters at Regina, Saskatchewan, and in 1913 the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., with headquarters at Calgary, Alberta, was formed. Each of these companies was successful in building up quickly a large membership and in handling a large volume of business. Both the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. received financial assistance from the provincial governments, which consisted in an advance by the government of 85 per cent of the cost of buying or building an elevator, to be repaid in installments extending over a 20-year period.

In addition to mortgages and preference accruing to the provincial governments in the elevators and assets of these companies as security for the repayment of advances made, the special incorporation acts under which the companies were created, provided, among other things, for audits by a provincial auditor, and also provided that certain conditions relative to acreage and other factors necessary to success must be met before elevators could be built. While giving very wide powers to farmers' companies the provincial governments also tried to guard them against ill-considered acts by reserving to the government certain matters for approval.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. were all incorporated under special legislative acts.

In 1917 the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. amalgamated under the name of the United Grain Growers' Ltd., so that at the present time the United Grain Growers' Ltd and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., are the two outstanding examples of farmers' grain marketing organizations in Canada. An analysis of the organization plans and operating methods of these two companies which will be discussed in a later issue, will, therefore, be sufficient to give the reader an idea of co-operative grain marketing as practiced by western Canada.

HAIRY VETCH A VERY PROFITABLE CROP IN MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 5)

simply a by-product. However, the quality of the seed is good and the quantity, in the aggregate, considerable.

During the past five years a special hairy vetch seed industry has developed in the sandy regions of northern Michigan, where the plant is grown in combination with rye. On most of the sandy soils the number of cash crops that can be grown is limited, and the addition of hairy vetch seed to the list has become very welcome. In several counties this seed has become one of the major crops and as much a

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

Name

Address R. F. D. State

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

standard product as rye, beans, potatoes or buckwheat. The yields obtained are not large as a rule, but the seed is of high quality, good color, and practically free from weed seeds.

A third source of vetch seed is in screenings from wheat. Hairy-vetch was planted years ago in many of the winter-wheat sections in southern Michigan and still persists in the fields as a weed. Vetch is considered very objectionable in wheat, and the two are never grown together intentionally, except occasionally for hay. The wheat plant is not tall enough to support the vetch properly and ripens several days later than vetch. The seeds are very difficult to separate, but unless separated cause severe dockage. Wheat containing as high as three pounds of hairy-vetch seed per bushel usually yields enough vetch seed on separating to pay the cost of separation. A lesser quantity reduces the value of the wheat 10 to 20 cents a bushel. Hairy-vetch seed from this source is more likely to contain seeds of cockle and other weeds than that from other sources, but is less liable to contain immature vetch seed.

The centers of production of hairy vetch seed shift from year to year, but the Michigan counties of greatest production in the approximate order of importance are Oceana, Muskegon, Ottawa, Newaygo, Allegan, Mason, Manistee, Kent, Antrim, Ogemaw, Barry, Charlevoix, Osceola, Wexford, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse and Benzie. The counties along Lake Michigan are the largest producers of seed, but they are also the largest users and do not necessarily export as much as some of the counties farther inland. Vetch seed has been raised in nearly every county in Michigan at one time or another, but in the eastern half of the state the industry is not important.

Growing the Seed Crop in Michigan

The best crops of hairy-vetch seed are produced on medium rich soils in regions of moderate rainfall and fairly cool temperatures. Conditions favorable to the best development of potatoes may be regarded as the standard for hairy-vetch seed production. Excessive plant food and unusual warmth and moisture are to be especially avoided, as they promote luxuriant vegetative growth at the expense of the seed-bearing pods. A fairly dry, cool sandy loam not too well supplied with nitrogen, gives the most profitable returns. Such conditions produce stocky, robust vines, heavily set with pods, giving the highest possible yields with the least trouble and expense. In choosing a location for seed production, therefore, it is better not to use the richest land on the farm, but rather a field that has not recently been manured or has not been growing heavy crops of clover, alfalfa or other legumes.

On the other hand, seed production should not be attempted where the soil is too poor; under such conditions the plants lack vigor and produce a small crop of low-quality seed. This mistake has sometimes been made in north central Michigan on the light blow lands and jack pine plains, where the soil is almost pure sand and contains practically no organic matter. For a few years after the land is cleared these soils produce fairly good crops, but unless steps are taken to renew the humus, the original supply is soon exhausted and the soil becomes barren.

Some of the best crops of hairy-vetch seed in Michigan are grown on poor sandy land which has been rejuvenated. The process of rejuvenation is slow, however, and vetch must be grown for several years before a profitable stand can be expected. The first year after planting, only a few scattered plants appear, regardless of how heavily the seed is sown. The stand improves somewhat during the second and third years, but it is not until the fourth or fifth year that a full stand can be secured. After that, if the soil is at all suited to the crop, the yield of seed will be quite regular, although never equaling that obtained in richer areas.

The conclusion is quite clear that

no attempt to grow hairy-vetch either for forage or seed should be made by the settler on poor sandy lands unless he is prepared, financially and otherwise, to wait several years for a crop.

Hairy-vetch is less sensitive to acid soil than red clover, but soils which are excessively "sour" must have applications of lime. A total of 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime or 2,000 pounds of finely ground limestone per acre applied and worked thoroughly into the soil just before the rye and vetch are sown, usually will be found very beneficial.

Inoculation

A frequent cause of failure in the growing of hairy-vetch is lack of inoculation. This is indicated by a yellow, sickly condition of the plants and the absence of nodules on the roots. The proper nodule-forming organisms are usually present in any field where garden peas, field peas, sweet peas, or any of the vetches have grown successfully and they can be introduced into another field by transferring soil from these fields. Laboratory cultures of the inoculating organism also can be used.

Support Crops

Whether for hay or seed, hairy-vetch rarely is grown alone, but nearly always in combination with some grain crop to hold it off the ground. For seed production, winter rye is used almost exclusively. Spring wheat, oats, or barley sometimes is drilled into thin stands of hairy vetch in the spring in order to produce hay. Occasionally they are allowed to produce seed, but as they ripen several weeks later than hairy vetch the vetch is apt to shatter badly before the grain is ready to harvest.

Rye and hairy-vetch form a very useful combination, having somewhat the same relation to each other as timothy and red clover. Both are outcasts of the wheat field and neither is very profitable by itself. When grown together, however, the mixture has many advantages. The growing period of the two plants is practically identical except that hairy-vetch must be planted a few weeks earlier than is absolutely necessary for rye. The rye plant is tall and strong and holds up the hairy-vetch nicely, and it is believed that the vetch by adding nitrogen to the soil increases the growth of the rye. The plants are harvested and threshed together, the combined yield being greater than either crop alone. The presence of hairy-vetch adds to the feeding value of the rye straw, which would otherwise be difficult to utilize. Thus, by the partnership neither plant is injured, but each is helped by the presence of the other.

In recent years, an important development in growing rye and vetch together has been the introduction of improved varieties of rye, particularly the Rosen rye. This variety commonly outyields ordinary rye and is consequently more profitable. A further advantage is that the straw of Rosen rye is somewhat shorter and stiffer than that of ordinary rye, while the seeds are a few days later in ripening, thereby allowing more time for the vetch to mature. The only objection to Rosen rye is that the kernels are plumper and more nearly round than those of ordinary rye and hence are slightly more difficult to separate from the vetch.

Use in the Rotation

When hairy-vetch is grown especially for seed, it must become part of a regular crop rotation. It can not be grown merely as a catch crop to be fitted into the cropping system at odd seasons. When hairy-vetch is grown for hay or green manure it is usually out of the way by the middle or last of May, in time for planting corn or any late planted summer crop. The seed crop, however, is not harvested until July or August, at which time there is no chance for an other crop that season.

Hairy-vetch for seed is sown with rye, and the mixture is handled in practically the same manner as rye grown by itself. The crop follows corn as a rule, although it may suc-

ceed early potatoes or a grain crop. Hairy-vetch must be planted by September 15, and therefore it can not follow late potatoes, beans, or sugar beets, which occupy the ground until the latter part of that month. Occasionally the vetch is seeded in buckwheat and the rye broadcasted later. Rye and vetch seldom follow well a timothy meadow, as the old sod is hard to subdue.

Hairy-vetch and rye can be succeeded by any crop that follows wheat or rye. A common rotation on the heavier soils is (1) potatoes or beans, (2) corn, (3) rye and hairy-vetch, (4 and 5) timothy and mixed clover. On sandy soils and in the northern counties timothy and red clover may well be replaced by orchard grass and sweet clover but in either case the rotation provides for two legumes in three years with one plowing. More or less volunteer hairy-vetch appears in the clover at the first cutting, but it disappears entirely by the time the second crop is ready.

A serious objection to saving hairy-vetch for seed is the sacrifice of the green manure, which in many cases is the principal object in growing the crop. A rotation that provides for both seed and green manure is the simple one of (1) corn, (2) rye and hairy-vetch. By allowing the hairy-vetch to become quite ripe before harvesting, sufficient seed shatters to produce a heavy volunteer stand, which is plowed under in time for corn planting in the spring. The straw from the seed crop is fed to live stock and the manure is plowed under or spread on the ground in the fall. In either case, two crops of vetch are turned under every two years and in addition a cash crop of corn and one of vetch seed secured.

Hairy-vetch and rye are sometimes grown year after year on the same ground, especially in areas where conditions are not favorable for corn. This system has the advantage of providing a money crop each year with little labor or expense, but the yields fall off rapidly even when the straw is returned. Continuous vetch growing should be accompanied by a yearly application of phosphatic fertilizer, or on cheap land the crop should be saved for seed one year, followed by a volunteer green-manure crop the next.

FIGHTING FLIES

If the farmer could remember early in the spring how exasperating the flies can be in summer at meal time, or on a warm Sunday afternoon when he is trying to take a nap, he would take more drastic steps toward the control of the pest.

Flies are allowed to multiply and become not only a nuisance, but also a threat to the health of the household. The fly population increases gradually, until by August and September they swarm the entire farmstead. The flies which infest any farmstead are usually produced on that farm. Flies prefer horse manure for laying their eggs, and the eggs can be prevented from hatching by applying ordinary powdered borax to their breeding places. Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have discovered that ten ounces of powdered borax to eight bushels of manure is sufficient to kill the maggots and prevent all of the flies from developing.

In the case of stables, the method is to sprinkle the borax in the quantities given above by the means of a flour sifter or sieve. Most of the borax should be applied around the outer edge of the pile, as that is where the maggots congregate. The manure should be sprinkled with two or three gallons of water to eight bushels of manure. This does not affect the value of the manure as a fertilizer in any respect.

In the case of garbage, where flies also breed, the borax should be thoroughly sifted on in the dry form, in the proportion of two ounces to the can of garbage. This will not impair the value of the garbage as a food for hogs, as borax in these small proportions is absolutely harmless.

It is practically impossible to entirely eliminate flies on the farm, because they find so many places in which to breed, but a little attention to this important matter will be an effective aid in controlling the fly nuisance. If stables are cleaned thoroughly and all accumulated manure is spread upon the fields, there will be a noticeable reduction in the fly population around the farm.

The use of the above precautions will aid greatly in reducing the fly nuisance on the farmstead.

Divide the price of a De Laval by its years of service for its real cost.

THAT the best is the cheapest in the long run is doubly true of the De Laval Cream Separator.

Divide the price of a De Laval by the years of use you will receive—there are thousands in use from ten to twenty years, and even twenty to thirty years is not unusual—and you get a yearly cost that is much lower than that of any other separator you can buy.

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Cream Separator or Milker

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.

May 10, Shorthorns Central Mich. Short-horn Breeders' Ass'n, Greenville Fair Grounds, Greenville, Mich.
May 18, Holsteins, Livingston Co. Holstein Ass'n, Howell, Mich.
May 21, Holsteins, Wm. Gottschalk New Haven, Mich.
May 23, Holsteins, George E. Bench, Plymouth, Mich.
June 9, Angus, Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n, East Lansing, Mich.
June 9th, Aberdeen-Angus, Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, East Lansing, Michigan.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

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

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

USE PURE BRED SIRES

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

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

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

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

SHOW BULL

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

BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

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

WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac, Lunde Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

HOWBERT HERD

WHERE TYPE, CONSTITUTION AND PRODUCTIVE ABILITY IS ASSURED.

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

H. T. EVANS
Eau Claire, Mich.

I AM OFFERING LIGHT COLORED HOLSTEIN-Friesian bull 1 year old from 21.51 lb. dam and sire whose six nearest dams are 33.34 lbs. butter. Herd under state and federal supervision.
Oscar Wallin, Wiscogin Farm, Unionville, Mich.

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

Yearling Bull For Sale

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

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

Livingston County Holstein Association

Quality Sale

at Howell, Mich.

Wednesday, May 18, '21

At 10:00 O'Clock A. M.

THE HOME OF HEALTHY CATTLE

From herds under Federal Supervision.
60-90 day re-test privilege.

90 Head Registered Holsteins

Two-thirds either have A. R. O. records or are from record cows.
5 cows with records from 25 to 29 lbs.

1 daughter of a 32 lb. cow.

1 daughter of a 29 lb. cow.

1 daughter of a 26 lb. cow.

9 bulls whose dams have records from 25 to 32 lbs.

One proven herd sire from a 29 lb. cow.

JAY B. TOOLEY,

President

J. G. HAYS,

Secretary

For catalogs, address

F. J. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich.

A Complete Dispersal Sale of — 40 HEAD —

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS

Saturday, May 21, 1921, 1 p.m.

at the Gottschalk farm 8 miles northwest of Mt. Clemens, 4 miles southwest of New Haven and 1 1-2 miles southeast of Meade.

Herd federal tested with a clean test and sold subject to a 60 to 90 day retest. Many creditable A. R. O. records in herd.

25 Head fresh or safe in calf to our young herd sire SIR ORMS-BY LILITH SEGIS, whose dam made over 30 lbs. butter and over 600 lbs. milk as a 4 year old. Write for catalog to

WM. GOTTSCHALK, New Haven, Mich.

Stop at Fairchild's on electric cars leaving hourly from Detroit going north and Port Huron going south. Free transportation from cars at Fairchild's to the farm.

Sale will be held under cover in case of rain.

Bankable paper for 1 year at 7 per cent accepted.

ALBERT E. JENKINS,

Sales Manager.

COL. D. L. PERRY,

Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—3 GOOD BULLS, LIGHT, MEDIUM and dark. Dams' records at 2 yr. 3 yrs. and 4 yrs. 16 pounds, 24 pounds and 26.43 ones. First two dams average 22,000 pounds milk and over 1,000 pounds butter in year. All good type. Also a few registered cows and heifers.
M. J. ROCHE, Pinckney, Mich.

HERD SIRES IN SERVICE

KING ZERMA ALCATRA PONTIAC NO. 143461 a son of the \$50,000 bull.
SIR ECHO OLYDE 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. Pedigrees sent on request.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Registered Stock Only

FAIRLAWN HERD HOLSTEINS

OUR FIRST OFFERING

Bull born March 27, 1920, well grown, straight top line, deep body, and guaranteed right. A little more black than white and ready for service. Sire: Emblagaard Lilith, Champion 208073—The Sire of Champions. Dam: Hester Belle Edgeloak 495558, a wonderful heifer that has just completed a record of 26.41 butter from 522 lbs. of milk in 7 days at 37 mos. 10 days and under ordinary dairy farm conditions. Remember that record equals a 36 lb. record from a mature cow.
A \$2,000 bull for a very modest price because I must have the room. Your inquiry will receive prompt attention.
J. F. RIEMAN, Owner
Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 8 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

HORSE AND PIGS

Two years ago my brother brought a Hambletonian stallion from Illinois. After he was here a while he got thin, and potbellied. Now he is fat but still he has a large stomach. He has not been fed but very little hay. He is 7 years old now. He has not had much exercise. What can I do to gaunt him up? I have four pigs that choke when they drink middlings slop. They will choke and cough then drink again. One of the pigs can hardly walk. What can I do for them?—R. G., White Cloud, Mich.

Theat your horse for worms, give powdered Areca Nut two ounces, tartar emetic, dried sulphate of iron and powdered charcoal equal parts one ounce; mix together thoroughly and divide into sixteen powders, give one morning and night and when you give the last powder, give one pint of raw linseed oil, feed whole oats with bran, and after this course of treatment give horse daily exercise.

Your pigs eat too fast. Place clean stones in the trough to prevent them drinking so fast. This will eliminate your trouble.

BLISTER

I would kindly like advice regarding a lame horse. She has been lame for two years; it is in her right front foot between her ankle and her hoof. It is soft and puffy like. I tried to blister it but it would not blister.—L. H. Buckley, Michigan.

Try the following blister and allow animal to rest for at least one month: Pulv. cantharides and red iodid of mercury, equal parts two drams; lard, three ounces; mix thoroughly and apply to affected parts, rubbing in for ten to fifteen minutes. After two days apply lard once daily and repeat in four weeks if necessary.

COW OFF FEED

I saw in the Veterinary Dept. of Mar. 19, that P. B., Falmouth, Mich., had 3 fresh cows off their feed this winter and he gave them salts and they got well, and the editor recommended tonic powders; powdered gentian, five ounces; powdered nux vomica, two ounces; powdered capsicum, one ounce; and bicarbonate of soda, eight ounces. What I would like to know is if it would be necessary to give a cow that has freshened, and is off her feed, or troubled with indigestion, a dose of salts in connection with the tonic, or will just the tonic alone answer the purpose?—W. P. Morley, Michigan.

It is always better to give a cow a cathartic before putting her on a tonic. This cleanses out the intestinal tract. It is also advisable to combine an alternative with a cathartic. A very satisfactory cathartic is powdered ginger and gentian equal parts one ounce, powd. nux vomica and capsicum of each one dram and epsom salts two pounds. Dissolve in two quarts of hot water and give slowly at one dose.

EATING FEATHERS

Can you tell me what is the cause of chickens eating each others' feathers and what will stop them?—W. D. Moorestown, Michigan.

The ration you are feeding does not contain enough animal matter. Feed plenty of beef scraps and you will have no more trouble with your chickens eating the others feathers.

LICE ON CATTLE

Will you please give me a prescription for treating lice infested cows and method of applying same?—O. B. Newaygo, Michigan.

There is nothing better than Kreso Dip, Parke, Davis & Co. Wash animals according to directions on the can. The stable should be white-washed.

CUT NOT HEALING

About a year ago I severely calked a horse, about two and a half inches above the hoof. At first I used turpentine on it and later used white vitriol, pulverized alum and sugar of lead. This has been unsuccessful. There is now a bunch about the size of an apple in the cut and the leg is swollen to about twice its normal size. The horse is not very lame but the leg is apparently stiff. Can you suggest a satisfactory cure through the columns of the Business Farmer?—A Subscriber, Midland, Michigan.

This is a case requiring the careful examination of a surgeon. The bunch you refer to was no doubt

caused by excessive granulations commonly known as "proud flesh" and should not have been allowed to form. Then again, it may be a ring bone, caused by the continued inflammation of the parts, in which case the firing iron would be indicated. If the bunch is soft, or comparatively so, Fowler's Solution of arsenic given in one ounce doses morning and night for two weeks, and also applied to entire enlargement once daily, might benefit some.

PICA IN CATTLE

Last spring when I moved here I purchased 2 cows, one about 8 years old and the other 3 years old. When I let them out of the barn they will hunt for an old board or stick to chew on. They will stand and chew on old boards and sticks almost all day. In June I purchased another cow that I know was not affected, but after a while she started also and is now as bad as the rest. The calves are affected the same as the cows. I have had veterinary aid but to no avail. Nobody seems to know what it is. The animals seem to be in good condition except they are a little thin.—L. G., Suttons Bay, Michigan.

This name has been given to a diseased condition affecting cattle and is chiefly shown by a depraved appetite. As a rule there are practically no other symptoms beside the depraved appetite; the cow seems to have a craving for roughness, such as pieces of leather, rags, crockery, mortar, pieces of wood, metal, dirt and so forth. She picks these objects up and apparently has a relish for them, frequently ignoring good feed for the sake of chewing up and swallowing an old shoe. She does this not only occasionally and casually, as all cows do normally, but ravenously and persistently and continuously. In cases of long duration the animal's coat lacks gloss, and constipation may be present. If not properly treated, some cases of Pica persist indefinitely, the cow gets poor in condition and may develop a variety of conditions. The treatment of this affection should begin with an investigation of the ration fed. The condition can usually be promptly benefitted by a properly balanced ration. In other instances, free access to an unlimited supply of salt is all that is necessary. In cases which occur under good feeding conditions, and in which salt treatment fails to correct the trouble, the cow should be given two lbs. epsom salts, dissolved in about two quarts of warm water; when the purgative has acted give the following: iodine re-sub., three drams, potassium iodid, one ounce and a half and add sufficient water to make twelve ounces and give two tablespoonfuls three times daily in four to six ounces of water on an empty stomach. If you follow these directions I am confident you will get desirable results. Let us hear from you later.

INCREASING MILK FLOW

We bought a heifer at a sale last fall, said to be 3 1/2 years old, and had had one calf before. She had a calf Jan. 16, 1921, and never gave more than 6 quarts at two milkings, for the first month and a half. Since then only 4 quarts. I am feeding her a little hay, potatoes, while her main feed is corn stalks. I can't afford to buy fancy feed for her. What can I do about it for increasing the milk?—A. A., Pentwater, Michigan.

If your cow is not getting the necessary feed required for milk production, you cannot expect to get a large flow of milk. Feed grain and no doubt the milk supply will be increased.

RUNS STUB IN HEEL

I have a horse that ran a stub in his heel. Infection got in and pus or discharge ran out half way around crown of hoof. This leaves a crack which springs open and shut when he walks. He is still quite lame. Am using wolf-fat. How long before this crack will heal or will he grow a new hoof? Can I turn him out to pasture not fearing mud and water to harm this foot?—W. O. W., Morrice, Michigan.

Tub foot for one half hour each day in a strong solution of Kreso, (Parke, Davis & Co.) or Creolin, say one in five hundred solution, after which dry thoroughly and paint with Tr. Iodine. Keep animal in a clean, dry pasture.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

SHORTHORNS

First Annual Consignment Sale of
CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
at Greenville Fair Grounds, Greenville, Michigan
TUESDAY MAY 10, 1921 at 1 P. M.
39 Head, 29 Females, 10 Bulls, About 2-3 Milking Strain, 1-3 Scotch
Write to M. E. Miller, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich. for Catalogue

SOLD AGAIN

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

JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R 2.

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 I. TURBS, Elwell, Mich.

BRANDONHILL FARM

Ortonville, Michigan

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

JOHN P. HEHL

1205 Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIES-
ians. 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.

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

D. H. HOOVER, Howell, Mich.

A PROVEN BLOOD LINE

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

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

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

FOR SALE—2 REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS
ready for service from 19 1-2 and 24 1-2 lb. dams. Price \$100 and \$125. Herd on accredited list.

Wm. GRIFFIN, Howell, Mich.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORD CATTLE AND HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

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

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

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

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

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Fairfax and Disturber blood, 150 Reg. head in herd. \$35.00 reduction on all sires. Choice females for sale. Write me your needs.

EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Mich.

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

C. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa

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

E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

RIVERVIEW HEREFORDS FOR SALE
a grandson of the \$9,500 Bullion 4th. Also a few females.

Wm. C. DICKEN, Smyrna, Mich.

FOR SALE—SMALL HEAD OF REG. HERE-
fords, Belvidere 589766, heads the herd.

RALPH S. SMITH, Kewadin, Mich.

SHORTHORN

CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREED-
ers' Association offer for sale 75 head; all
ages, both milk and beef breeding. Send for new
list.

M. E. MILLER, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL I MAY
have just what you want. I handle from one
animal up to the largest consignment sale in the
country.

O. A. Rosmusson Sale Co., Greenville, Mich.

Have You a Mortgage on Your Farm?

If so buy Shorthorns at the Feb. 25th sale
at M. A. O. held at 1 P. M. We are listing
four females and two show bulls that will lift
your mortgage if they are cared for.

RICHLAND FARMS

C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich.

Huron Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n
offer for sale Scotch and Scotch topped
males and females of all ages.
300 head to select from. For information
address

Jas. R. Campbell, Secretary
Bad Axe, Michigan

MAPLEHURST FARM

Newton Loyalist 2nd in service, short-horn bulls
for sale.

G. H. PARKHURST, R 2, Armada, Mich.

BUY SHORTHORNS NOW, 4TH ANNUAL
herd test without a reactor. Some bargains
in bulls.

JOHN SCHMIDT & SON, Reed City, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREED-
ers' Association have stock for sale, both milk
and beef breeding.

Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS
offered at attractive prices
before January first. Will trade for good land.

Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

3 EXTRA GOOD BULL CALVES FOR SALE.
From the Maple Ridge herd of Bates Short-
horns. Calved in September 1920.

J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Michigan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND OXFORD DOWN
sheep. Both sex for sale.

J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

WENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS'
Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all
ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.

A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

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

GEORGE W. ARNOLD or JARED ARNOLD
Williamsburg, R 1, Michigan

JERSEYS

JERSEY YEARLING BULL (Sired by Pen-
hurst Fern Sultan, R. M. Breeding.)

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KEEP CHICKS GROWING PROPERLY

THE ENTHUSIASM with which many poultry raisers, particularly beginners, start in the spring with young chicks sometimes lags as the season advances and the chicks get old enough to shift for themselves. If care is neglected at this period, however, success is improbable. The baby chicks may be smart little fellows from strong, vigorous, parent stock, and they may have been brooded carefully for the first two or three weeks, but unless they receive proper care and management during their later growing period they will not develop properly, and many of them will be lost by sickness and disease. This is the timely warning made by poultrymen of the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers' Bulletin 1-111, "Management of Growing the Young Chicks," published by the department, in which is given the essentials to proper growth and development of chicks. The bulletin is written briefly and in simple terms for beginners, especially members of boys' and girls' poultry clubs.

The chief essentials to the proper growth of chicks, according to the bulletin, are good coops, or houses, cleanliness, proper feed and water, shade, and free range. Growing chicks should be provided with large roomy coops or houses, which will give them a comfortable place to stay at night and during stormy weather. The bulletin suggests no particular kind of house, but states it should be so built that it will provide the chicks with plenty of light, pure air and sunshine, and protect them from dampness and storms of all kinds. It should be arranged so that it can be cleaned easily and frequently, which is very important.

Chicks should never be crowded in brood coops, for crowding will cause them to become overheated, resulting in improper growth and sometimes in dead chicks. A good house can be built from a dry goods box or a piano box, which can be covered with tar paper, the total cost being small.

Sickness or disease usually starts in unclean quarters, and in such places lice and mites are always more plentiful, the bulletin says. The coops should be cleaned and sprayed once a week, and clean shavings, chaff or sand put on the floor. Examine the chicks and houses often for lice and mites, and if found they should be gotten rid of at once. Farmers' Bulletin 1,110 gives directions for fighting lice and mites.

The three kinds of feeds most necessary for rapid growth are grain feed, green feed, and dry mash. A grain mixture should be fed night and morning, giving as large a quantity as the chicks will eat clean, but no more. A good mixture for growing chicks consists of three parts cracked corn, two parts wheat, and two parts hulled oats. Kaffir corn or rolled or hulled barley may be substituted for hulled oats. A supply of fresh green feed is almost as necessary as grain for growing chicks. They obtain plenty of it if they have free range, but if kept in confinement, lawn grass, beet tops, cabbage, lettuce or other such green feed, should be supplied regularly.

A dry mash should be kept before growing chicks at all times after they are three or four weeks old. It is best to feed it in a hopper inside the building, or where it will not be exposed to rain or wet. The bulletin suggests the following mash: Two pounds corn meal, 2 pounds middlings, 1 pound oatmeal, 2 pounds wheat bran, 1 pound beef scrap, and 1-4 pound charcoal.

Grit and oyster shells should be provided so the chicks may help themselves whenever they wish. When sour milk can be obtained it should also be kept before the chicks, as no feed is regarded better for them. When this is given the amount of beef scrap in the dry mash may be reduced one-half. Plenty of fresh, clean water is absolutely necessary, and in hot weather it should be provided twice daily in clean dish.

The bulletin emphasizes the importance of free range and shade for growing chicks.

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DAY OLD CHICKS

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EXTRA GOOD CHICKS
Plan now on more eggs next winter. Order chicks from pure bred record layers. Eng. White Leghorns, \$12—100; Brown Leghorns, \$12—100; Anconas, \$13—100. Postpaid anywhere. Catalog free.
MONARCH POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY
Zeeland, Mich.



Chicks with the 'Pep'

Prices Reduced. Our bred to lay and exhibition chicks will pay you. For MAY and JUNE Broilers, 10c; Leghorns, 12c; Rocks, Reds, 15c; Anconas, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, 16c; Silver Wyandottes and Orpingtons, 18c. Safe delivery. Full count. PREPAID. Free Catalogue.
HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY
Holgate, Ohio

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



WHELAN'S EGG FARM STRAIN S. C. W.
Leghorns. Winners in the world's laying contest. They say they are superior to the world's best layers. Chicks, \$16 per hundred. Place your order early with a 15 per cent deposit.
WHELAN'S EGG FARM, Tipton, Mich.

BABY CHICKS HATCHING EGGS, BARRED
Rocks; Norman strain, trap-nested, bred to lay. Expertly tested for many generations. Large illustrated catalogue 25c. Stamps for circular.
NORMAN POULTRY PLANT, Chatsworth, Ill.

KNAPP'S "HI-GRADE" CHICKS

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

BY PREPAID PARCEL POST
Send for prices and get early delivery.

Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm
Herbert H. Knapp, Prop.
Box B F 5, Shelby, Ohio

REDUCED PRICES

For balance of the season the prices on Chix will be as follows:
Barred Rocks, White Rocks and R. C. Reds, \$16.00 per hundred.
White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, \$13.00 per hundred, delivered.
Prepaid, 100 per cent alive guarantee.
HILLCREST FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM
L. L. Winslow, Prop.
Saranac, Mich.
Order direct from this adv.

BABY CHIX 12,000 STANDARD QUALITY
every Tuesday at reduced prices; Mottled Anconas, English and American W. Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks, all single comb; safe arrival guaranteed; catalog free.
Knoll's Hatchery, R. 3, Holland, Mich.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN BABY
chicks. Good strong ones from flock on free range. Write for prices.
J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.



THE SEASON FOR

Poultry Advertising

IS HERE

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

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

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

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

COLLIE PUPPIES



EWALT'S SIR HECTOR
A. K. C. No. 244685

Service Fee \$15.00

Write Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, for those beautiful, pedigreed sable and white Collie Puppies, bred from farm trained stock that are natural heel drivers with plenty of grit. I also have a few Airedale terrier and Shepherd puppies. All stock guaranteed.

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS FROM GOOD
parent stock. Take no chance with your season's success. Place your orders early with us for chicks that are produced from free range and bred for egg production. They are hatched under expert care with our own exclusive system and in a real up-to-date hatchery at reduced prices. S. C. Anconas and S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. Postpaid. Circular free. Safe arrival guaranteed.
RELIABLE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY
Paul DeGroot, Prop., Zeeland, Mich.

CHICKS, Improved White and Brown Leghorns,
bred to lay large white eggs. Get some of these good Leghorns, \$12 per 100 parcel post will bring them up to your door. Safe arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free.
Wolverine Hatchery, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

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

EGGS FROM BIG BARRED ROCKS BRED TO
lay. \$2 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$8 per 100.
MRS. THOS. FOSTER, R. 1, Cassopolis, Mich.

R. I. RED HATCHING EGGS, THOMPSON'S
strain, \$10 per 100; baby chicks, 25c each.
Wm. H. FROHM, New Baltimore, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE BRED BAR-
red Rocks. Fertility guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15. \$4.50 per 50. \$8.00 per 100.
MRS. GEO. WEAVER, Fife Lake, Mich.

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

BARRED ROCKS HATCHING EGGS FROM
the blood of Park's best pedigreed pens. \$2 per 15. \$6 per 50. \$12 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post in non-breakable containers.
R. G. KIRBY, R. 1, East Lansing, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
eggs from large, healthy farm range stock, \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 for 30. Prepaid; \$4.00, 50; \$7.00 per 100 not prepaid. Order direct from this adv. Also O. I. C. swine.
BRUCE W. BROWN, Mayville, Mich.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
\$4.00 for 10.
MRS. WALTER DILLMAN, R. 5, Dowagiac, Mich.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS
pure bred \$1.10 per 12; \$7.00 for 96.
ISAIAH GREGORY, Brutus, Mich.

MAM. BRONZE TURKEYS, PULLETS 7 LB.
\$5; toms 9 lbs. \$5; eggs \$4.00 per 10.
RALPH WISE NURSERIES, Box 151
Plainwell, Mich.

A WORD ABOUT RENEWING!

When you send in your renewal it will pay you to do two things.

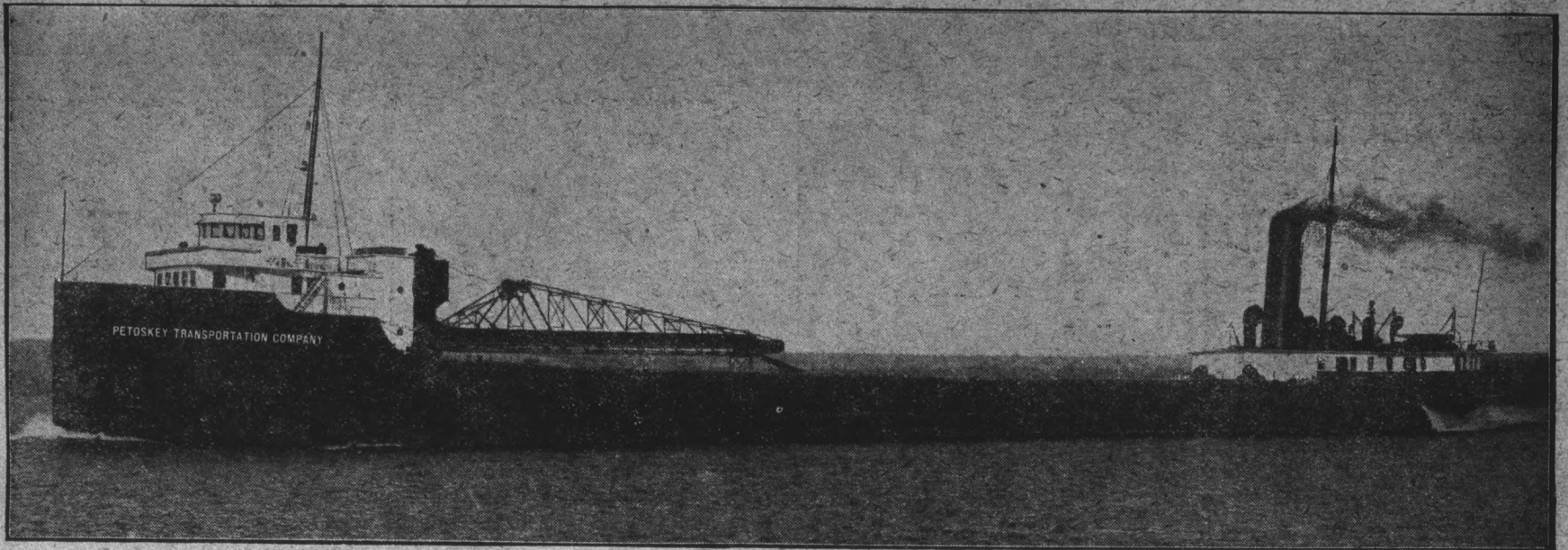
1.—Enclose the address label torn from the front cover of any recent issue of M. B. F.
2.—Send money in check, money-order or registered letter.

The first avoids our entering your name as a new subscription and thus sending you two papers every week and bothering you to pay up the old subscription.

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

The change in date of expiration following your name on the address label is your receipt, and in the busy spring months, when our mails are loaded with renewal and new subscriptions it generally takes from two to three weeks to acknowledge your remittance and correct your date.

The Petoskey Transportation Company



A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

For Investment Is Offered in the 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock and Common Stock Without Par Value of

The Petoskey Transportation Company

CAPITAL STOCK

100,000 Shares Preferred Stock

100,000 Shares No Par Value Common Stock

PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY

The Petoskey Transportation Company was organized for the sole purpose of transporting the products of the Petoskey Portland Cement Company—cement and crushed limestone—and for hauling coal.

The Petoskey Portland Cement Company sold, in less than two weeks, 250,000 barrels of cement in Wisconsin, besides what will be delivered in Michigan ports. The Company could have sold its entire output in Wisconsin, but deemed it wiser to develop a wider market and therefore is taking advantage of the large demand in Michigan. There will always be a large and growing market for the products of the Petoskey Portland Cement Company in Wisconsin and all Great Lakes ports.

The Petoskey Transportation Company will purchase three boats—two for hauling cement, and one for carrying crushed limestone to Toledo, Cleveland and lower lake ports and hauling coal back from these same ports to the plant of the Petoskey Portland Cement Company.

The three boats will cost from \$850,000 to \$950,000 and will be purchased with the money derived from the sale of the Company's securities and there still will be left a working capital of from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The cement carrying boats will be of 800 to 1,000 tons and 600 to 800 tons carrying capacity, and the coal carrying boat will be of 3,000 to 5,000 tons carrying capacity. The 800 to 1,000 ton boat will be used to transport cement to Wisconsin ports, and the 600 to 800 ton boat will be used to transport cement to Michigan and Lake Superior ports.

These boats will be kept fully employed during the entire navigation season, by the Cement Company. The Transportation Company has to solicit no business.

It is therefore evident that inasmuch as the Transportation Company will have its entire investment in boats always at work at market rates, that it will be able to make a very good return on its investment. Any transportation company so situated can do very well.

The Transportation Company has already purchased its first boat, which will begin transporting cement to Wisconsin ports, on May 16th.

EARNINGS

In transporting only the material already contracted for, for 1921 delivery, a total gross earning of \$378,675 will be produced. The total cost of operation figured on the 1920 basis of cost, is \$170,370. The 1921 basis is without question less, but for the sake of conservatism the 1920 level of costs is used. These costs have been taken from the figures of one of the largest and most successful water transportation companies of the Great Lakes. The cost of operation includes labor, fuel, oil, supplies, insurance, general expense, and winter storage and repairs. In addition, in figuring the earning, each boat has been credited with only 28 weeks of earning but has been charged with 30 full weeks cost of operation.

The net earning of the three boats is \$208,305. From this

must be taken \$30,000 (3 per cent of 1,000,000—the approximate cost of the boats) as the United States Government Income Tax Department figures depreciation on this basis.

This leaves about \$178,000 available for dividends. After paying \$80,000, or 8 per cent on \$1,000,000 preferred stock, there is left \$98,000 available for common stock dividends, or nearly 10 per cent on the common stock if it were sold at \$10.00 per share.

MANAGEMENT

The officers of the Petoskey Transportation Company are: President, A. B. Klise; Vice-President and General Manager, J. B. John; Secretary-Treasurer, John L. A. Galster; Vice-Presidents, J. C. Buckee, Henry Vanderwerp, A. R. Moore, Joseph A. Magnus, J. A. Klise, W. N. Andrews, Louis Seelbach and Homer Sly.

All of these men are heavily interested in the Petoskey Portland Cement Company, and thus a close interest and co-operation will exist between the Petoskey Portland Cement Company and the Petoskey Transportation Company, and this assures a greater success for both companies.

UNIQUE POSITION OF THE PETOSKEY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FROM THE START

The Petoskey Transportation Company is in a unique position inasmuch as it positively will have its entire investment fully employed.

The above figures on earnings and operation costs are based on facts. There are no "ifs" about how much this Transportation Company has to transport or about its earnings. It has figured its operation cost on a high basis, and still should be able to show a large return.

The Petoskey Transportation Company is now in the position of a going concern, so far as knowing what it has to do, and what it should be able to earn.

Whether other transportation companies are busy or not, the Petoskey Transportation Company always will be, for the reasons above given.

Could any company engage in business under more favorable conditions? Could any company have behind it better security than the fact that its equipment will always be employed at its maximum capacity?

Every investor and business man knows that any company engaging in business under such conditions should make better than an ordinary success.

In this strong enterprise, we offer for sale 8 per cent preferred stock, with dividends payable the last days of June and December, beginning June 30th, 1921.

The possible dividend on the common stock has been given above.

With every two shares of preferred stock at \$10.00 per share can be purchased one share of common stock at \$1.00 per share.

This offering will not last long, therefore investigate and act now.

We highly recommend this stock as an investment.

F. A. Sawall Company

313-314-315 Murray Building

GRAND RAPIDS

Citz. 62209

MICHIGAN

Bell M. 3596

Gentlemen:

I am interested in an investment in the Petoskey Transportation Company.

Without any obligation on my part, send me all particulars regarding the Company.

Yours truly,

Name

Address