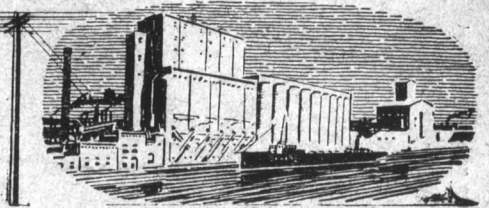


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Pals

Lifting the Lid at Lansing



BY SENATOR HERBERT F. BAKER

THAT IMMORTAL NINETEEN
BACK IN the balmy days of the notorious Tip Atwood when the railroads, the mining interests and the liquor interests were making frantic efforts to stem the rising tide of popular disapproval of their reactionary public-be-damned attitude—when Pingree was after them and the people were with "Ping"—then as now seventeen votes controlled the action of the legislature by controlling the action of the senate. Then the astute Mr. Atwood assisted by two or three competent confederates proceeded to organize a group that could be relied on to follow the flag no matter where it was going. By assisting this senator and opposing that one on his bills to permit the catching of suckers, the killing of deers and anything else that did not interfere with his pets he gradually demonstrated to a majority that if they wanted "to get anywhere" they must run along with him, and what with those who mixed method with their madness and what with those weak sisters, always present, who are dazzled with the prospect of playing with the winners as though the game of government was like a game of ball where to win is everything he managed to build the first immortal nineteen and what it did to popular legislation was a shame. Of course to make the game work successfully then as now, it is essential that the lieutenant-governor should be one who would "listen to reason" and be "fair" in his committee appointments. With committees favorable to the gang, it was doubly easy to convince the weak sister as well as

the reactionary and the special privilege sucker that their interests lay with the gang. Well, what Atwood and his gang did is a matter of history with which we are all familiar.

In these days the line up of interests is about the same as in Atwood's day except that manufacturing interests have been greatly augmented, and moving picture interests have taken the place of saloon interests and their respect for public sentiment is comparable with that which the liquor interests used to exhibit.

On the other hand the Immortal Nineteen of these days are not nearly so coarse and brutal in their defiance of public sentiment and occasionally a wholesome respect for public sentiment is apparent. The organization however appears to be founded on the same lines as Atwood's and to have the same advantages as to committees and privileges, and weak sisters who fear they will not be able "to get anywhere," etc., etc. In order that M. B. F. readers may be advised as to who constitute the Nineteen of these days, I am quoting the senate record with vote on Income Tax and Moving Picture Censorship bills.

"Mr. Baker moved that the Committee on Taxation be discharged from the further consideration of the following entitled joint resolution:

House joint resolution No. 9 (file No. 55) entitled, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to section 3, article 10 of the Constitution of Michigan, authorizing the enactment of an income tax law.

"Pending which, Mr. Wood moved that the motion to discharge the Committee on State Affairs from the further consideration of the joint resolution be laid on the table.

"Upon which motion Mr. Baker demanded the yeas and nays. The roll was called and the senators voted as follows:

"YEAS—19. Brower, Bryant, Clark, Condon, Davis, Engel, Forrester, Hamilton, Henry, Lemire, McNaughton, Osborn, Penney, Ross, Sink, Tufts, Vandenberg, Wilcox, Wood.

"NAYS—11. Amon, Baker, Bolt, Elford, Hicks, McArthur, McRae, Phillips, Ropelle, Smith (2nd Dist.), Smith (11th Dist.).

"So a majority of the senators present voting in favor thereof, the motion prevailed, and the motion to discharge the Committee was laid on the table."

(Continued on page 7)

LIVESTOCK FEEDING CONFERENCE

A CONFERENCE of farmers and others interested in steer feeding has been called at the Michigan Agricultural College for Tuesday, May 17. At this time the winter's work in experimental steer feeding at the college experiment

station will be brought to a close and results given out.

During the last six months three lots of steers have been on feed to determine the relative value of silage made from well matured husking corn (normal silage) and silage made from corn stover (well matured husking corn run through the ensilage cutter after the ears have been removed.)

A marked difference was shown in the three lots, and the results of the experiment are said to be of value to men contemplating the use of stover silage. During the preliminary feeding period, Lot 1 received normal silage, cottonseed meal and clover hay; Lot 2 received stover silage, cottonseed meal, and clover hay; and Lot 3 received stover silage, cottonseed meal and shelled corn in an amount equal to that which was removed from the silage they were eating. During the finishing period all lots have been given a full feed of shelled corn.

The college breeding herd of beef cows together with their calves being fitted for show purposes at International Livestock Show will be on exhibit during the conference.

Livestock investigational work of the Experiment Station for the coming year will be discussed at the meeting. Everyone interested in beef production is invited.

DETROIT BOARD OF COMMERCE ORGANIZES AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

THE DETROIT Board of Commerce has created an agricultural division and placed in charge Mr. C. A. Bingham, former secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Mr. Bingham will be assisted by J. P. Powers, former assistant secretary of the Bureau. The purpose of this division is to form a point of contact between the farmers in the Detroit area and the consuming public of the city, and to assist both parties in their dealings with each other.

Among the projects which this division expects to undertake are included: (1) the establishment of additional city markets; (2) development of credit facilities for the farmers; (3) better storage facilities; (4) improved methods of transportation; (5) regulation of labor supply between farm and factory.

It is alleged that the present city markets in Detroit which were established a number of years ago are quite inadequate to meet the present demands of the consumers, and plans will be undertaken shortly looking to the founding of additional city markets nearer the outskirts of the city. By way of improving credit facilities, the agricultural division will seek to sell the bankers of the city upon the advisability of giving farmers living in the vicinity of their branch banks a more liberal line of credit. While no definite plans have been laid to provide better storage facilities, the need of these is recognized and we are advised that the matter will have the earnest study of the directors of the division. The division hopes to assist in a more efficient and economical distribution of perishable food products coming into the city. For instance, it will keep the consumers advised through advertisements in the daily press of the peak weeks of receipts of perishable products, such as tomatoes, peaches, etc. This, it is believed, will encourage the consumers to make the bulk of their purchases during the peak weeks and thereby prevent a good deal of loss resulting annually from carrying over these products.

It is stated that at the present time scores of trucks enter the city of Detroit from farms in every direction only half or three-quarters loaded. It is proposed to encourage neighborhood trucking, so that

(Continued on page 9)

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

FOR INVESTMENT IS OFFERED IN THE 8% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND COMMON STOCK WITHOUT PAR VALUE

—OF—

THE PETOSKEY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

100,000 Shares Preferred Stock

CAPITAL STOCK

100,000 Shares No Par Value Common Stock

Fourteen Good Reasons Why You Should Invest In the Petoskey Transportation Company

1. The success of the Company is assured in advance because its boats will be kept fully employed during the entire navigation season transporting the products of the Petoskey Portland Cement Company.
2. It has a management made up of men known to be of proven ability and integrity. They are men who have always been successful.
3. The Company has to solicit no business and its boats will carry full tonnage.
4. The Company's net earnings will be more than twice what is required to pay the 8% preferred stock dividend.
5. It knows how much tonnage it has to transport and the rate it will receive per ton, and therefore knows its minimum earnings.
6. Its net earnings, after allowing for operation cost figured on the 1920 basis which is considerably above the present level of costs, is over \$175,000 annually.
7. The common stock, which can now be bought at \$1.00 per share with the preferred stock, offers a real opportunity to purchase a stock which will within a year be worth at least \$10.00 per share, because the common stock from the start has an earning capacity of nearly 10% on a \$10.00 per share basis.
8. The life of the Petoskey Transportation Company will be as long as the life of the Petoskey Portland Cement Company, and the Cement Company owns enough raw material to turn out 5,000 barrels of cement per day for 100 years, and besides sell hundreds of thousands

of tons of crushed limestone annually to foundries, blast furnaces, and for road work, etc.

9. At the end of three years the Company will begin to retire the Preferred Stock and then the common stock will draw those dividends that were formerly paid on the retired preferred stock.

10. When the preferred stock is all retired, the common stock will have an earning of \$1.75 per share annually. This is more than the present cost of the common stock to the investor.

11. The Petoskey Transportation Company does not need a long period of time to get ready, because it can buy very good boats more cheaply than it could build them. It has already purchased its 1,000 ton boat, which will start transporting cement between the 10th and 15th of May.

12. It will make a very good profit right from the start, because the tonnage will be waiting. The earning capacity of its 1,000 ton boat will be \$4,000 per week and the operating cost of this boat will be \$1,567 per week, leaving a net earning each week of \$2,433. This first boat will transport cement to Wisconsin ports.

13. This one boat alone will earn more than enough to pay the July 1st dividend on outstanding preferred stock. Another boat will start just a little later.

14. This Company possesses every possible factor and condition required to make a great success—strong management, tonnage that will require maximum carrying capacity of all its boats, and a transportation rate that will produce real earnings.

What more would you ask to satisfy you that an investment in the Petoskey Transportation Company stock is a safe one, and that the Company is certain to make a substantial annual earning.

If you are looking for a substantial investment based on real facts and not on "ifs," the stock of the Petoskey Transportation Company offers a splendid opportunity.

An 8% cumulative preferred stock in itself is a good investment, but when along with it can be purchased a common stock at \$1.00 per share, which within a year should have a value of \$10.00 per share, you have a particularly good investment.

Do not delay your thorough investigation of this enterprise.

If you will carefully investigate, you will purchase an interest in this Company with keen satisfaction.

F. A. SAWALL COMPANY

313-314-315 Murray Building

GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN

Citz. 62209

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

Michigan Legislature Favorable to Agriculture

Seventeen Distinct Measures of Benefit to Farming Adopted at Last Session

FARMERS of Michigan may well be proud of the recognition which has been given them by the legislation enacted by the recent session of the Michigan Legislature. The law-makers have heeded the desires of the state as they have been presented to them by the various farmers' organizations.

While the state farm bureau has conducted the most active legislative department and carried out the most extensive legislative program, investigating questions of interest to farmers, proposing desirable legislation, sending out weekly reports of legislative progress and submitting controversial issues to a referendum vote of its members, this organization shares with other farmers' organizations of the state whatever credit is connected with the triumphs of the recent enactment of beneficial agricultural legislation.

The state farm bureau, the Grange, the Gleaners, and the Affiliated Farmers' Clubs have cooperated on this proposition and through their federated legislative committee have brought the combined influence of over 220,000 rural voters to bear on legislative matters.

Outstanding among the agricultural triumphs achieved during the recent legislative session has been the abolition of the many overlapping and semi-active boards, commissions, departments and offices which have in a more or less desultory manner been dealing with various matters related to Michigan's agricultural and natural resources. In their place have been established a centralized State Department of Agriculture and a State Conservation Department to take over and more effectively carry on all the work connected with the promotion of Michigan's agriculture and the conservation of her varied natural resources, including forests, minerals, fish, game and birds. Both of these new departments have been established almost exactly as recommended by the state farm bureau after a thorough study of conditions in Michigan and other states.

General desires of the people of the state for economy in state administration and for cutting appropriations to the limit have been heeded to an unprecedented extent. In the face of budget requests greatly exceeding any

There's a Reason

A REVIEW OF the laws enacted by the last session of the legislature reveals many of distinct advantage to the farming interests of the state and very few of an injurious nature. "There's a reason." The farmers of the state were better represented in the lower branch of the legislature this session than ever before and while they did not all stand together at all times, their combined influence was very great. Moreover, the farmers showed their temper in the last election and the legislature has learned that they can no longer slight the farmers' interests and escape the consequences.—Editor.

ever made before, the final sum total appropriated has been kept well down below that of the past two-year period. Out of the \$66,000,000 which would have had to have been raised by direct taxation had the entire amount asked been allowed, only slightly over \$22,000,000 was granted. Other appropriations will be made payable out of the new corporation tax which is expected to raise \$6,000,000, or out of the various fees collected by the several state departments.

What is regarded by agricultural thinkers as one of the most essential steps for the placing of Michigan agriculture on a sound business basis was effected by the passage of the agricultural statistics law which provides for the collection by the supervisors of annual crop acreage and live stock figures. This law was drafted jointly by the farm bureau and the federal bureau of crop estimates and was heartily endorsed by the farmers' federated legislative committee.

Relief to those sections of the state that have been menaced by ravages of grasshoppers has been secured by passage of a bill to reimburse counties and townships to the extent of one-half of the amount spent by them in grasshopper control.

The health of Michigan's live stock has been further protected by placing additional restrictions around the importation of sheep into the state and by prohibiting the offering of any pure-bred cattle at any public sale or for exhibition at any fair until such cattle

have satisfactorily passed the tuberculin test.

The production of pure-bred animals in the state has been fostered by the enactment of a law to prohibit the issuance of a license to any stallion that is not sound and pure-bred and by measures to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the registration of animals as pure-bred or in the conduct of official and semi-official tests of butter-fat production of cows.

Fruit growers, as well as livestock men, have received some beneficial legislation from the recent gathering of the law-makers. Importation of dangerous insects and contagious diseases affecting trees, shrubs, fruit, etc., was further guarded against by an amendment to the present law on this subject. Railroads were made liable for frost injury to perishable products at any season of the year if it could be proved that such injury was wholly or partially due to their negligence. Standards for apples sold in closed packages were revised and more carefully defined, at the suggestion of the growers. The law relative to the planting of fruit and nut-bearing trees along public highways was re-drafted and made more workable.

Prevention of excessive and unjust charges by railroads for the rental of warehouses and other property adjacent to their tracks was accomplished by giving the Public Utilities Commission power to hear and decide all claims arising out of dissatisfaction as to any such lease-right. This measure was favored by the state farm bureau traffic department in the interest of its locals and of other farmers' cooperative shipping and marketing associations that have been suffering from unjust charges in the past.

Rural educational conditions have come in for considerable constructive legislative attention. Consolidation of three or more rural school districts into a single district has been facilitated by one bill, while another provides the means for the union of all of the schools of a township into a centralized township unit school. The tuition fee which a school district must pay for an eighth grade graduate who attends high school outside such districts has been raised to \$60 to promote the higher education of country boys and girls.

May is Most Important Month of Year for Poultry Work

By C. H. BURGESS

Prof. Poultry Husbandry, Mich. Agr'l College

THIS MONTH is one when all nature throbs and pulses with new life. Abundant foliage, abundant fresh succulent grass. Not too warm and just enough of cold left over from winter to make life out-of-doors enjoyable. This is the one important month for poultry work on the farm as well as in the back yards in town.

First of all incubation is now completed for the year. The good supply of eggs next winter depends upon the start the youngsters get in this month. This is the time to separate the males from the breeding pens. This is the time to commence to fight vermin that causes so much trouble during the summer.

The college has prepared a very complete schedule for feeding and management of the chicks. It deals with the subject by days from the day the chick is hatched until it is four months of age. It is simply a program, when followed carefully will successfully rear a brood of chicks. Write to the department of Poultry Husbandry at M. A. C., East Lansing and it will be sent to you free.

Don't overcrowd your chicks. Don't over

feed your chicks. Don't forget to give them clean and fresh water. Don't give chicks too cold water. Separate the males from the flock. Remember that the male is simply a biological factor during the breeding season. Hens lay as well and better without him.

Eggs will prove of better quality that are sterile, for they will keep longer and will possess better flavor. Keep your males, if they are strong and vigorous and are from heavy laying strains of fowls, but simply keep them penned by themselves.

When the warm days of May come, commence your fight against vermin. There are many ways to prevent their becoming a nuisance. The first warm, bright day, spray the entire coop including the ceiling, side walls, dropping board, both sides nests, in fact everything. There are many good spraying materials. The writer has used a 10 per cent solution of Zenoleum for a good many years with great success. Besides spraying the coop we recommend the use of blue ointment.

Take a bit the size of a pea and rub it thoroughly into the skin around the vent of each fowl. Remember it is poisonous, hence be careful to rub it thoroughly as directed above. With the spraying each month and the blue ointment once in six months, very little trouble will be experienced with lice and mites. Keep the dropping board clean and once a week pour a little kerosene oil upon the roosts to prevent the deadly mite to get a start. If the hens show any signs of scaly leg use a sewing machine oil can filled with sweet oil or kerosene oil and go over the hens' legs with either of the above oils once a month.

Commencing with May do not feed too heavy upon heating foods. If you are feeding home produced grains, give a grain ration that contains two parts wheat and one part of corn or barley. Feed sprouted oats freely. So many people neglect feeding sprouted grains during the spring and summer thinking that the hens get plenty of green stuff in the way of grass, etc. Remember that sprouted grains contain certain food elements that can not be secured in any other way.

Georgia Cotton Growers Insure Their Crops

Crop Failure Has No Terror for Southern Farmers who Purchase Insurance

By E. A. KIRKPATRICK

CENTURIES, just how many is a disputed question, have not detracted a bit from the truth of that statement: "Seedtime and harvest shall not fail".

But recent years have put a qualification on the part of that statement which refers to the harvest, for although harvest seldom fails, an occasional harvest is only a semblance of a crop. And when the cost of production is counted against the crop, the harvest is a financial failure, unless the planter insured his crop.

There are hundreds of cotton farmers in Georgia, who would not even qualify the statement about seedtime and harvest, however, for their experience of last year convinces them that it is not necessary, so secure were they under their blankets of crop insurance money realized as result of crop failures.

This is a new thing for farmers—this crop insurance. The company which wrote the policies in the South last year, and other sections too, calls it "crop investment insurance." New Jersey farmers are talking about the new policies; middle west farmers are asking about them; Georgia and Florida farmers are testifying about them. One of the leading Southern newspapers tells how Governor-elect Thomas Hardwick returned to Atlanta after several days absence and told his friends that the crops on his farm were a failure.

The Governor-elect was interrupted by his friend Thomas Little, who is a farmer.

"My crops were insured and I haven't lost a cent," said Little. Then he told how he had taken out crop insurance that made him secure against the ravages of the cotton boll weevil, and the fickleness of the weather, besides relieving him of a great deal of worry while he was away from his farm.

All over Georgia, farmers insured their crops last year—hundreds of farmers, according to reports in southern newspapers.

Insuring the Crop

CROP INSURANCE is an old, old idea which has never yet been worked out to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. In some of the western states nearly every farmer carries cyclone insurance, and the State of North Dakota insures farmers against loss by hail. It has even been proposed that the state of Michigan go into the crop insurance business, at the mere thought of which the reactionist holds up his hands in horror and yells "Socialist." Well, maybe it is, but the facts are that farmers lose thousands of dollars every year through damage to crops by insects and the elements. And this is a loss for which they might be compensated for through insurance. The accompanying article tells of the experience of the cotton growers with crop insurance.—Editor.

Now those men have realized on their insurance. Last year was the first year that policies were issued extensively on farm crops.

Will It Make Careless Farmers?

"But what effect will this have on farming?" you ask. "Will it foster careless farming methods, and encourage farmers to rest on their oars, depending on their insurance money rather than on their efforts?"

An answer to those questions offers itself. Policies will not be issued to such farmers. The companies who write this new kind of insurance will choose their risks with care. The character of the man will cut just as much as the character of his farm, his crops and his farming methods. No policies will be written before the crop has begun to grow, and none will be issued after the crop has passed a certain stage of maturity. Every man who takes out crop investment insurance will have to satisfy the insurance company that he is a dependable risk. Those

who took out policies last year had to answer these questions:

"How many acres have been seeded in stubble? State month and year when last plowed. How many and what kind of crops have been raised on this land since it was last plowed?"

"Do you own or operate a tractor?"

"How much, if any, of this land is subject to overflow or so located as to retain and harbor standing water?"

"Is the land level or rolling? What is the average sale value of the land?"

"How many local or partial crop failures have occurred on this land in the last five years? What was the cause of such failures?"

"Do you own the land? What portion of the crops do you own? Is any part of the crops seeded for ensilage, roughage or fodder only? If so, which acreage?"

"How far is this land from your residence?"

"Are you interested in other like crops not shown in this application?"

"Have crops on this land been damaged by insects or disease in the past two years? If so, state fully what has been done to prevent recurrence."

"State date when crops were seeded. Is stand uniform or spotted? Is the crop in a healthy growing condition?"

"Do you agree to cultivate, harvest and gather the crop herein described, to the best of your ability and in the manner usual to the best farming methods in your neighborhood?"

With the information gained from this set of questions, the insurance company knows just about where to place the prospective policy holder, and with the aid of the law of averages, there is not much left to be done except to size up the man himself. Statistics of the principal farm crops have been studied, and laws of average have been worked out for almost every crop.

There will be a great many developments in the working out of this crop investment insurance. There are greater possibilities of success and failure in it than there is in almost anything attempted in the last score of years. But if it does work out, farming will be on a more stable basis than ever before.

When and How to Graft Fruit Trees to Improve Production

Remove Undesirable Varieties of Fruit from Your Apple Orchard by Top Working Trees

By C. P. HALLIGAN

Assistant Horticulturist, M. A. C.

Will you please print directions for grafting fruit trees and how to make wax?—E. B. P., Stephenson, Mich.

WHEN A BEARING orchard contains undesirable varieties and the trees are sound and healthy, it is often advisable to top-work them. This consists of grafting the branches with scions of a more desirable variety and thus changing the entire bearing surface of the tree into a different variety.

Scions are selected from bearing trees of the desired variety. They are cut preferably in late fall or early winter although they may be cut any time before the buds swell in the spring. Only wood from bearing branches of the past season's growth is selected and after cutting them into lengths of eight to twelve inches, they are plainly labeled and tied into bunches of convenient size. They should then be packed in sand or sawdust and stored in a cool cellar or some place to prevent them from starting into growth before grafting.

The trees may be grafted any time in the spring before the sap begins to flow. It is generally performed about the time the trees are ordinarily pruned in the spring. If the trees are not grafted at this time and the scions are kept dormant in some cool place as an ice house, the grafting may be successfully done later in the spring but not when the sap is flowing.

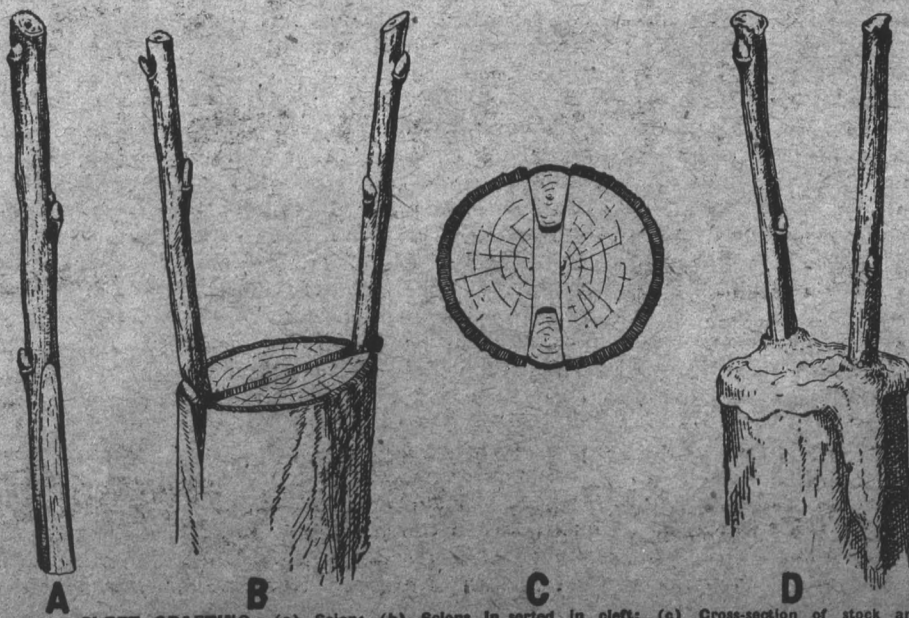
The most important factor in top-working large trees is

the selection of the branches to form the top. Scions when grafted upon horizontal branches, instead of continuing to grow in the direction of the original branch, always grow upward. This tends to produce a narrow high-topped tree. Great care should be exercised, therefore, in selecting branches well away from the trunk and covering all the fruit-bearing surface of the tree. The branches should not exceed an inch and a half in diameter at the point of graftage as scions seem to prove more successful on branches of this size. In top-working an old tree about one-

third of the branches that are to be grafted should be worked each year as the cutting of more branches in a single season would prove too severe. It will, therefore, take three to five years to renew the entire top. Where the fruit bearing surface is large, this will often necessitate the making of ten to twenty grafts each season for about three successive years. All the important branches should be grafted, and it is safer to graft too many branches and be obliged to cut out a few in later years than not to graft enough.

In top-working mature trees, the cleft graft is the form generally used. With a pruning saw, a branch an inch to an inch and a half in diameter is cut, about eight inches to a foot beyond a lateral branch, being careful not to loosen or tear the bark on the stub. If the saw is coarse, the stub may be dressed with a sharp knife which will tend to hasten the callousing. A grafting tool may be made by any local blacksmith from an old file and will be found more serviceable than the other forms now on the market. The important characteristics of this tool are the heavy curved blade sharpened on the inner side and the wedge on the end placed well away from the back of the blade. In using this tool, the curved blade prevents the unnecessary loosening of the bark in making the cleft and therefore, is better than one with a straight blade. The stub is split with this tool

(Continued on page 17)



CLEFT GRAFTING—(a) Scion; (b) Scions inserted in cleft; (c) Cross-section of stock and scions; (d) Cleft-graft waxed.

Care of Sheep in Spring and Early Summer

Work Done Within Next Month Will Determine Profits for Coming Season From the Flock

By PROF. G. A. BROWN

Animal Husbandry Department, M. A. C.

UPON PLANS made and the work done during next month will depend to a large extent the returns derived from the sheep flock during the coming season. Market figures indicate that fully 50 per cent of the native lambs (farm raised) go to market without being docked or castrated,—this means a loss ranging all the way from fifty cents to \$2 per head. The lambs may be docked at any time but the risk of loss is greater if the operation is not performed before they are two weeks of age. To dock a lamb the lamb's four feet should be held in the operator's left hand, the lamb pressed back against a block with the tail lying on the block and the tail removed by one stroke of a sharp knife or chisel at the second joint from the body. It is best to perform this operation on a cool morning before the lambs have been out to play very much. At this age there is comparatively no danger of the lambs bleeding and the wound made by the sharp knife will heal very rapidly. Watch a wound for a day or two to see that it does not become infested with maggots. If there are many flies about at the time of docking it is well to smear some tar on the wound to keep them from blowing it. A great many people have advocated the use of hot pincers for this work. The wound made by a hot iron does not heal nearly as rapidly as that made by the sharp knife. Hot iron pinchers are therefore only desirable in the docking of older lambs where there is considerable danger of bleeding.

The male lambs may be castrated at the same time as they are docked, having one man hold the lambs by the hind feet with the head between his legs, the scrotum should first be moistened with a good disinfectant, the end of the sack removed and then each testicle pulled out taking pains to pull very slowly and carefully. In the case of the lambs over three weeks of age it is best to split the peritoneal lining covering the intestine and allowing it to pass back into the opening, scraping the cord that is attached to the testicles as is done with pigs and calves, after which the wound should be thoroughly disinfected and watched for a few days to see that it does not become infected with maggots. All that is necessary to perform either of these operations is a slight amount of experience as any man can go ahead and both dock and castrate his own lambs with very little if any danger of loss.

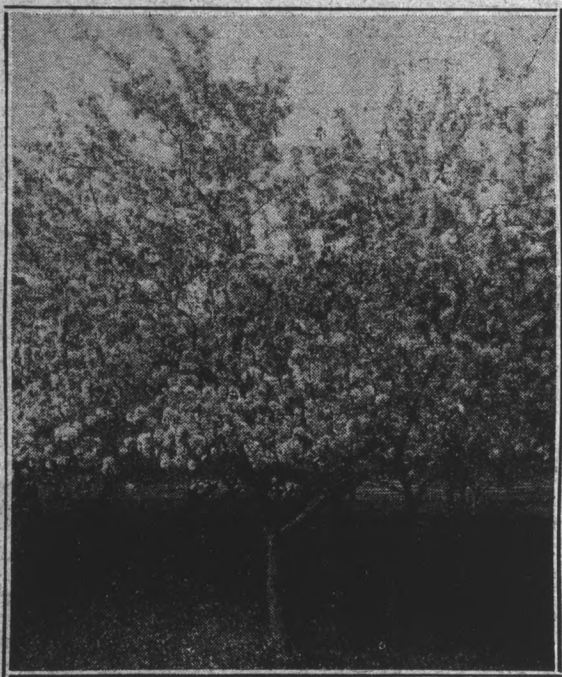
The annual dipping of the farm flock should also be looked after during May or June. There are on most flocks either a few ticks or lice which if not held in check will cause trouble next winter. The only way to eliminate them is by thoroughly dipping the entire flock. In addition to ridding the sheep of lice or ticks the cleansing of the sheep's skin will make enough difference in the wool clip to pay for the work involved. The dipping should be done as soon after shearing as the weather will permit, using some one of the coal tar dips and the operation repeated in three weeks where lice or ticks are present. In small flocks where it is not possible to provide a tank for dipping the older sheep, ticks or lice can be held in check if the ewe flock is not sheared until after lambing and all of the lambs are dipped about two weeks after the shearing of the ewes as at this time the ticks or lice will all be found on the lambs and the

lambs can be dipped in a tub or barrel at very little expense.

Another minor operation that should be looked after at this time of the year is the trimming of the sheep's feet, all sheep but more especially the fine wool breeds grow an extremely long hoof during the winter months and if not removed it is apt to harbor a large amount of dirt which may result in sore feet. This operation is best performed with pruning shears after the sheep have been out on pasture a few days as their feet will soften up by contact with the moist ground.

Provisions should also be made during the month of May to provide some forage crops on which to feed the lambs after they are weaned. Internal parasites especially stomach worms take a heavy toll from a good many flocks of sheep. In our experience at the Michigan Agricultural College we have found that if the lambs come the last of February or the first of March and the flock is given one or two changes of pasture during May and June, the lambs weaned the first of July and placed on a clean pasture that has not been pastured by sheep for one year the risk or loss from stomach worms is reduced to a minimum. The best pasture that can be provided for lambs after weaning is Dwarf Essex Rape. The rape should be sown early in May being broadcasted at the rate of four to six pounds per acre on heavy ground that provides plenty of moisture. On light ground it is advisable to drill at the rate of two to three pounds per acre in rows 30 inches apart and cultivate to conserve moisture.

The flock should at all times have abundance of shade where they may get away from the flies and during midsummer when flies are bad a few furrows should be plowed in the pasture where the sheep may stir up some dust and in this way repel the flies. If the sheep's fleece remains moist from continuous rains or becomes soiled and dirty about the rear parts, the flies will blow them, the resulting maggots working into the flesh causing intense pain and often the loss of sheep. The sheep should therefore be tagged as often as it is noted that any of them are becoming foul. Where maggots gain a foothold as indicated by the sheep stamping its feet and endeavoring to get at the affected part with their teeth the wool should be trimmed away and the part treated with some one of the coal tar preparations in the proportion of one part of the dip to ten parts of water.



Apple blossoms, budding, blowing,
In the soft May air;
Cups with sunshine overflowing,
Flakes of fragrance, drifting, snowing,
Showering everywhere.

—Lucy Larcom.

Saskatchewan Farmers Handle 40,000,000 Bushels Grain Annually

Own Over Three Hundred Country Elevators and Operate Two Large Terminal Elevators

THE SASKATCHEWAN Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., was formed as the direct result of recommendations made by a commission appointed by the Saskatchewan provincial government in 1910 to investigate and report upon the entire grain situation in western Canada. Prior to the appointment of this commission the grain growers' associations had been pressing the provincial government of Saskatchewan to acquire and operate as public utilities the country elevators in Saskatchewan. The recommendations of the commission were opposed to the proposition to own and operate the country elevators; instead it recommended the incorporation of a farmers' elevator company for that purpose, to be assisted by the government in the matter of financing. Although the recommendation of the commission was not what the farmers of Saskatchewan had hoped for it proved to be the best course, for about the same time the provincial government of Manitoba was persuaded by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association (now the United Farmers of Manitoba) to purchase a large number of country elevators and attempt to operate them. The venture was unsuccessful after two seasons and the 170 or more government-owned coun-

try elevators in Manitoba were subsequently leased to the Grain Growers' Grain Co. They are under lease to the United Grain Growers, Ltd., at the present time.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., is incorporated under a special act of the Saskatchewan Legislature. During the first years of its life it established over 40 country elevators and handled more than 3,000,000 bushels of grain. Since that time the number of country elevators operated by it has grown to over 300 and in one year it is said to have handled as much as 43,000,000 bushels of grain. The financial statement of this company for the season 1918-19 shows it to have a paid-up capital stock of \$1,122,312.50 and a surplus of \$1,969,591.36. Its stockholders number over 21,000. The average number of shares held by a stockholder is slightly more than 3. Par value of shares is \$50. During the season 1918-19, which was a short crop year, 20,823,138 bushels were handled through 368 of its country elevators. Grain handled for farmers direct, that is, platform-loaded cars, amounted to 1,018,418 bushels. The company conducts a commission business on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and operates two terminal elevators at Port Arthur, Ontario. One has a

capacity of 650,000 bushels and it suitable for mixing and conditioning purposes; the other has a capacity of 2,500,000 bushels and is being enlarged to practically double its original capacity. This is used exclusively for public storage purposes.

The affairs of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Co., are administered by a board of nine directors, each of whom holds office for three years. In the election of these directors the stockholders do not have a direct vote, but each local, at least 30 days prior to the annual meeting, elects a delegate to represent all of the stockholders within such local. This delegate has one vote only, regardless of the number of stockholders in a given local.

The locals are established in this manner: Whenever a group of farmers desire an elevator at their shipping point, to be operated as a unit of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.'s system, they may petition the company to establish a local. Under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Act the directors may not, without the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council establish any local unless it appears to their satisfaction that the amount of shares held by the supporters (Continued on page 18)

Tax on Net Income Most Equitable of All

Relieves Burden on Capital by Distributing it According to Ability to Pay

By ORLANDO F. BARNES
Chairman State Tax Commission

THE MOST universal, the most complete and the most accurate measure of the ability of the individual to pay personal taxes is "net income." "Personal property owned," correctly determined and expressed in dollars, will measure the taxable ability that comes from the ownership of certain kinds of wealth, such as securities and credits. "Net income" will measure such wealth equally as well, and will measure "taxable ability" resulting from the earnings of the salaried man, the professional man, the business man, the laborer; it measures "taxable ability" resulting from rents and royalties and introduced into a system of taxation, it materially broadens the base of taxation.

Adam Smith, years ago, laid down this proposition: "Subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State." Other students of taxation, holding that taxes are the part of the citizen's property or earnings he contributes for public use in order to insure protection for the rest of his property or income, have supported Adam Smith's proposition that taxation should be proportional; declaring that as protection or benefit received is proportional to the amount of property protected or income enjoyed, it necessarily follows that taxation, to be equitable, must be directly proportional to property or income. Most modern writers, while not objecting to proportional taxation of tangible property, hold that direct personal taxation, through an income tax, should not be proportional, but progressive. Even Adam Smith modified his famous principle by declaring: "It is not unreasonable that the rich should contribute to public expense not only in proportion to their revenues but something more than in proportion."

A personal income tax, with exemptions sufficient to enable the individual to maintain a proper standard of living, and with rates of tax graduated so as to equalize as far as possible the sacrifice imposed, is the fairest, the most equitable, and the least oppressive system of taxation as yet devised, and the only system that will reach those whose wealth is in intangible property, and those whose income is derived from personal effort.

Great Scope of the Income Tax

The justice and equity of the progressive income tax is further shown by the fact that it reaches officials, professional men, and certain classes of business men who escape entirely the general property tax. Of such it is the truth to say that their gains are comparatively large. They live in style and comfort. They enjoy the protection and benefits of government and society without contributing directly to its support. They are also as a class well educated and well informed, but by reason of being untouched by taxation they have little concern as to public business, and are apt to become indifferent to their duties as citizens. The bringing of this class into the group of taxpayers is a distinct public gain from more standpoints than that of revenue.****

The claim is made that the income tax cannot be efficiently administered without causing capital to seek immunity by withdrawing from the States enforcing such a tax. The refutation of this claim is found in the attitude of the States administering a present day personal income tax, such States as New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Missouri and Oklahoma. Not one of them, after experience with this form of taxation, has any thought of repealing its income tax law or of changing it other than to make it more inclusive. New York and Massachusetts are especially the home of capital, and would be materially injured if capital actively resented the imposition of a State income tax. This

Governor Includes Income Tax in Special Call

Governor GROESBECK has included a recommendation for the consideration of an income tax amendment, in his call for a special session of the legislature to convene the last of this month. The Governor was apparently won over to the idea by a group of representatives who waited upon him during the closing hours of the legislature and presented the following petition:

The Petition

The Fifty-First Legislature of Michigan is about to adjourn having completed, under the able-trained and courageous leadership of our present Governor, Alex J. Groesbeck, a service to our loved state that will stand out in Michigan history as an example for future legislature to emulate.

The old machinery of state government, rusty and worn with time, has been discarded and in its place substituted a splendid comprehensive and efficient system of modern government agency.

But while our machinery of government has been rendered most efficient, the basis upon which all government stands, taxation, remains unsound, unsafe and unjust; a good system in its day, but that day long since past. We now have the spectacle of a great commonwealth, rich beyond calculation, in which one half the property bears the entire burden of taxation while the other half cheerfully goes untaxed. No one can look far enough into the future to see a time when taxes will be less or should be less. Our splendid state institutions must keep pace in development with the state itself. Government agencies of all kinds must expand with state expansions. The one apparent thing to do is to tap for taxation that reservoir of intangible property now as free. We believe this can be done only through an income tax applied uniformly to the whole state.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, representing a vast majority of the House of Representatives, respectfully suggest to and request our Hon. Governor, Alex J. Groesbeck, that at the first special session of the present legislature to be called, he include in said call a request that the legislature in its first special session, by Joint Resolution, submit to the people of the state the proposition to amend our state constitution so as to permit the legislature at its next session to put into operation a just, complete and comprehensive state income tax.

argument is further refuted by the reports of the commissioners or officials charged with administering income taxation. In Wisconsin, for instance, the amount of the income tax levied increased from \$4,145,676 in 1914 to \$11,784,151 in 1917, a condition which would

Sugar Manufacturers Refuse to Accept Growers' Contracts

FOR THE second time the organized beet growers have met the organized manufacturers of sugar and been defeated. Although several thousand farmers signed the Association's contract, the manufacturers were able as in the previous year to secure enough acreage to insure them a fair run. While this acreage will not come up to that of the former year, it is said that it will be all the companies desire in view of the uncertainty of the sugar situation. The factory contract guarantees a minimum of \$6 per ton and as usual provides that the factory shall receive about two-thirds of the increase in the value of the beets caused by an increase in the price of sugar. The contract presented by the manufacturers of the lower peninsula is, so far as we can ascertain, the lowest contract offered in the entire United States. The Menominee Sugar

(Continued on page 22)

not exist if wealth were not increasing at a tremendous rate within the State, instead of being driven from the State. This contention is also refuted by the fact that half a dozen State Commissions, after studying the operation and effect of State income taxation in recent years, have reported, or are preparing to report, at an early date, to their respective Legislatures favoring an income tax system for their respective States. As an instrument for driving capital from a State, the income tax is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the ad valorem general property tax upon intangible property efficiently administered.

Comparison of Federal and State Income Tax

Objection to the personal income tax will come from those who do not understand the difference between the proposed State income tax and the existing Federal income tax. The Federal income tax is new taxation designed to collect a very large revenue, made necessary by war time expenditures of the government. It does not displace any existing taxation. It is not designed to equalize taxation. It is a revenue measure, solely, and, for that reason, is loaded down with high rates of taxation, excess profit taxes and many features of administration that are exacting in character and annoying to the taxpayer. The proposed State income tax, on the other hand, is intended as a substitute for that part of our present taxation system which fails in operation. Its purpose is equalization of taxation rather than increased taxation. Millions of increased revenue must be raised in any event and to raise it through income taxation will not increase the burden of those now contributing their proper quota; it will come from those now escaping taxation. The State personal income tax should be simple, easy to administer, with no excess profit taxes and the highest rate not exceeding eight per cent.

General Form of State Income Tax Law

The Board of State Tax Commissioners in its biennial report of 1917-18 made suggestions as to the general form a State income tax should take in order to meet the requirements of equity, simplicity, and facility of administration. In view of the present situation of the entire taxation problem in the State, it thinks it proper at this time to renew the recommendations made in its previous report, with such additions as study of the problem suggests:

"Require every person domiciled in the state, and having 'taxable ability,' to pay a direct personal tax where domiciled, 'net income' to be the measure of his 'ability to pay.'—the adoption of such tax as a constituent part of our taxation system, to be accompanied by the abolition of all ad valorem general property taxes upon intangible property;

"Require such tax to be levied upon the taxpayer's entire net income from all sources within or without the state, except income from United States bonds and salaries of federal officials, by law exempt;

"The rate of taxation to be the same for all kinds of income regardless of the source from which derived,—this rate to be progressive, not proportional,—the progression depending upon the amount of the taxpayer's net income;

"Deduction of expenditure for specified purposes to be allowed from gross income in determining net income, as the costs of earning the income, exemption of all income under a certain sum to be allowed, the same exemption to be extended to all incomes regardless of their size, such exemption to be sufficient in amount to enable the citizen to maintain a decent standard of living before contributing to the expense of the government;

"The administration of the income tax to be in the hands of state officials to whom taxpayers should make strictly enforced reports of income, and to whom they should pay their income tax, basing the amount on such reports, no part of such tax to be collected at its source;

"The revenue collected from income taxation, after payment of expense of collection, to be divided between the state, the counties, and the various subordinate political units on some fixed ratio."

(Continued on page 19)

LIFTING THE LID AT LANSING

(Continued from page 2)

Mr. McArthur moved that the Committee on State Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the following entitled bill: House bill No. 7 (file No. 179,) entitled, A bill to regulate the exhibition or use of moving picture films, slides, reels and views, an to provide for and regulate the examination and approval of moving picture films, reels, slides and views and advertising of the same, and to provide a penalty for violation of this act. * * * The question then being on the motion to discharge the Committee on State Affairs from the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. McArthur demanded the yeas and nays. The roll was called and the senators voted as follows:

Yeas—Baker, Blitt, Eldred, Hicks, McArthur, Phillips, Ripelle, Smith (2nd Dist.), Smith (11th Dist.)—9.
Nays—Amon, Brower, Bryant, Clark, Condon, Davis, Engel, Forrester, Hamilton, Henry, Lemire, McNaughton, Osborn, Penney, Ross, Sink, Tufts, Vandenberg, Wilcox, Wood.—20.

SALARY GRAB GOES OVER

ON THE NEXT to the last day of the session the salary grab for justices of the Supreme Court went over by the narrow margin of three votes and a lot of good representatives whose aim has been to serve the public interest simply fell down in the presence of over-persuasion and demonstrated that they lacked the back-bone to stand upright in the image of their maker and say to the tempter. "Get thee behind me Satan."

When this bill was before the senate it was shown that our supreme court justices were receiving salaries higher than the average paid in seven of the states nearest Michigan on the map, and it was further shown that at the election in the spring of 1919 the people voted on the question of permitting the legislature to increase their salaries during their terms of office so that a bill like this one just passed might be passed and the increase made effective at once, and the people showed what they thought about \$10,000 salaries for judges by giving a majority of more than 100,000 against it, and still the Read machine—the 19, put it over in the senate and the lawyers and the mollicoddles put it over in the house and an added burden of \$15,000 per year for all time has been saddled onto the backs of the people without hope of benefit or return.

Among the 54 who voted for the grab were fourteen farmers and among those who voted against it were two lawyers, Lennon and Speaker Warner.

The record shows the members to have voted as follows:

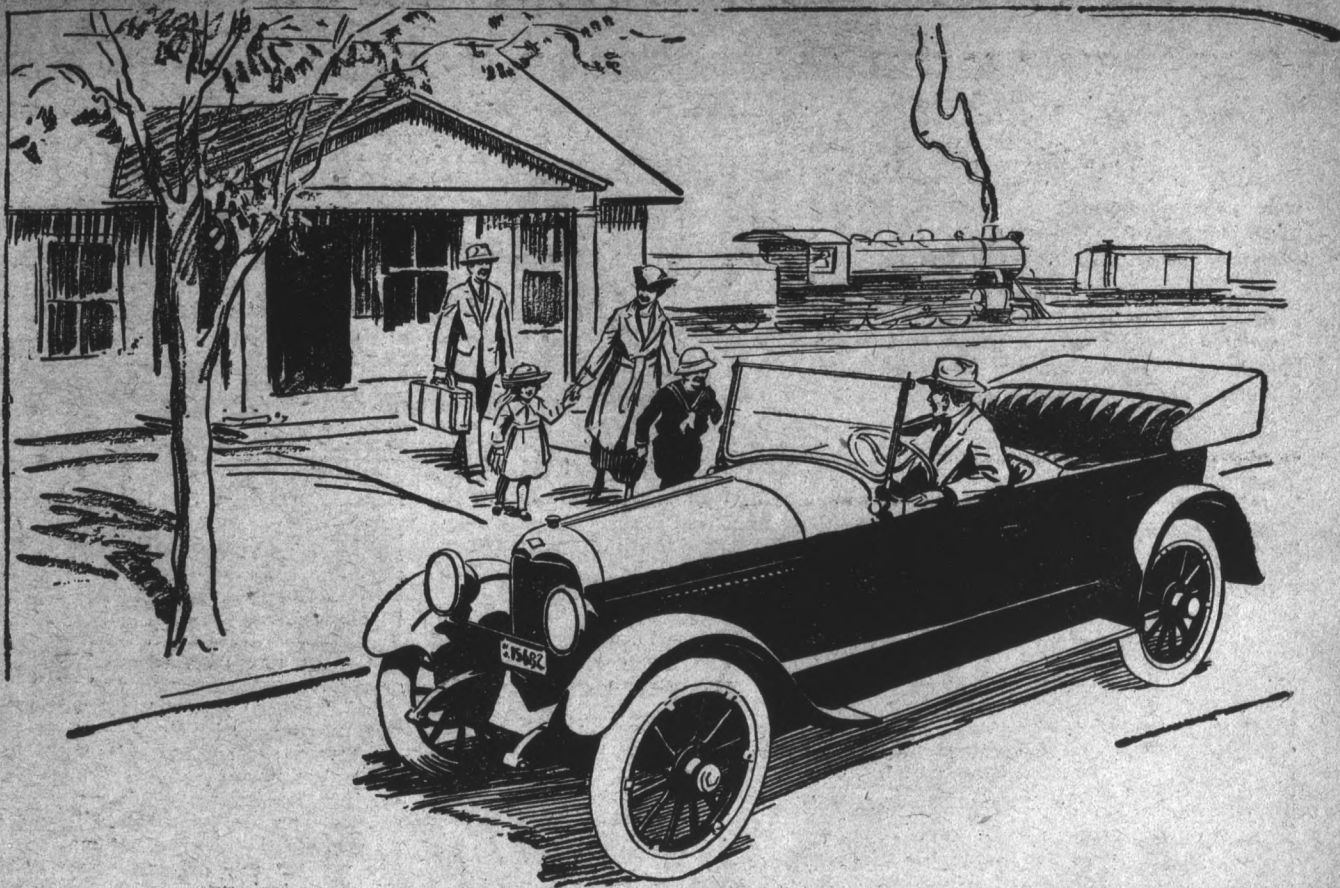
Yeas—Aldrich, Atwood, Barnard, Braman, Brown, Burnham, Butler, Byrum, Copley, Culver, Dacey, Daffoe, Dean, Dunn, Francis, Frick, Gettel, Gowdy, Haan, Harris, Hart, Hartway, Holland, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hunter, Jerome, Jewell, Johnson, Lee, Liddy, MacDonald, Manwaring, Meggison, Miller, Wm. F. Moore, Nevins, O'Brien, Olmsted, Palmer, Ramsey, Read, Reutter, Robinson, Sargent, Stevenson, Strom, Titus, Wade, Warner, Jos. E., Watson, Wells, Welsh, Woodruff.—54.
Nay—Allard, Averill, Bryan, Case, Chase, Curtis, Danz, DeWitt, Emerson, Evans, Fuller, Glaspie, Green, Hall, Kirby, Koovers, Lennon, Locke, McKeon, Menerey, Miles, Mosier, Osborn, Pitkin, Rankin, Rasmussen, Rauchholz, Rowe, Sanson, Smith, Strauch, Town, Townsend, Speaker.—34.

REPRESENTATIVE EMERSON FROM CLARE COUNTY



Here's hoping that the farmers in other agricultural districts will wake up and that there will be men of the Dick Emerson type in the next legislature.

RICHARD D. Emerson represents active of Gladwin district, lives on a farm in Gladwin district lives on a farm in Clare county; was sent to the legislature by the farmers



PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

Three Factors of Quality

The great nation-wide success of the Paige New Series "Glenbrook" model is founded upon three attributes—Beauty, Performance and Economy.

When a man first looks at this car he is captured by the exquisite finish and long, graceful lines. He realizes that it is an unusual art creation—a newer and finer conception of the five passenger vehicle.

And then comes a trial on the road—one thrilling experience behind the motor that accelerates from five to twenty-five miles per hour in nine seconds flat. That ride is never forgotten and it leads inevitably to proud, enthusiastic adoption.

Later comes indisputable proof of low gasoline consumption, long life of tires and care-free, untroubled mileage. And last—but far from least—comes the confidence and respect that only fine products command. Such is the cause and effect of "Glenbrook" ownership.

New Series "6-44" Models

Glenbrook Five Passenger Touring Car	- - \$1795 f. o. b. Detroit
Ardmore Four Passenger Sport Model	- - 2015 f. o. b. Detroit
Lenox Roadster Two Passenger	- - 1795 f. o. b. Detroit
Coupe Four Passenger	- - 2600 f. o. b. Detroit
Sedan Five Passenger	- - 2720 f. o. b. Detroit

Cord Tires Extra

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan

Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

IN THE ISSUE of April 30, predictions were made in this department foreshadowing an early rise in the market prices for all farm products and other basic materials that have been recently depressed, by rank market manipulation to levels far below the original cost of production. The recent short selling drive, against the May option in grains and provisions, was referred to and the prediction was made; that after long side of the May option was wiped off the board, the market would turn, permanently, for the better. The writer expressed the belief that the upward trend in values, when once it started, would be just as positive and persistent as had been the campaign of depression which preceded it. With the turn of the month, the predicted improvement began and has persisted ever since with comparatively slight reactions. Current market quotations for wheat, corn, oats, mess pork, lard, ribs, hides, wool, cotton, live stock and all related products show a marked gain over those which ruled during the closing week in April; a fact that is much more encouraging than the actual gain in selling value of these commodities, is the marked improvement in the general tone of the market.

Much has been said, of late, by the chronic pessimists among us, concerning the tremendous stocks of grain and other food products with which American warehouses are filled. There is good reason to believe that we are again moving rapidly in the direction of a foreign trade revival which will carry America's export trade with Europe up to a total never before realized. It is needless to say that a revival of export buying, of our products by foreigners, would speedily wipe out the burdensome supply about which so many good men are worrying.

The immediate prospect of much cheaper money is helping trade and market conditions, just now. Many of the leading Federal Reserve banks have reduced interest rates to 6 per cent and more are expected to do so very soon. The recent buoyancy of the grain and commodity markets has already helped trade in many lines and still further improvement is expected before long.

It is a fact that present conditions are much more favorable to the launching of a general business revival, than any which have existed since the campaign of deflation began, early last summer; the stage is set for an upward movement and the only obstacle in the path of improvement is the uncertainty concerning the ultimate settlement of the reparations problem. It will be impossible for Germany to postpone making a decision very much longer; it is quite possible that the announcement of a permanent world peace may be made before the current issue of this paper reaches the hand of the reader. American trade and manufacturing industry are waiting for a final settlement, between the allied nations and the Central Powers, and when it comes, thousand of idle wheels will begin to turn and thousands of workingmen, still in the ranks of the unemployed, will be called to service.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 10, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.43	1.44	1.63
No. 2 White	1.43		
No. 2 Mixed	1.43		1.55
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	No. 2 White	No. 2 Mixed	
Detroit	2.97	2.95	2.95

The Detroit wheat market advanced 13 cents last week but on the closing day, Saturday, took a drop of 5 cents leaving a total gain for the week of 8 cents, or 6 cents, more than was quoted on this page in our last issue. Markets all over the

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY	
DETROIT—Favorable crop reports weaken wheat. Corn and oats quiet. Hay easy. Old potatoes dull.	
CHICAGO—Wheat off. Corn and oats firm with weak future outlook. All live stock higher. Beans steady.	
(Note: The above summarized information was received AFTER the balance of the market page is set in type. It contains last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.)	

country were also several cents higher in spite of the general weakness shown on Saturday. Last week saw a bullish market owing to two factors. These were conviction that there is not enough wheat in the Chicago market to fill orders billed for May, and reports that the growing crop was not coming along as well as was expected. The weak, declining market at the close of last week was looked for and was due owing to the upward tendency of the market for some time; reactions always appear on a rising or lowering market. Good export demand and light receipts also helped the bullish side. Crop reports boosted the market on the opening day of the current week but before the close reports became quite bearish and the Detroit market lost 5 cents, while other markets declined correspondingly. Reports that foreigners were reselling the grain they had bought in this country was a big factor in forcing prices down.

CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAY 10, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.66	.61 1/4	.82 1/4
No. 3 Yellow	.65		
No. 4 Yellow	.62		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yell.	No. 4 Yell.		
Detroit	2.05	2.00	

Last week closed with a weak corn market at Chicago and a firm one at Detroit; lower prices at Chicago and a firm steady feeling with prices holding their own at Detroit. Export buying has been fairly good of late and indications at present are that it will continue. A reduction in the visible supply of corn firmed up the Chicago market Monday of the present week and held the Detroit market steady. This feeling continued throughout the entire day. Receipts are more liberal this week than they have been for some time.

OATS

Oats were more inclined to follow the trend of wheat than corn

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 10, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.42	.38 1/4	.48
No. 3 White	.40 1/2	.37 1/2	
No. 4 White	.37 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	No. 3 White	No. 4 White	
Detroit	1.28	1.27	1.26

last week and as a result the grain closed the week easy and lower. Monday, May 9th, it followed the corn market and prices were higher all during the trading. Receipts are somewhat larger than last week and buying by houses with seaboard connections not as active. There is an easy feeling in the oat market at the present and experts are not inclined to feel extra bullish over the trend of near future prices. Domestic demand is fair but not good enough to boost prices.

RYE

Rye followed other cereals and after several advances No. 2 is back to \$1.36 at Detroit. Export demand is lacking in this grain at present.

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAY 10, 1921			
Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	3.40	4.25	4.25
Red Kidneys		9.50	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
	C. H.		
Detroit	7.75		

The bean market continues to fluctuate and during the past week pea beans declined 25 cents at Detroit. The market is easy as trading shows very little activity.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., MAY 10, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit	1.10	
Chicago	.85	.75
New York		1.15
Pittsburg		1.06
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit	7.23	

A feature of the potato market the past week was the inclination of old potatoes to hold their own against increasing receipts of new stock.

Consumption was some better at many points but prices merely held their present levels with the tone of the market steady. Farmers report that in many sections of Michigan producers are receiving as low as 85 cents per cwt. for their surplus stock.

HAY FIRM

[No. 1 Tim. Stan. Tim. No. 2 Tim.]			
Detroit	16.00 @ 20	15.00 @ 19	17.00 @ 18
Chicago	21.00 @ 22	19.00 @ 20	17.00 @ 18
New York	28.00 @ 30		25.00 @ 28
Pittsburg	20.00 @ 22	18.00 @ 19	17.00 @ 18
[No. 1 Light Mix. No. 1 Clover Mix. No. 1 Clover]			
Detroit	18.00 @ 19	16.00 @ 17	14.00 @ 15
Chicago	19.00 @ 20	17.00 @ 18	15.00 @ 16
New York	27.00 @ 28		23.00 @ 26
Pittsburg	17.00 @ 18	15.00 @ 16	14.00 @ 17
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
[No. 1 Tim. Stan. Tim. No. 2 Tim.]			
Detroit	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36
[No. 1 Light Mix. No. 1 Clover Mix. No. 1 Clover]			
Detroit	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Beef cattle showed a marked gain in selling value, last week, over the week before but the gain in price was the result of small arrivals rather than of an improvement in demand. Many eastern market points reported the lightest demand for carcass beef that has been noted, so far, this spring. In Chicago the beef from handy-weight fat cattle was marked up 50 cents per cwt., during the week, but heavy carcasses sold lower. Chicago got 10,000 fewer cattle than during the week before and the net gain in prices, from one week end to the other, was unevenly from 25 to 50 cents per cwt.; there were many sales, made during the week, which were 75 to 80 cents higher than for the week before but the market did not hold its high-time levels to the close.

On Monday of last week, the Chicago market made a gain of 25 to 50 cents per cwt. on steer cattle and all of the better grades of killing cattle; on Tuesday, 25 cents more was added, a part of which was taken off later. The market was topped for the week with a load of yearling steers at \$9.25 on Wednesday; this was the only sale of yearlings above \$9.25 which was the top for heavy killing steers. Cattle of the same general quality as the latter only brought \$8.25 to \$8.40, last week. The weak feature of the trade in yearlings, just now, in all markets, is the low average quality of the offerings; feeders are picking the yearling cattle too soon to properly meet the needs of the trade.

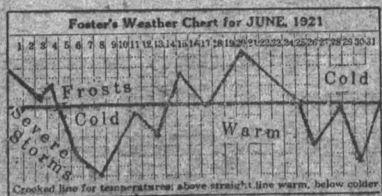
Feeders from Wisconsin and other states are competing, with killers, for some of the best heavy feeders, coming to Chicago but outside of this particular feature, the feeding cattle trade is extremely dull. The general average price of good cattle, in Chicago last week, at \$8.15 was 50 cents higher than that of the week before. Cattle receipts were light in Chicago on Monday of this week and prices were sharply higher.

The sheep and lamb deal was a mixed equation, lambs making a sharp gain for the week and aged sheep going lower on larger arrivals of stock, none too good in quality. Best aged wethers, including two-year-olds, \$7.50; heavy wethers, \$6.75 to \$7. Native ewes, minus the fleece, \$6.50 to \$6.85. California spring lambs came in rather poor in quality, the best kind selling for \$11.50; a good many common spring lambs had to sell as low as \$8.50 per cwt. A band of 900 California lambs, of feeder quality, sold for \$6.50.

Last week was the banner week of the year for yearling lamb prices, \$11.50 being paid for dry-fed Colorado lambs. The top for shorn lambs for the week in Chicago was \$10.55; this price was the extreme top for the year on shorn lambs. Native lambs, that had been out to

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1921.—During early part of week centering on May 18, another weather disturbance will come out of the extreme northwest part of this continent. While the general temperatures will be above normal and frequently vary up and down the long trend will be to higher degrees than usually occur in May. But the next storm will bring still higher temperatures and therefore the farmers will smile to see the rapid growth of their crops.

This disturbance will be one of the two most severe storms of May and will affect the whole continent. The warm wave is always the advance guard and will spread over all the northern part of the Rockies by May 18, its center crossing Meridian 90 near that date not far from St. Louis and then on toward New Orleans. Behind this warm wave one or two

days will come the center of the low and when that center passes over your section you will experience a depressing atmosphere, no wind and not many clouds. This center of the low is called the storm center, but there is nothing in it to indicate a storm and many people start on a journey at that most dangerous time. If you carefully read these bulletins the knowledge you gain from them will save you from many weather difficulties. This storm will move in a semicircle from the crest of the northern Rockies to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, or Atlantic coast, from near May 18 to near May 22.

This storm wave will introduce a rainy spell that, before it ends, will almost determine the 1921 crops. Farmers should do an unusual amount of cultivating before that rainy season begins as many sections, during its continuance, will be too wet for cultivation. From June 12 to 22 will be another best time to do an extra amount of cultivation. Near the middle of June the monthly change in crop weather will occur and it will be of very considerable importance to large sections of North America, South America and India.

W. T. Foster

grass, were poor sellers, this kind going at \$8.25 to \$9 in the fleece. The average price for fat lambs, last week, in Chicago, was \$10.35, being 20 cents above the previous week.

The Chicago trade in live hogs showed a decided improvement, last week, over the business of the week before, the general average of prices being \$8.50. Last week's Chicago hog receipts were 136,300, being 15,000 hogs less than came to hand during the week before and 41,000 less than for the corresponding week, last year. The estimated weight was 237 pounds being the same as for the week before. Only 16,500 hogs were shipped out of Chicago last week, the cause being the strike of the yard men; this was the smallest week's shipments since last October. Receipts of hogs at 11 principal points last week, were 551,000 being 43,000 less than the week before and less than one-third of the number for the corresponding week, last year.

On Monday of the current week, California spring lambs sold in Chicago for \$12 to \$12.50; best woolled lambs \$11.75 and clips for \$10.40. The top for woolled lambs, in Detroit on Monday, was \$11 and in Buffalo, \$11.25. Detroit got \$9 for pigs on Monday and \$8.75 for mixed hogs. Detroit had a steady trade in cattle with best killing steers selling for \$8.25 per cwt.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

The Commercial Bulletin says: "The demand for wool has improved slightly this week and prices are generally firm, although still more or less erratic. Interest in the new clip in the west has increased the Jericho pool of Utah wools of fair, fine and fine medium wools having been offered, but withdrawn on a reported high bid of 16 7-8c. Comparatively little has been sold in the west. The goods market is reported in a healthy condition."

Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 36@38c; fine unwashed, 30@31c; 1-2 blood, unwashed, 31@32c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 28@29c.

TAX ON NET INCOME MOST EQUITABLE OF ALL

(Continued from page 6)

The scheme here briefly outlined is for a purely personal income tax, and is in accordance with the second fundamental principle of taxation, namely: That every citizen should pay a direct personal tax where domiciled because of protection and benefit there received. It should be collected from individuals only, and not from business of any kind. A scheme for the taxation of the income of business as such, will be outlined on somewhat different lines and included among our recommendations, for the purpose of enforcing the third principle of taxation we have previously declared: "that business carried on for profit in any locality should be taxed in that locality because of benefit and protection there enjoyed."

The second recommendation calls for the taxation of the citizen's entire income from all sources. It has been the practice under the general property tax to exempt state, county and municipal bonds from taxation. We believe that the income from such securities should not be exempt from income taxation. The obligation of every citizen to contribute to the support of government where he is domiciled should not be affected by the form his investments take. Exemption from taxation in any form is a menace, and it should not be introduced into a state income tax. Attempts to exempt incomes from any class of investments invariably results in injustice, and greatly complicates the administration of the income tax. It must be recognized, however, that there are certain irregular receipts, such as inheritances, gifts, proceeds of insurance policies and compensation for injuries that are not income and therefore not taxable; but are, on the other hand, additions to capital, the income of which is taxable. The only case where regular income might be exempted would be that

received from intangible property directly taxed.

The third principle we have declared to be fundamental to a model taxation system, and which is more or less developed in the taxation systems of various states is, that "business carried on for profit in any locality should be taxed in that locality because of benefits and protection there received." The question whether the income of business should be subject to a tax before it is distributed, is one regarding which there is much diversity of opinion. It might be argued that the income from business would all be taxed by the personal income tax when it passes into the hands of individuals, even that distributed to non-residents of the state. The repeal of all taxation upon intangible property; the relief that would come to tangible business property thru the operations of the personal income tax; the absence from our tax system of any provision for taxing corporate excess values; the elimination of any suggestion of an excess profit tax; and the necessity for increased revenue for both state and local affairs,—all argue that business conducted for profit should be directly taxed.

Taxation of business has been attempted in many ways,—by license, by taxes upon gross business, taxes upon labor employed, or materials used, and taxes upon capital stock. Such taxes have no economic justification. If business must be taxed because of the demand for revenue, it should be justly and equitably taxed, and the basis of such a tax should be "net income." The revenue laws of the Wisconsin, New York, Oklahoma and several other states provide for the taxation of the net income of business and derive very considerable revenue from such taxation.

The business income tax should be levied on the income of all business, whether incorporated or not. It should in general follow the suggestions for the personal income tax. It should, however, be levied only on net income earned within the state. In one important respect, the business income tax should differ from the personal income tax,—the rate should be a flat rate, not a graduated or progressive rate. The reason for this is apparent. A business with a large invested capital should earn a numerically large income. A corporation with a small capital would naturally show numerically smaller earnings, yet the relation of net income to invested capital might be relatively higher in the case of the numerically smaller income. The benefits enjoyed by business because of taxation must be assumed to be directly proportional to amount of net income, not progressively so. The tax upon net income of business should be in lieu of all taxation upon intangible property, and of all other forms of a business tax.

(Continued next week)

DETROIT BOARD OF COMMERCE ORGANIZES AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

(Continued from page 2)

farmers who have only part of a load may fill out their loads by taking on products of their neighbors, and vice versa. It is possible that this policy may lead to the establishment of regular trucking routes which will spare individual farmers the heavy expense of individual trucking.

The agricultural division hopes to become a sort of clearing house for labor. When the supply in the city is short and that in the country abundant, the division will seek to draw labor from the farmers for the factories. When there is an overabundance of labor in the cities and the farmers are in need of help the division hopes to assist them in filling their wants from the city's oversupply.

Farmers living in the counties in the immediate neighborhood of Detroit, such as Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, Wayne, Livingston and Monroe will have access to the services of this agricultural division and are requested to avail themselves of them.

Save Your Grain Profits

It is the last few bushels you get from an acre that give you a profit. You can easily lose those profit-making bushels by shelling out or sprouting after the grain is ripe.

THE HUBER JUNIOR THRESHER

will protect you. You can thresh when your grain is just right and save and sell all of it. Your tractor supplies the power. Your own help does the work. You need not exchange labor at inconvenient times. Your wife has no big threshing crew to feed.

The grain you save—and the threshing bills—soon pay for your Huber Jr., if you thresh for a few of your neighbors the machine should pay for itself the first year.

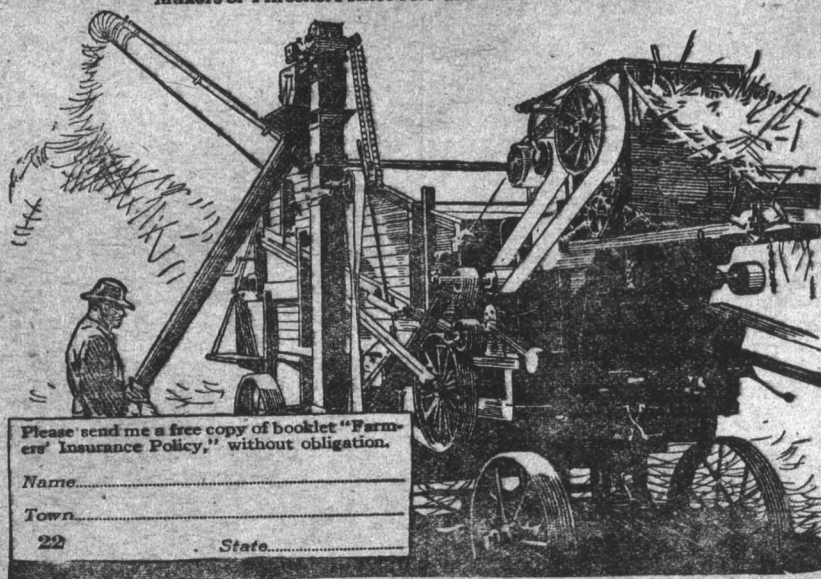
The Prices are attractive. Terms if desired.

This ad may not appear again, so fill out the coupon now!

THE HUBER MFG. CO. 22 Center St. Marion, Ohio

CANADIAN BRANCH: Brandon, Man.

Makers of Threshers since 1879 and Tractors since 1898.



Please send me a free copy of booklet "Farmers' Insurance Policy," without obligation.

Name.....

Town.....

22

State.....

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

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

Address the Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens.

8%—if your money is bringing less write

the publisher for full particulars regarding the 8 per cent preferred stock in The Rural Publishing Company, which pays 4 per cent twice-a-year. You can invest as little as \$100 for ten shares! If you have some spare money earning less than 8 per cent write, Publisher, Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens Mich.

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

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COMBINATION and DISPERSAL SALE

at Wood-Crest Farm and Fisher Farms at

WOODCREST FARM, Plymouth, Michigan

consisting of 55 head of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Both herds under State and Federal test.

Saturday, May 28, 1921

There are five granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs, with records as high as 18.81 lb. butter at two years old.

Five daughters of a 32-lb. son of Johan Hengerveld Lad.

Seven daughters of a son of King of the Pontiacs Seds.

A 25.70 lb. cow that milked 581.5 lbs., granddaughter of Laura Deah, that we expect will make 30 lbs. before sale.

A 19.55 lb. two year old with two of her daughters.

BULLS

A two-year-old son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale, from a 32.12 lb. four year old daughter of Sir Veeman He. cerveld.

A three-year-old grandson of King of the Pontiacs, from a 24-lb. 11-year-old cow.

A two-year-old grandson of Johan Hengerveld Lad, from a 25.70 lb. 5-year-old cow.

All cows and heifers old enough to be bred are bred to King Korndyke Sadie Hengerveld, a 32.12 lb. son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale.

Sixty to ninety day guarantee for tuberculosis.

Wood-Crest Farm is located on the Plymouth Road, 8 miles east of Plymouth, and 14 miles west of Detroit.

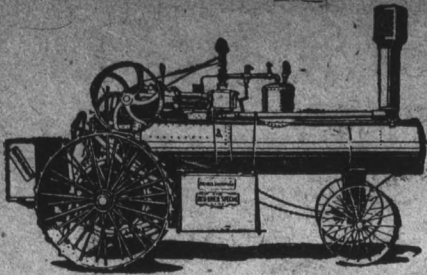
Sale will be held under cover.

Auctioneer: HARRY ROBERTSON, Sale Manager: S. T. WOOD
Plymouth, Mich.

For catalogs address

G. E. BENCH, Woodcrest Farm, Plymouth, Mich.

A three unit Perfection Milking Machine will also be included in the sale.



No Expert Needed

Anybody can run a Nichols-Shepard Steam Engine. It does not need a master mechanic to keep it in shape. It is built so that most engine troubles are avoided, but if anything does go wrong the engineer himself can usually eliminate the trouble and keep the threshing outfit going. The

Nichols-Shepard Steam Engine

Is the result of 73 years' experience in building threshing machinery and threshing power exclusively. It is simple and built to run your thrasher economically and profitably.

With an engine like this you can be sure of ample power for your run. It is not eating up fuel without delivering full power. It keeps a big reserve power on any good fuel.

Write for circulars and let us tell you more about this threshing power.

If you want a threshing outfit of your own, ask about our "Junior" Red River Special

Nichols & Shepard Co.

(In Continuous Business Since 1848)

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

Battle Creek, Michigan

7500 Mile \$8.90
Guaranteed
Brand New
Tires

This is the proposition and the price that is sweeping the country. We have set the pace. Brand new non-skid tires, quality tires, name and serial number on each, sturdy, staunch, built for endurance—regardless of roads and conditions—absolutely proven satisfaction from coast to coast. \$8.90 is the sensation of the tire trade. Sweeping purchase of quality stocks turned the trick. Every tire is backed to the limit with our 7500-mile bonded guarantee. We ship same day your order comes.

New Tires	Non-Skid	30x3, \$8.90	1.50	New Tires	Non-Skid	30x3 1/2, \$10.50	1.75
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SEND NO MONEY!

Look at these tires, inspect them—examine them before you pay one cent. If for any reason you don't think it's the best new tire you ever saw at even double the price, send it back and we'll pay charges both ways. If you prefer to send cash in advance, deduct 5 per cent. Money refunded forthwith if you are not completely satisfied.

We've never made such an offer as this in our history; it's a quick-turn chance for you. Order at once and make no mistake.

References: Madison & Kedzie State Bank

GARFIELD TIRE CORPORATION

3935 Washington Blvd., Dept. 412A Chicago, Ill.

Ho! There.

Are you doing anything?

We want someone in your locality to write some auto insurance, part time.

We write a full coverage policy.

Have over \$3,000,000 worth of cars insured.

Write:

GREAT LAKES AUTO INSURANCE COMPANY
Saginaw, Mich.

MOUNT CLEMENS MINERAL BATHS

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



Farmers Service Bureau

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

WANTS TO CONTRACT BEANS AND POTATOES

Could you refer me to some Bean Co., besides the Everett B. Clark Bean Co., that would take contract for red kidney beans? I have a chance to contract red kidney beans at \$3.50 a hundred which I think is too low. Also would you put me in touch with some firm that would take contract on potatoes? I am a new reader of the M. B. F. and I sure think it is a good paper that every farmer should read.—F. E. K. Arenac county, Michigan

You are right, \$3.50 is too low for red kidneys. Today's market is \$8.75. Firms are not anxious to contract this year because of the uncertain conditions ahead, and the prices they offer are ridiculously low. I would suggest you write the Michigan Bean Co., at Saginaw. At one time the A. L. Randall Co., of Oxford were large contractors of potatoes in the northern part of the state. I do not know if they are taking contracts now or not. Write to them.—Editor.

HOMESTEADING CUT-OVER LAND

Seven years ago last spring I came to Michigan and took up a piece of cut-over land, built a house on it and began to improve it the first year. Now the Michigan law is that I would be exempt from taxes for five years; but there was some misunderstanding over it and I paid my taxes for two years. Then I did not pay for three years. Last year I paid. Can they make me pay this year or next?—C. T. Daggert, Mich.

The statute exempting cut over or wild lands from taxation reads in part as follows: "Hereafter any cut-over or wild lands, as defined herein which shall be actually purchased by any person for the purpose of making a home shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes for a period of five years thereafter." The second section provides that if you want the exemption you must apply for it. A reasonable construction of your failure to apply for it would be that you waived the exemption. You might say you did not know of the law but you know the presumption that everybody is supposed to know the law, although we all know they don't. I fear that, in the eyes of the law you would not be legally entitled to any exemption after five years from the time you purchased it. I believe, however, the supervisor would be justified in making the exemption.—Legal Editor.

SUE SCHOOL BOARD FOR PAY

I have taken the janitor work in my school district for ten dollars a month. The first two months they paid me and the next two months they refused the order. The moderator says that it was only eight dollars, the treasurer has it on the books for ten dollars and director says he knows nothing about it. Please tell me if you can what steps I can take to collect it. Is a school meeting legal without the director being there?—J. H. Elkton, Michigan.

If you have been lawfully employed as janitor and they will not pay you the proper course is to sue them. A school meeting would be lawful even if the director did not attend. A school board meeting might be lawful if the director did not attend or it might be not a valid meeting.—Legal Editor.

STATE LAND IN MARQUETTE COUNTY

Please print in your paper the name and address of the person who has the handling of state lands in Marquette county. Upper Peninsula. — A. P. L. Middleville, Michigan.

The party with whom you wish to correspond is Mr. Geo. L. Lusk, Secretary, Public Domain Commission, Lansing.—Managing Editor.

SETTING FIRES

Would you please give me the name of the man at Lansing to whom I could send and get the laws of Michigan on fires. How close has a neighbor the right to set fire to brush along the roadside in front of a dwelling owned by me or anyone else?—T. M. W. Niles, Mich.

This is a question that should be submitted to local counsel. The amount of negligence in setting a fire to determine responsibility and the amount of care required when a

fire has been placed are all questions that can not be answered without a careful cross examination of what evidence you can submit. The questions of the transfer of property are likewise important. Generally, from your statement, it would look as though the person who set the fire so close to the house would be negligent and liable. If the transfers of property were after the fire and to defraud you from collecting your damage the courts would aid you in making the collection. There are no such books on fires as you inquire for. It is a matter that only a good attorney can handle for you.—Legal Editor.

SUITS FROM FARMERS' WOOL POOL

In one issue of your paper I read an article regarding cloth made from wool in farm bureau wool pool. I would like to know where I could get some samples.—E. J. D., Saginaw, Mich.

You can procure all the information you desire and also samples of the suiting by addressing a letter to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Wool Department, 223 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan.—Managing Editor.

LICENSE TO PEDDLE MEAT

Do I have to have a license to run a meat wagon through towns and the country? If so, what kind of a license would I have to have, a state, county or just a village license for the village? Also, how much is the license fee?—H. A., Marion, Michigan.

C. L., 1915, section 6498, provides for inspection of meats intended for human consumption and the following sections provide that cities and villages may adopt ordinances for inspection and license. If the city or village in which you desire to peddle meat has such an ordinance you will have to comply with the terms. Each city or village would require a license and you would have to get a license in each city and village that you desired to peddle in and undoubtedly each city would have a different rate. I do not know of any state license. Section 6508 contains this proviso: "Provided further that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any farmer from killing, dressing and selling, in the open market, unless diseased any animal or fowl intended for food that he has raised, fed or slaughtered, nor any dealer or merchant from buying or selling the same."—Legal Editor.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN

Could you tell me where to get information on securing a loan from the Federal Farm Loan Association?—J. R. Harbor Beach, Michigan.

Write to the Federal Land Bank, St. Paul, Minn., stating facts regarding your desire of a loan and they will advise how, when and where you can secure one.—Managing Editor.

TOWN DRAINS WATER ON MAN'S PROPERTY

My farm is on the west side of a north and south road and joins the village corporation on the north side. Now about eighty rods south of my line in the village on the east side of the road is a little water hole where water always stands in the spring time and also after heavy rains. The town put a tile drain down on the east side of the road as far as the village limits and then they put a tile across the road onto my side of the road and left it. It keeps about three-quarters of an acre of my land wet so late in the spring that I can't plant crops on it until it is too late for them to grow and some years it is wet there all summer. There is lots of fall for them to drain this after on down to a county drain. Have they any right to take the water off of one man's place in town and dump it onto me in the country? Can I make them take care of this water as it is not the natural course?—W. C. S., Mayville, Michigan.

Neither the town, the drain commissioner nor highway commissioner has the right to gather the water in ditches and cast them upon another in a manner nor quantity different than would come in a state of nature. Some one is liable to you for the damage done unless it has been of so long a duration as to be outlawed.—Legal Editor.

MICHIGAN CANNED FOOD CO.

Can you give me some information through your paper regarding the Michigan Canned Food Co? Where are the head offices? Who are the officers of the company? Would it, in your opinion, be safe to invest in the stock of this company?—C. F. Yale, Mich.

This company was approved by this commission on January 14th, 1921, and permission was given it to sell its unissued common stock and amounting to \$150,000.00 upon a 10 per cent commission basis.

The officers of the company are: President, J. J. Smith, Detroit; vice-president, E. S. Frey of Detroit; secretary-treasurer, E. C. Dearth, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

The company has its principal office at 1633 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, and has a branch office at Greenville, Michigan.

This commission does not recommend the purchase of any security and its approval should not be construed by investors as an endorsement of value.—Michigan Securities Commission.

WIFE'S SHARE OF HUSBAND'S PROPERTY

Is there a dower act allowing a wife to hold two thousand dollars worth of a husband's property? Said property is in Michigan. If so, is it effective in this state? The husband died leaving no will or joint deed.—Mrs. P. P. Wheeler, Michigan.

If a man dies without will and leaves no children the widow is entitled to one half of his real estate and, after the payment of his debts, to all of his personal estate if it does not exceed \$3,000. She is entitled to one half of the personal above \$3,000. These amounts are lieu of dower. The widow has one year after administration is allowed to choose between the above and taking dower and homestead. If the estate is badly in debt so there will be little left after the payment of debts, for distribution, the widow frequently refuses the statutory allowance and takes dower and homestead. If the estate is practically free from debt she usually takes the statutory allowance.—Legal Editor.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

What is the law concerning the consolidated school? If we are once voted into a high school is there any way to get out again?—W. J. B., Owosso, Michigan.

I am unable to determine from your letter just which kind of a school you mean. There is the township high school where there is no incorporated city or village and the union of three or more districts. You better inquire of your school commissioner who will know what kind of a school you have. Section 5934 of the C. L. 1915 provides for the establishment and abandonment of rural high schools by an election, after a petition from not less than one-third of the taxpayers. Not knowing the kind of a school you have I am unable to tell the method of procedure.—Legal Editor.

PLANTING POTATOES AMONG TREES

I have 10 acres of apple trees which I set out last spring and am planning on putting in late potatoes as an inter crop and I read in a fruit journal that digging late potatoes has a tendency of causing a late growth. Suppose I do not plant closer than three feet to the trees would this cause the trees to grow? Please advise me if early potatoes would be better.—F. A., Ionia, Mich.

Growers of Michigan have found that early potatoes make a better intercrop for a young orchard than late potatoes since the crop may be dug some time before the first of August, then harrowed and seeded to a cover crop. Late potatoes are removed so late in the season that it is impossible to use any of the leguminous cover crops; rye being the only crop that can be seeded as late as would be required after digging late potatoes.

There is no question but what the digging of late potatoes has a tendency of causing late growth especially.

(Continued on page 18)

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

ALL FUSSED UP

AIN'T IT QUEER how we'll sometimes allow ourselves to get all fussed up about things—little things most gen'rally an' we'll say things an' do things that makes us seem kinda ridiculous to the unbiased onlooker—things we wouldn't do if we stopped to ketch our breath a coupla time afore we busted out an' wrote somethin' to the editor of the M. B. F. or some other paper an' quite often things we should ought to be a little mite ashamed of after we've written it.

I've jest been readin' the letter from Mrs. E. Smith, of Antrim Co., or some such place, in M. B. F. an' I can't help but think that she was kinda fussed up when she wrote that letter, for she accuses our good ol' editor of such a lot of things that we all know he ain't guilty of—not by a long ways he ain't. Of course, the editor of M. B. F. needs no defendin' by any body—an' I ain't writin' this letter to defend him but rather to show Mrs. Smith that git'in' fussed up 'bout things an' then bustin' loose while in that condition ain't jest 'actly fair—to herself, the editor, M. B. F. or anybody else.

Law breakers are law breakers, whether they live in Kansas, Germany, Mexico or the United States, an' mob rule an' mob tactics have sort o' gone out of style in places where folks are really an' truly civilized an' it makes no difference who composes the mob, whether its made up of members of the American Legion, Ku Klux Klan, Bullshevies or what not—a mob is a mob, regardless an' we have laws to handle all unlawfulness, an' plenty of officers to enforce the laws—there ain't any occasion nor condition that can arise in this country where a mob can justify itself in doin' any unlawful act—an' it is an unlawful act to lay violent hands on any person or persons—not to say anything about putting tar an' feathers an' such onto 'em an' one organization has jest as good right to exist as another as long as they keep within the law—if they overstep the law then the remedy lies, not in the hands of a mob, but in the hands of officers elected or appointed to enforce the law. If said officers assume authority not vested in them an' become over officious, then they lower themselves to the level of mob practices an' should be removed an' men of honesty an' intelligence should be appointed in their place.

You know its jest awful easy to set down an' write a letter full of abuse—it don't take much intelligence to do that—in fact any fool can do it, but what is ever gained by it—abuse is not argument—an' to a man as well known an' who is doin' the good work our good ol' editor of M. B. F. is doin' letters like Mrs. Smith's can do no harm—but on the other hand what does such

letters do to the writers of 'em? Now don't you see how it makes the writer of that letter look kinda ridiculous to the thousands of readers of M. B. F. who have the utmost confidence in the paper and in the editor of it? An' many of us kinda wonder what kind of a woman the writer can be an' if her husband dast say his soul or even his britches is his own? Mrs. Smith sez she has "seen more disloyalty in Michigan than she has ever supposed existed," and yet I don't 'spose she was forced to com' into this ol' state, an' trains are runnin' out of it every once in a while so she ain't really obliged to stay her 'less'n she wants to.

But there's a lesson to be learned from Mrs. Smith's letter jest the same an' so mebbe its all right she wrote jest as she did 'cause her writin' of it did no harm an' mebbe we can turn it into good an' that'll help some anyway.

It's a fact that many people gits all fussed up an' carried away by their feelin's an' prejudices—that they harbor grouches an' grudges; that, because somebody differs with 'em in opinion, or in religion, in politics or business methods, or in any other way, then the other party is in the wrong an' should'nt ought to live—they are "idiots," "liars," "un-American" an' "the truth is not in 'em"—now this is silly an' entirely wrong. Every one has a perfect right to his or her opinions—I do not expect everybody to agree with me an' I ain't goin' to agree with everybody else either—jest supposin' everybody thought the same thing, believed the same thing an' did the same thing; where would progress come in? There would only be one thing accomplished an' most probably that wouldn't amount to very much 'cause it wouldn't require any brains to carry on the work.

Jest look fer a minute or two at the difference between the people of Egypt, where all thought runs nearly in the same channel, where there has been but little progress in over six thousand years, an' then think of our own country where there are as many opinions as there are people an' see what has been done an' is bein' done an' you will catch my meanin' when I say it don't pay to get all fussed up over matters an' things that we can't control.

Mrs. Smith's letter, while it did no harm was, to say the least, undignified if not unlady-like an' our advice which of course she will not take, would be to unfuss herself—'member M. B. F. is working for the good of us all an' the editor is a man of good common sense an' of the highest principles an' letters like Mrs. Smith's can only do harm to the writer an' the cause she would represent. It don't pay to get all fussed up—Please remember that. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.



Potash for Swamp Land

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

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

With potatoes and truck crops, like results are obtained.

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

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

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

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

POTASH PAYS

Sense and Nonsense

Information Wanted

At a banquet given by a large body of educators the speaker of the evening rose and began his address with the words, "Long live the teachers." He was interrupted by a tall, emancipated young man who rose from the rear of the room and in a sepulchral voice queried, "On what?"

Big One Needed

A man all out of breath rushed into a general store and said: "A nickel mouse-trap, quick, I want to catch a train."

Starting Competition

"What did your boy Josh do when you told him he would have to go out in the world and make his own livin'?"

"He went to the next farm as a hired hand, and in a week had me offerin' him his board an' keep an' more wages."

Prepared

"Ole," said the preacher to the Swedish bridegroom-to-be, "do you take Hilda Sorgeson for your lawful wife, for better or for worse?"

"Oh, well," replied Ole gloomily, "Aye s'pose aye get little of each."

No Hope for Him

An international roping match has been announced between a Mexican woman and an American woman. The name of the man has not yet been divulged.

Human Frailty

A man is so composed that he can almost disintegrate as a social being with the breaking of a few threads and the loss of a button.

Unjustified

We object to hearing a woman referred to as "a skirt." There is very little reason for such a name.

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Are you going to need roofing this summer or fall? Buy now and save money. Here is the biggest bargain on slate surfaced roofing offered you in years. Write today for our free samples on

15 Year Roofing guaranteed for 15 years. Sold direct from factory. The high quality and low prices will surprise you. Made in rolls and shingles—colors red and green. A postcard brings samples and our low factory prices, all free by return mail. Write quick. Builders Products Co., Dept. 303, 10 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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LITTLE LIVESTOCK ADS. IN M. B. F. DO THE TRICK

GUARANTEED HUBAM CLOVER

Annual White Sweet Clover. This is the new clover discovered by Prof. Hughes. All the 1920 crop of seed is exhausted. But seed of an early strain planted in Texas since Xmas has reached maturity. You can get it in time to raise a crop yet this year. Make big profits growing seed for yourself and neighbors. Order from The Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa, or direct from The Grower Who Guarantees. The price is \$5.00 per pound.

THE DEGRAFF FOOD CO., DeGraff, Ohio

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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 Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

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Edited in Michigan

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He Stood By His Guns

NO WORDS of higher praise could be spoken of a man than to say of him that "he stood by his guns". The men who stand courageously by their guns in this world of conflict are few and far between. It is so easy to follow the crowd which flees helter skelter when danger impends, so easy to go around obstacles instead of removing them, so easy to compromise when victory means sacrifice, and so easy to retreat in the defense of principle when other friends of principle run up the white flag, that many of the finest men in the world are led astray upon the smooth pathway of expediency. But not all. Here and there we find men standing alone defending single-handed what they believe to be the right, and accepting without complaint the jeers of the multitude. Such a man is Senator Herbert F. Baker who for two consecutive terms in the state senate has been the leader of a small group of progressive senators in a desperate fight against what they believed to be reactionary forces. Theirs has been a thankless job because the people do not take the time to inquire into the issues at stake and accord those who stand for the people's rights the credit that is their due. During the entire session of the legislature Senator Baker and his progressive colleagues maintained a consistent opposition to salary grabs, increased appropriations where none were needed, and legislation to betray the people of the state into the hands of predatory interests. While they did not always succeed in stopping vicious legislation or securing beneficial legislation their influence was nevertheless great and the state of Michigan is infinitely better off because these men fought the good fight in defense of the people's rights, and stood by their guns against overwhelming odds.

Although the people have failed as yet to recognize the great worth of the services performed by Senator Baker in the last session of the legislature, they have not been permitted to become ancient history without favorable mention. In a review of the work of the session, by John Fitzgibbons of the Detroit News, who is recognized as the most able political writer in Michigan, Baker is the only member of the legislature who is even mentioned, and Fitzgibbon refers to the part he played in the following words:

"It was Senator Herbert F. Baker, of Weadock, who generally started things that brought a curtain lecture from the Lieutenant-Governor. The Senator is a reformer by nature, as well as choice—strong for the plain people as against the predatory interests, so-called, while the Lieutenant-Governor is allied with politicians and interests that have not yet forgiven the Bull Moose who, in 1912, bolted the G. O. P. While the Lieutenant-Governor could always depend on a majority sustaining him in parliamentary rulings, Sen-

ator Baker—by the way, about the best give-and-take debater in the Legislature—invariably fired all the shots in his locker before he was dislodged. In his tilts with the Lieutenant-Governor he rarely got worse than a draw."

Newberry Free

THE FINAL chapter has been written in the famous Newberry election scandal. The Supreme Court has declared the provisions of the law under which Newberry and his aids were indicted to be unconstitutional, and the defendants adjudged not guilty of violating the law. Not many will regret that these men and their families have been spared the shame that is inseparable from imprisonment in a penitentiary, and it is not unlikely that the Court's decision has been received with a feeling akin to relief even by those who were Newberry's bitterest opponents. These men have already paid heavily for the methods which they pursued to elect Mr. Newberry and no additional punishment is necessary to uphold the sanctity of our elections or serve as a warning to those who would adopt the Newberry methods.

Many of the friends of the primary look upon the Supreme Court's decision as a victory for the reactionary forces who have never had any use for the primary and who will now be encouraged to violate both the letter and spirit of the primary law with impunity. We have no such fears. While the Supreme Court may reverse the decisions of lower courts it cannot reverse the decision of the highest court of all, the court of public opinion. Long before the jury at Grand Rapids had returned its verdict the court of public opinion had tried, convicted, and sentenced the Newberry defendants for their contempt of the election laws. This verdict still stands, and it will continue to serve as a warning to aspiring politicians who might otherwise be tempted to follow in Mr. Newberry's footsteps.

Another Black Eye!

ELSEWHERE in this issue is an announcement of the failure of the Beet Growers' Ass'n to secure a conference with the sugar manufacturers or a decent price for beets. This is the second consecutive year that the growers have tried and failed to get anywhere with the manufacturers. Every opportunity has been given these gentlemen to take the growers into their confidence and write a contract which will meet with the approval of all and protect the interests of all. But the growers have been spurned at every turn, and there is no longer the slightest hope that the manufacturers may repent of their arbitrary methods and welcome the counsel and co-operation of the growers. It is now a settled fact that the only measures left for consideration are measures of coercion. Of

these measures there are two which appear to be particularly sound and ethical. One of these is an intensive campaign of organization carried on by paid organizers somewhat after the manner pursued by the State Farm Bureau. These men should be equipped with printed matter setting forth all the essential facts relating to the sugar beet industry and showing what a pitifully small percentage of the consumer's sugar dollar the farmer really receives. With the sugar beet territory thus organized the growers could afford to set back and dictate their own terms and let the manufacturers make the advances. The other measure has to do with farmer-owned factories which after all is said and done will probably provide the eventual solution of the problem. It is betraying no secret to say that there is a strong sentiment in favor of farmer-owned factories, and long before another season arrives, the beet growers will be in possession of complete information relating thereto.

Disarmament

SENTIMENT FOR disarmament grows apace. The keynote set by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the national convention of the women's league has met with a ringing response from all sections of the country, and scores of women's organizations are discussing the subject and adopting resolutions to congress in favor of disarmament. Nor is the strain confined to the "weaker sex". Encouraged by the wide-spread sentiment many of the nation's most prominent men have raised their voices in strong opposition to further naval armament. Despite all this sentiment among the people the President is strangely cool upon the subject, and leaves the people in an anxious and impatient frame of mind while he continues to refer in vague terms to the "desire of the United States for disarmament", but scrupulously avoids any expression as to how this desire is to be carried out. Frankly, the people are skeptical of the President's intentions to lead the way in a naval disarmament program, but have hopes that congress will see its duty and take the initiative.

The Governor and the Income Tax

THE FARMERS will be pleased to know that Governor Groesbeck has included in his call for a special session a proposal to submit an income tax amendment at the fall election in 1922. Inasmuch as the Governor's wishes have been law to the legislature during its regular session there is very little likelihood that the special session will disregard his recommendations with respect to an income tax. That such an amendment will be submitted by the legislature and that the income tax will become an integral part of our taxation system as soon as our cumbersome legal machinery will permit are now foregone conclusions. We commend you, Governor Groesbeck. Splendid as has been the results of your administration thus far, an even greater credit will be yours if through your great influence an income tax law is written upon our statute books.

Watch For These Articles

CONVINCED that the farmers ought to be correctly informed upon the great national issues of the present day, the editor is engaged in the preparation of a series of articles upon these subjects. The articles will be ready for publication within a fortnight and should form toothsome reading during his absence in Europe. The articles will discuss all phases of the railroad situation, disarmament, national appropriations, taxation and credits. There will be something of interest in these articles to every farmer of Michigan.

If eating the apple caused Eve to realize her nakedness, it appears from reports of the damage done by the recent frost in fruit districts that women will wear less this summer than ever.

The janitors and scrub women of the United States are going to organize. They are forming what you would call a "clean-up squad."

AND HE SAID—



(Note the farmer up in the balcony. No "front row" seats for him.)
—Daring in New York Tribune.



What the Neighbors Say



WILL HARDING HELP?

I HAVE just finished reading your article on the proposed Lakes to Ocean waterway. It would undoubtedly be a great benefit to the agricultural interests of Michigan and adjoining territory. And anything that benefits agricultural interests benefits the public at large. The world cannot get along without the farmer and anything that is injurious to the interests of the farmer is injurious to the world at large.

Why should the world as a whole be defrauded of its rights in order that a few may be made to prosper financially?

The government of the U. S. A. is supposed to be a government of the people and for the people. Is it so? Or is it a government by a few of its people for the many of its people?

Where Wilson secured his presidential election it was through the promise he made to keep us out of war. Did he do so?

Harding secured his election by his promises to help the laboring classes and upholding agricultural interests. Is he doing it? Or is he going to do it? The farmer has already been cheated out of six billion dollars. How many more dollars do those bloodsucking parasites want? When is the farmer going to be reimbursed for his losses?

When the milk condensary dropped the price of milk below the cost of production stating that they could not pay more the state speaker of the Milk Producers' Association, Mr. R. C. Reid said that the government had guaranteed the condensaries a certain profit on their manufactured article. I asked him where the farmer's profit came in or why the government did not guarantee the producer a profit and he said he did not know. On whose side was the government then? On the side of the few or on the side of the many?

Who stood by the government during the late war as the farmer did? Who is bearing the burden of taxation as the farmers are at the present time to pay our national debt? All the farmer has ever asked is fair play and that one little request has been refused. It was the last straw that broke the camel's back and we have about reached the last straw.—Wm. Stambaugh, Huron County, Mich.

It seems as if the farmer's "bill of wrongs" is endless, and I doubt if many of them will be righted during the present administration. It is conceded that no president ever faced greater responsibilities than Mr. Harding. I think it might be added that few presidents have had so little capacity for meeting these responsibilities. Mr. Harding was elected at the behest of Wall Street and it is not likely that he will do anything to displease those who were responsible for his election. The President lacks the qualities of leadership which are so essential at the present time. He is not to blame for this, and I have no doubt but that he will do the best he can, but that will fall far short of solving the great problems now facing us. It is to Congress and not the President to whom we must look the next four or eight years for help in meeting the problems of agriculture.—Editor.

TOO MANY ORGANIZATIONS

I THOUGHT I would draw a few lines to see how it would sound along with the other poor d—'s song. The times are all alike.

"Farmers stick together." Sometimes I think you editors just keep patting us poor suckers of farmers on the back, just to hold your job. No use telling what ought to be done. We need one good big leader to do the thing, not tell about it. There is always a sucker around looking for a bag of gold to do all those things to start something and then afterwards looking for another bag full to stop it again. I wouldn't trust a preacher any more. I haven't seen an organization yet that benefited the farmer one bit. They've got to show me. Why do they start seven or eight different kinds of organizations all supposed to do the same thing? Wouldn't one system

be a whole lot better and cheaper? But no, there's a bunch of high-collared bloodsuckers working themselves in a good big fat salaried job. Boys the only way out of this: Use your own head, don't plant and raise so much, take life more easy. Put a reasonable price on what you have to sell and hold it until you do get what you must have. An automobile won't go far with an empty gas tank nor will a driver of one go very far on an empty stomach. I guess I'll quit general farming and raise contract pickles for H. J. Heinz & Co. I know what I'm getting for what I raise and cash every trip too. Let's all do that and see how long they will last on a pickle diet.—A Reader, Osceola County, Mich.

Good gracious, man, farm paper editors existed long before the first farmers' marketing organization was born. I agree with you there are too many farm organizations competing against each other, but I disagree with you that the men who are responsible for them were actuated by selfish motives. There may be exceptions to the rule, but my observation has satisfied me that the average farm organization leader goes a great deal more to his organization than he gets out of it. We are passing thru a very discouraging period just now which magnifies the weaknesses of farm organizations and foments dissatisfaction among the members. Grow pickles if you want to, but don't lose your faith in organization.—yet.—Editor.

WHAT CAUSES THE GLOOM?

THIS IS the question of the present days events and it seems to be getting more gloomy than before. Is it the war-like spirit, business depression, famine outlook or what is your opinion? Go where you please and it is the same gloom cast over the people.

According to our good book it looks as the something will be doing in the near future and with all the wealth of this great nation will not stop the scriptures being fulfilled. The writer does not claim to be a calamity howler in the least but when these great matters loom up and all our greatest statesmen trying to find out what is holding matters back would seem to repeat our ancient times.

Never in the history of our great nation has a president taken office

with such discouraging outlook as Warren G. Harding, the present incumbent. Farmers are selling for what they can get, leaving for somewhere the Lord only knows and with everything to sell and practically no price for his products, we cannot blame him for doing so. The city gentleman will find where he stands as soon as the farmers begin to raise less and this year will surely show he is going to do so. The writer is in a position to know the difficulties the farmer is up against in this part of the state and can assure the M. B. F. readers that it looks mighty serious just the same. Where they may be now and then a farmer who is making it go there are ten times that number that are not.

One of our greatest bankers gave out the information that it would be at least eight months before things would begin to show up providing no complications set in and if that be the case, where art thou?

The costs to the farmer are as high as ever—the writer priced a piece of machinery a few days ago and was told that it was ten per cent higher than a year ago, and there you are. Potatoes down to 25c, beans at \$2, hay at as low as \$9 baled and so on down. Taxes way beyond reason, and a higher outlook next fall makes one think he will be ready for the happy hunting ground next winter all right. We sincerely hope that matters will soon adjust themselves and get back to normal times.—From a Farmer who Likes to See Everyone Live, Arenac County.

Old Man Gloom must have stopped at your place for quite a spell. Why didn't you set the dog on him? Yes, it's been a terrible discouraging year for the farmer, but the road is long that has no turn. The worst is over. Any change from now on should be for the better. When we try to discuss the situation adequately, words fail us. What we think about it, and those responsible for it, verges on the blasphemous. It's too late to undo what has been done. The only course open is to "let the dead past bury its dead," and turn to the future. That's hard to do, I admit, but it will help some to remember that "It's easy to be cheerful when life flows along like a song, but the man worth while is the man who can smile when everything goes dead wrong."—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

A CORNERSTONE OF BUSINESS

WALL STREET is becoming better acquainted with the Department of Agriculture at Washington. It is a wonderful organization, touching the economic life of the people at every angle. It has added uncounted millions and perhaps billions to the country's wealth. It represents one of the cornerstones of business.

Beneath the main floor of the capitol at Washington is a row of marble columns, known as the Cornstalk pillars. Figuratively, the capitol rests upon them. They were the conception of Thomas Jefferson, to typify that this country is founded upon agriculture. Its capital investment now represents \$80,000,000,000, an amount equalled by no other industry in the world.

In the past six years our combined agricultural output aggregated \$111,000,000,000—practically twice the German reparation judgment. Within a generation our average acre yield has been increased 25 per cent. Plant and animal diseases and insect pests have been successfully met. New types of cereals, grasses, fruits and textiles have been developed. Desert wastes have been made to blossom and produce food and clothing. The food supply has been greatly increased in quantity and variety, with a consequent improvement in public health and wealth.

But agriculture did not accom-

lish these things by a blind groping. The organization at Washington is the directing brain of American agriculture. Wonderful are its scientific and technical accomplishments. In one government department at least economists and scientific men of the highest order have deliberately turned their backs upon business advancement for the joy that comes from service to mankind.

The head of a division said to the Wall Street Journal: "Salaries are small, but the men stay until their family needs make it absolutely necessary to leave us." The tale of recent years is an impressive one, showing what it costs these men to serve the common welfare. One young man, whose salary was not large, laid aside an offer of \$4,000 a year more than he was getting to carry on absorbingly interesting work. Another, when he had to leave his \$1,500 position, took a \$10,000 place; another went from a \$4,500 position to a business firm that paid him \$20,000. Another not long ago refused an offer of \$16,000 and is still giving his services at \$5,000. Instances of this kind can be multiplied over and over again.

This is the spirit that is building up the agriculture of the country and adding so much to the general prosperity. Wall Street can take off its hat to the Department of Agriculture, knowing that true creative work is poor humanity's nearest approach to the divine.—Wall Street Journal.

MR. BRAUN AND THE ANN ARBOR DAIRY COMPANY

REGARDING your editorial relative to Carl F. Braun: As you no doubt know, Braun is of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction and has evolved into a capitalist banker. We in and about Ann Arbor know him as the "Farmer's Angel" and Secretary Treasurer of the Ann Arbor Dairy Company.

There was keen competition in the milk business in Ann Arbor. The market is seasonal, i. e., during the sessions of the University of Michigan there is a large demand which ceases suddenly during the vacation periods, thus making a serious surplus situation.

Farmers sought a market that would take all the milk all the time and the distributors were hard put to keep the producers in line and not lose in the slack periods: Christmas, spring and summer vacations.

Finally, I imagine the largest distributor reached the conclusion that they must capitalize their business and fight for a monopoly, but—how could it be done without the good will of the producers?

Wurster Brothers, the big distributors, used to work as farm hands on the Braun farm and are more or less thick with Braun and his interests.

The Farm Bureau was new and the co-operative idea was red-hot in the Grange. The farmers were disgusted with the milk business as it was and it was natural that the Ann Arbor Dairy Company should be born of a combination of capital seeking safe profits and farmers after a square deal.

The Grange or county agent, I don't know which, but an INTEREST OF THE PRODUCERS furnished the plan of the organization under Act 398, Public Acts of 1913. You are no doubt familiar with this Act and with Section 9:

"No stockholder in any such association shall own shares of a greater par value than \$1,000 or be permitted to vote by proxy or be entitled to more than one vote."

And section 12: "The directors, subject to revision by the association at any general or special meeting, shall apportion the earnings by first paying dividend on the paid-up capital stock not exceeding six per cent per annum, then setting aside not less than ten per cent of the net profit for a reserve fund until an amount has accumulated in said reserve fund equal to 30 per cent of the paid-up capital stock and the remainder of said net profits by uniform dividend upon the amount of purchase of shareholders and to no shareholder on the amount of their purchase at a per cent one-half as great as that paid to share holders which may be credited to the account of such non-shareholders on the account of capital stock of the association, but in productive associations, such as creameries, canneries, elevators, factories and the like, dividends shall be on raw material delivered, instead of on goods purchased. In case the association is both a selling and a producing concern, the dividends may be on both raw material delivered and on goods purchased by patrons."

In my opinion the plan of organization means that the Ann Arbor Dairy Company is a producers' company, the object of which is to give the producer the profit on his goods. Capital is entitled to a return, but when safely invested, that return is more or less fixed. The margin above or below should be apportioned to or taken from the producer and the manager.

In the Ann Arbor Dairy Company, as run by Mr. Braun,—HE DOES RUN IT—I have found that a purely producers' organization is being run on a close corporation basis. We get our 6 per cent on the capital, but no dividends—even though the company makes good money. New members are not asked to buy stock,

(Continued on page 17)



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women



A FEW RECOLLECTIONS

AS YOU read a couple of weeks ago our editor, Mr. Lord, contemplates a trip abroad this summer and will visit Scotland and England where not so many years ago I spent a few glorious weeks. Crossing the ocean has today become a common and ordinary thing and we do not speak of it "As going down into the sea in ships," that is, since Von Tirpitz and his campaign is a thing of the past.

We crossed on the Carmania of the Cunard line which line is subsidized by the English government. One evening, on shipboard stands out in my memory. Among the ship's passengers were four colored people; we had no conversation with them but just noticed their presence and that they kept quietly to themselves. One evening as we were strolling up and down the decks in the beautiful moonlight we heard strains of Swanee River (our own lovely classic) emanating from some corner of the ship; we immediately thought of the colored passengers; drawn by the melody, in little groups we gathered near the four dusky sirens and led by them we sang for over an hour, darkie melodies, gospel hymns and songs almost forgotten, but recalled by the melody.

Overhead were the eternal stars, underneath the dark and rushing waters with the great ship plunging through and we a mere handful of humanity drawn from many quarters of the globe singing together. It was a bit impressive to us all.

The colored people were a Mr. and Mrs. Shepard and two companions. Mr. Shepard and his wife had spent sixteen years in the heart of Africa as missionaries and were returning after two years in this country. They were intelligent, well educated and interesting people. Mr. Shepard spoke one evening in the big dining room and held a large and attentive audience spell bound for over an hour; every one was sorry when he stopped.

While on board we made up a party to go down to Chester, one of the quaintest and most interesting of English towns. An old Roman wall surrounds the old town while the new town with its modern buildings stands without the wall.

It is the old town with its quaint half-timbered houses and ancient stores and the beautiful cathedral which attracts the tourist, made us loath to leave and even now fills me with longing to return. The first thing to do is to walk around the wall which if memory serves me correctly is about thirty feet in height, with the different towers interspersed along its length. The most interesting one perhaps is King Charles' tower. It is the same today as it was in the year 1645 when he stood looking out through the little lattice window, beyond the walls on Rowton Moor watching with sad heart the defeat of the royal troops.

COUNTRY LIVING

IS THERE any one who can really say that living in town is better than living in the country and tell the honest to goodness truth? Is there a city lady who was raised in the country that does not look back to the joyous times on the farm in childhood? She is fenced in by four brick walls and has just a certain kind of work to do each day. She may belong to some music or literary clubs that call her out some afternoons and evenings, if husband is not too tired, she may get to go to a show but for real variety and independence the country housewife has the best of it.

If the country woman has the right kind of a husband, she has chickens of her own and sometimes a cow or two that brings her in a little spending money and she does

not have to beg for a dime for an ice cream when she goes to town or wear clothes that are out of date either.

The woman in the city gets just a glimpse of sunlight once a day, either front or back window and the country woman sees the glorious sun when it comes up, her home is flooded with it and in the evening she can watch it go down behind the hill or over the tops of the orchard trees. Then when the shadows fall she can slip out on the front porch and sitting down beside the one she loves best she can watch the moon come up and one by one they can count the stars come out. Sometimes she sees the wonderful Aurora Borealis shoot its light over the northern sky and change the colors and position for hours. This is

and listen to the wind roar to its heart's content outside. For we know our animals are warm and munching in the barn, Dad has a job he will not lose, the kiddies are enjoying the snow with sleds and skis while it makes our own blood tingle to run out for a few minutes and drawn in great, deep breaths of the purest air on earth.

Of course we could not live without our city sister for she helps to break the monotony but we would not trade places with her for all there might be in it.

How many city ladies are there that can show a drop of muscular development? How many of them could walk into our homes and go on with the work without help? How many of them can walk miles to see a neighbor, or go fishing with hus-

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

FARM LIFE, AGAINST CITY LIFE

A SUBJECT I have wanted to hear others views about. As for myself, as long as I could push my work, and see things pay I preferred the farm, but after one has done the heavy farm work about 40 years, we get where our work pushes us, and that is not as agreeable.

We made our house modern with a work room, power washer, running water, both hard and soft, sinks well placed to be handy, and a nice bath room which is indispensable. Yet I could see myself giving out. The doctor encouraged our laziness by telling us we had got to a time in life when we must give up hard work.

A buyer came and we sold the farm, deeming it best as it was too large for the boy at home and the other away at school would never be a farmer. A year has passed since coming to the city and we are glad we came. Of course we miss the baby animals who had to be cared for this time of year, but we can't have everything, and there is much around us we are interested in. Our home is at the foot of a busy street, I believe there are two dozen little people living on that street from 2 to 10 years old and the cute little pranks they do and the real joy they seem to get out of life is worth while. And then we attend the farmers' meeting at the M. A. C. which we have always done, but of course we cannot make use of the things we learn as heretofore but there is joy in seeing new improvements.

We lend a hand to our neighbors, as we often did on the farm, and find them quite as congenial. Of course there is considerable difference between the clang of the street car in the early morning and the quiet sounds from the barnyard, but it does not seem to disturb our rest.

Some of our friends consider making a like change, but few would be contented, so I would like to hear what the M. B. F. would do with the successful farmer who has passed the time of his or her real usefulness on the farm. There is surely no room for drones there these days.

A Real Shirt Waist

Men's negligee shirts wear at the elbows and around the neck while the rest of the shirt is good, too good to throw away these days, so I have found the real shirtwaist. Take your bungalow apron pattern; I like the new one with a seam on the shoulder. Cut the fronts from the shirt front, with the neck or shoulder seam about 16 inches from the bottom of the shirt, which will reach well below the waist line, a small woman can make it shorter; and add on pieces from shirt sleeves to make sleeve long enough. Then cut the back with the neck laid at the bottom of the shirt back, as that is usually quite strong yet; add on as before for sleeves, sew up, and bind neck and bottom of sleeves with bias seam binding and you have a waist with a little work. I wear them with old gingham skirts. Of course they soil easily, but are as easily laundered, and it is a way to use up what is good of the shirt the boy would not be presentable in at school. C. M. Cramer says to be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear and too happy to permit the presence of trouble. Who can do it? Not many.—Mrs. J. L. J.

Still, dear reader, we might be all that C. M. Cramer thinks we should be, if we could only get upon some height and view our lives with a vision unclouded by the mists of small detail and the petty worries and disappointments of human experience. They shut out very often the real meaning and big purpose of our lives. If we could only see, as no doubt, our Creator does, the end from the beginning, we might be large and noble and strong and happy. There is no doubt in my mind that we can, each one of us, make a long stride in that direction if we are patient. For now we see thru

The Little Cottage Organ

IN A CORNER of the attic, I found the other day
The little cottage organ that mother used to play,
It stood amid the shadows, closed and silent—yet to me
It brought a precious vision, still held dear to memory.

I could see the quaint old parlor, and the loved one gathered there—
Hear my father's reverent accents, in the chapter, and the prayer.
Then the organ, softly blending, with the hush of twilight dim—
When mother led the singing of some sweet familiar hymn.

"Rock of Ages," wondrous promise, Hark! the notes triumphant ring—
"Abide With Me," and "Calvary"—or "Beulah Land," we'd sing.
We learned both words and music, in the best of ways, I know—
For mother's voice we followed, in those hours—long, long ago.

I am sure you can remember—how we children loved so well
To touch the ivory key-board, finger every stop and swell.
We'd say "Use this or that one"—though perhaps it might be wrong—
By using flute or tremolo, we often spoiled the song.

But mother would be patient, she'd just let us try again—
Until at last we knew the air, and joined in the refrain.
I think she taught us how to live, attuned to God's own key—
With tender care, she helped us find—Love's patient harmony.

The years have passed, and now we have a wonderful machine.
We listen to great artists—who may please a king or queen.
But, you cannot buy a record, like the music heard today,
When I dreamed of home, and mother—and the songs she used to play.
—Michigan Tradesman.

something that a city lady hardly ever sees.

If callers drop in unexpectedly on the city lady for a meal she has to chase someone to the store for a dinner of tin-canned stuff. In the country the housewife runs out into the garden and with fresh vegetables, eggs and cream she soon puts a meal on the table that is fit for a king. Of course the lady in the city can cook just as good but she does not have the things under her hand like we do on the farm.

Our men on the farm are independent workers and are up early and late but if friend wife does not happen to have a meal right on the minute he is not going to lose his job but he can set down and read the paper or play the Victrola until she gets it for him. Then if she wants to let the dishes set a few minutes while she wanders out with her hand tucked under his arm to see the new colt, calf or tractor she is not hurting anything but is enjoying life to the full.

We do have it hard on the farm but is there really any thing worth while unless we have to work for it.

In the spring when we open our doors we get the scent of lilacs and maple syrup boiling in the woods, in the summer we get the smell of fresh sweet clover in the fields and flowers in our yards; in the fall we have the ripened fruits with their delicious taste and also lay away for winter evenings the apples, etc., that when old Mother Nature is taking a rest we can do the same and on the long evenings we can sit down by a cheery wood fire, not having to worry about the janitor keeping up heat and read while we eat apples or nuts

band, and not be tired to death at night? We think this is a question that has a thousand and one answers and I could keep on this subject for a week, but as I have about ten gallons of maple syrup boiling on the stove that needs my attention very soon, I will have to quit and keep on thinking instead of writing my opinions on country living.—Mrs. C. A. Byers, Schoolcraft County, Michigan.

You have put before us a fascinating picture of true contentment, Mrs. Byers. I hope that yours is the experience of many another reader of the M. B. F.

SALT-RISING BREAD

HAVING seen your repeated requests for recipe for salt-rising bread, will gladly send mine.

About dinner time pare and slice thin two large potatoes; add 2 tablespoons corn meal, one teaspoon sugar, one teaspoon salt. Pour over this two cups boiling water. When cooled to about milk warm put in a warm place until the next morning then skim out potatoes and add 4 cups warm water, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon salt (scant) and thicken as for sponge. When very light knead into hard loaf. Put immediately into tins; when light bake as usual.

In the morning there should be some little specks of foam on the yeast but not as much as hop yeast. The water may be a little dark from the potatoes but this does no harm. Must be kept warm but positively NOT hot. A little of the sponge with a little lard added and made into light biscuit makes a delicious bread.—Mrs. C. A. R. Muir, Mich.

LATEST STYLES and New York Patterns



3536-3539. Ladies' Costume. Waist 25-36 cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 3539 cut in 6 sizes: 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 8 1-2 yards of 36 inch material for tunic, waist and skirt of one material, with 3-4 yard of contrasting material for collar and cuffs. The skirt measures 1 7-8 yard at its lower edge.

3532. Child's Play Suit. Cut in four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year old size will require 2 1-4 yards of 36 inch material.

3115. Dress for Work or Leisure. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 5 3-4 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the skirt at lower edge is 2 yards.

3533. Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size will require 3 3-4 yards of 27 inch material.

3552. Misses' Dress. Cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size will require 6 yards of 38 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot with plaits extended is about 2 1-2 yards.

3549. Boys' Play Suit. Cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size will require 2 1-2 yards of 36 inch material for the overalls and 1 1-2 yards for the blouse.

3054. An "An Easy to Make" Apron. Cut in one size, medium. It will require 1 1-2 yards of 27 inch material without tie strings.

3534. Girl's Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size will require 4 1-8 yards of 36 inch material.

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

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

M

Pattern No. Size

Pattern No. Size

a glass darkly but then we shall see
face to face."

Will some one answer Mrs. J. L. J's
other question: "What shall the success-
ful farmer and his wife do when they
have passed the day of strenuous work?"

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

ALL LETTERS will be answered promptly and no letter or answer will be printed if the editor is requested not to do so but I know the readers of our page enjoy reading each other's letters, so we like to print them.

Mrs. E. McN.: You will find some help for your paper in the following magazines: Technical Education and Citizenship, School and Society Journal, March, 1920; Facts versus Education by Canfield, The Delinquent, May, 1920; Schooling Without the Schools, Harper's Magazine, October, 1919; Ideas of a Farseeing Woman, (System of Education), in The Ladies' Home Journal, May, 1919.

I am sending you by mail an article printed in the North American Review on a phase of education and hope it will give you some interesting material.—Editor.

Query: Who knows how to rid a lawn of moles and ants?

Hints for Program

May I ask you to publish a few hints in arranging a program for a Farmers' Club? Which of the following plans do you think would be the best suited to keep the members interested. To arrange a program of study and entertainment to cover several meetings in advance, or to have a new committee on program for each meeting?

Thanking you for the help we are always sure of through your paper, I remain.—Mrs. L. A. K. Leonard, Mich.

As a rule a good lively debate awakens much interest and as a race we Americans, like the Irish, love an argument.

Perhaps we indulge in it too frequently, for argument is not conversation and there is little so interesting and so rare as good conversation. It does not consist in spinning yarns or in listening to some one's confidence. Heaven defend us from the confidential friend!

A debate on your program will incite much interest even if the fine balance of judgment is sometimes lost in the heat of an argument, perhaps it is all the more interesting on that account.

Why not have a subject or two assigned for discussion, give it to two or three people and let each talk upon it from a different viewpoint.

Then put on your program a subject for impromptu discussions, the subject to be announced at the meeting. It must necessarily be a topic with which many are familiar.

This may bring forth some good conversation in which country people, who rely more on themselves and each other for entertainment, may do better than city people, who are somewhat in danger of becoming mentally lazy as they rely very much on listening to music, witnessing the drama or a movie or the prevalent game of whist for their entertainment.

Then give to two or three good talkers each, a topic for a short address.

With an evening or two given up to pure amusement and, "A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," your farmers' club should be a decided success.

A printed program sent out in advance generally insures a good attendance and is better than one arranged for each meeting; it excites interest and curiosity both and there is more certainty that all parts will be well carried out. I can send you a list of topics and possibly some material if you wish.

RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE Peanut Brittle

PUT TWO cupfuls of granulated sugar in a small aluminum kettle and melt over a slow fire, stirring gently; when liquid add a half teaspoonful of salt, scant, and 1 1-2 cups of shelled peanuts; stir quickly and pour out on butter pan.

French Dressing for Vegetable Salad

1 tablespoonful mustard, 1 tablespoonful salt, 3 tablespoons sugar,

3 tablespoons catsup. Mix well, add the juice of one lemon and 2 cups of pure olive oil, stirring well. Put in a pint jar and add 1 small onion just for seasoning. It is then ready for use and very good.

Lemon Sauce for Steamed Pudding

Three-quarters cup of sugar, 1 cup of water, 3 tablespoons corn starch. Bring to a boil, cook for 3 minutes add grated rind of a quarter of a lemon and the juice of half a lemon and a pinch of salt.

Berkshire Muffins

One-half cup of corn meal, 1-2 cup of white flour, 1-2 cup of cooked rice, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 2-3 cup of scalded milk, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 3 teaspoons baking powder. Turn scalded milk over corn meal, let stand 5 minutes, add dry ingredients sifted together. Add rice, the yolks of eggs well beaten, the melted butter and the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. These are very delicate and delicious muffins.

HOME LAUNDERING

WASHING AND ironing are among the hardest of the regular household tasks, and ways of lessening the work are much needed in many homes. The ideal of every housekeeper would be a separate room for her laundry, with running water and modern labor-saving devices. These can not be provided in every home, but even where the arrangement and equipment are necessarily very simple it is often possible to make minor changes or to plan the work in such a way that it will take less time and strength.

The Laundry Room

In olden days, tubs and wash benches were brought into the kitchen because water could be heated there most conveniently, and from this seems to have developed the idea that the kitchen is the place for the laundry. The odors and steam from laundry work, however, are disagreeable in a kitchen, and the handling of soiled clothing in any room in which food is prepared is highly objectionable. If clothes must be washed in the kitchen, the preliminary sorting should be done elsewhere.

In some sections, especially in the south, it is considered preferable to have the washing done out of doors or in a room outside of the house. Otherwise the best place for a laundry is usually either in a room next to the kitchen or in a basement room directly below it, because this makes it possible to use the same chimney and if the house is equipped with running water the same water pipes for both rooms. A basement laundry generally means too many stairs for the housewife, while a room adjoining the kitchen may enable her much more easily to carry on or oversee the work in both rooms at the same time.

FROM HERE AND THERE

HAVE YOU heard this? One version of the foot-and-mouth disease has been given by the man who said that every time he opened his mouth he put his foot in it. A good remedy is to think before you speak. Yes, this is very old, but even scientists have found no better cure.

Here is an inexpensive shampoo which the Food and Drug Monthly says is very good: Use one egg well beaten in one pint of rain water, add one tablespoonful of boric acid. Beat all well and rub into the scalp. Rinse thoroughly twice in soft water. The last water very cold.

If your nose becomes oily or shiny bathe nightly with borax water, then apply rice powder. It is said that the ordinary talcum powder should never be used on the face. It is too heavy and is apt to clog the pores.

Did you every try this for flies? Mix cream, sugar and pepper, place on a plate. The flies will eat greedily of it and having eaten, pass on.

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The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: Within the past few weeks I have received several letters from mothers whose sons and daughters read this department and they have written me that they enjoy this department as well as their children. These letters are worth more than gold to me because they show that many of the things I am publishing on this page will be remembered by my nieces and nephews when they are grown up and have children of their own who write letters to the Children's Hour. I am here to serve to the utmost of my ability and if any mothers or fathers read this and have any suggestions to offer for the betterment of this department they will be doing me a great service if they will write me.

I have a bit of news I feel sure you will all be interested in. You remember little Levi Gugel do you not? Well, his papa and mamma have taken two small orphan boys into their home and hearts. Isn't that nice of them? Now we will have two more members of the Children's Hour.

How are you coming along with your gardening? I have my garden all planted excepting the late potatoes. Oh yes, I nearly forgot to tell you my radishes are up and growing fine. After your garden is all planted why not go out among your neighbors and earn some premiums by getting subscribers for the Business Farmer. We have several

very fine premiums for boys and girls. I will try and print a list of them soon.

You will notice we are printing an ad. on the page opposite this one in which the company tells how you can win an auto game. If you have not received one of these you better fill out the coupon and send it to them. All it will cost you is a two-cent stamp. Goodbye until next week.—UNCLE NF

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy 10 years of age. I have four sisters and no brothers. We live on an eighty acre farm. I have three pets, a cat and two rabbits. We have 51 hens and two cows and two horses. I am in the fourth grade at school. I like my teacher very well. My father takes the M. B. F.—Leo Young, Lakeview, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a farmer girl, 12 years old and in the 8th grade at school. I have one mile to go to school. I think the M. B. F. is certainly a fine paper. I love to read the Children's Hour. I like to read books and I also like music. I have taken music lessons for two summers.—Bernice Stonebrook, Sumner, Michigan, R-2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am 13 years old and in the 8th grade at school. I live on a 220 acre farm. I have dark brown hair and dark brown eyes. I like the Children's Hour. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I have one sister and one brother. For pets I have a dog named Ted. It has been quite a while since I wrote to your merry circle. We wrote to Laddie then.—Irene Carey, Rochester, Mich., R-2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a farmer's daughter, 8 years old. Our school has let out. I am in the 4th grade. The last

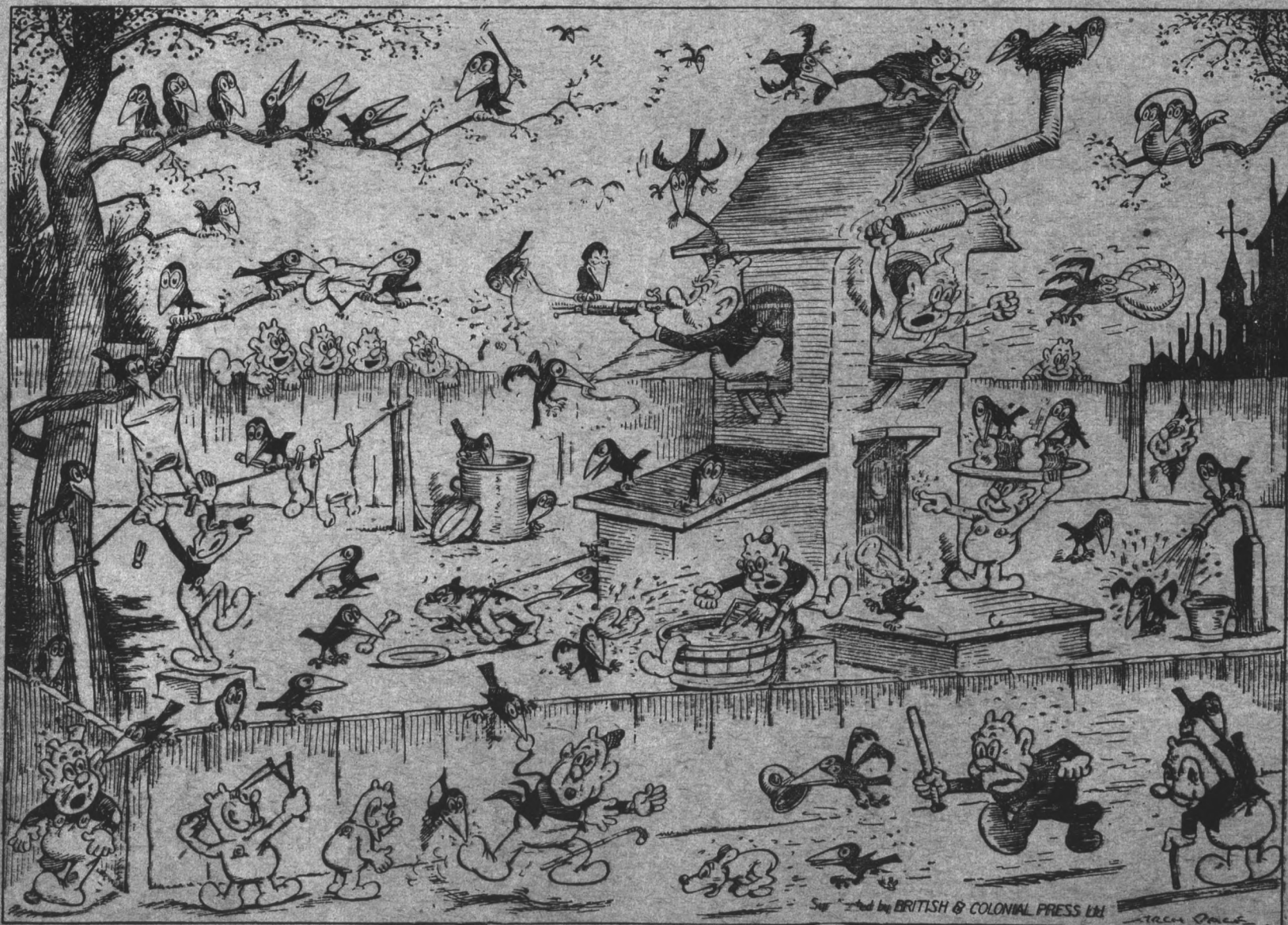
day of school we had a picnic. May I join your merry circle? For pets I have 2 big cats and 5 little ones. My father takes the M. B. F. We live on a 50 acre farm. We have 2 horses, 8 cows and 100 chickens. I like the Doo Dads. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I will close with a riddle. What kind of hair has a dog on its tail? Answer: dog hair.—Marjorie Ethel Clapp, Gobleville, Mich., R-2.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written to you two different times and thought I would write to again. I am 12 years old. My birthday came on the 23rd of July. I am in the sixth grade at school. I like my teacher very much. We live on an 80 acre farm. We have six fresh cows. I milk in the morning and night, and I feed some calves. I have three sisters and three brothers. Their names are Elsie, Nellie, Grace, Joseph, John and William. Elsie is married. For pets I have two cats and a dog. I must close for this time. Wish you good luck. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.—Fanny Hainell, Cooks, Michigan, Box 3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have not written before but as the Children's Hour is free for all to join, and is very interesting. I will tell you of one of my trips last summer. About the middle of August a carload of young people went for a joy ride. We intended to go and see a dam about fifty miles from my home. The road lay mostly through wooded country and the scenery was very pretty. Wild flowers grew along the roadside and pretty birds flitted in the trees. As we turned a bend in the road we came to one of nature's most beautiful works. The road ran very near to a low valley, where trees lined all sides but one, on which was a sandstone. As the sun shone on the sand it seemed to gleam like gold. Small stones and loose sand would roll and slide down almost to the water's edge. In the hollow of the valley was a small lake, perhaps a mile across. In the center of the lake was a small island. It did not seem more than 100 feet from the level of the surround-

ing country, but on investigating the descent to the waters edge was more than 350 feet. From the top of the bank we thought we saw small poles and driftwood along the shore, which were logs from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. On the north side of the landslide a spring came bubbling up. The water was as just about 100 feet west of the landslide as crystal and had a fine taste. slide we saw a small hill rising in the air about 50 feet. On climbing this hill we saw all of the surrounding country. A large river fed this lake and it was very crooked, winding its way through the valleys between the hills. We all were very well pleased with our joy ride but were very sorry none of us had a camera. We vowed it would never happen again. I am afraid my letter will be too long but I hope you will all recognize me as your friend. I am sixteen years old. Hoping some of you will write to me.—Florence L. Koehn, Turner, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I wrote to you before but thought I would write again. I got 10 letters from girls who saw my letter in the M. B. F. I wish you would put your picture in the paper. I like to read the children's page. The day before Xmas my mother and I went to Kalamazoo visiting. While there my oldest brother got married. We were at the wedding. We own a summer resort and some men are coming to rent some of our cabins, and go trout fishing. I went in swimming the 5th of April but the water was so cold that I had to get right out. I owned a 3 year old colt. I just got him broke to ride and he went out on the range and got on the railroad track at Bitely and was killed. I was 11 years old Jan. 19th. I am 5 feet, 1 inch tall. I have two mothers. I was adopted when I was 3 years old. My own mother live in Dayton, Ohio, and I write to her. My own father is dead. I am happy and love my home and my foster parents. I guess my letter is long enough for this time so will close.—Elyde Underwood, Bitely, Mich., Care of Japs Camp.



SPRING has come in Dooville. Along with spring comes the crows. They seem to like to be around Doc Sawbone's house. Old Doc was giving the bugle call for breakfast and the crows took the invitation to mean them too, so came along as fast as their wings could carry them. You know how crows come in the spring—in droves—well that is the way they came. Some of the young ones thought that they

had pretty good voices and started up their own orchestra in opposition to Doc's bugle. Crows are frightful mischief makers when they want to be. They can nearly be as mischievous as the Doo Dads themselves. This week the Doo Dads are so busy trying to

Crows Return to Dooville

stop the crows from playing tricks on them that they have not time to think of any mischief for themselves. One is stealing Plannefect's helmet and another trying to make off with Percy Haw Haw's eyeglass. The baker coming to Doc's house with bread is not go-

ing to have as much bread as he thought he had. The cook is very angry at the crow who stole one of his pies. Let us hope the crow does not eat the pie while it is still hot. One lucky crow came across the milk bottle and has managed to have a pretty good drink. Roly and Poly are doing their week's washing but the crows won't give them a chance to finish it. Even Sleepy Sam is not left in peace.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a farmer girl 12 years old and in the sixth grade at school. Our school will be out in May. We have 7 cows, 4 calves, 4 horses and about 35 chickens. I have light brown hair and gray eyes. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine. I live on a 250 acre farm. My father owns a 175 acre farm. We live four rods from the Muskegon river. We go in swimming in summer and in winter we skate on the Byone. I have 4 sisters and 2 brothers. Their names and ages are: Thyra, 15; Karl, 10; Fern, 7; Geraldine, 5; Maxine, 3; Billy, 1. We go to Oak Grove on the fourth of July. I suppose you have heard of it. I am going to put out some potatoes this year for my own. I am going to work in the house this year. Hope to hear from some of the boys and girls soon. I will gladly answer any letter I receive. Violet Elender Bair, Dolph, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I read the children's page in the M. B. F. every week and I wondered if some of the girls of my age would write to me. I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. My mother is sick and I don't go to school much this spring but I study at home and try to keep up. I set mama's incubator and this morning I took out a hundred and two dandy little chicks. They are Barred Rocks and I am going to see if I can't raise them all. I have a baby sister. Her name is Arlene. She is crazy about the little chicks. She would like to squeeze a few of them. I have a brother Kenneth. There is a big lake a half a mile from our house. It is a nice place to catch fish. There are a lot of cottages by it. We have a Reo car and a tractor. We have a new bungalow built last summer. I'd like to have some little girls come and visit me next summer. We would have a big time. I am going to plant a little garden Saturday. Come over, Uncle Ned, when my watermelons get ripe.—Your niece, Marian Wiley, Linden, Mich.

WHEN AND HOW TO GRAFT FRUIT TREES TO IMPROVE PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 4)

Just enough to accommodate the scions. The cleft is then held open with the small wedge and two trimmed scions are placed in the cleft. Each scion should contain about about three buds and the lower end of the scion should be trimmed with a sharp knife to a wedge about 1 to 1 1/2 inches long with the outer edge of the wedge thicker than the other. It is very important that the sides of this wedge be cut perfectly even. As the union of the scion and stock takes place at the cambium layer or inner bark, it is also important in making the graft, to have the inner bark of the scion in contact with the inner bark of the stock. Hence the scion is left a little thicker on the outside edge to insure the pressure of the stock against the scion at this point. Frequently the scion is tipped slightly outward that the cambium layers may be in contact at least at one point. In preparing the scion, it is also advisable to trim it in such a manner as to have a bud just above the wedge on the thicker side, so that when it is placed in the stock, it will appear just above the cleft on the outside. After the scions are trimmed and placed in the stock, the wedged end of the grafting tool may be released from the cleft and the graft is then ready to wax. Pulling the wax out into wide ribbons, the sides of the cleft are first covered and then the entire upper surface of the stub is carefully covered, being especially careful to press the wax firmly around the scions. This will prevent the stock and scions from drying out. Likewise the tips of the scions may be covered with wax.

If both of the grafts grow, the weaker one should be cut out the following spring to prevent the formation of a crotch, and the stub, if not entirely healed may be covered again with wax.

Making the Wax

A good grafting wax is made from the following formula:

4 pounds of resin, 2 pounds of beeswax, 1 pound of beef tallow.

Pulverize the resin and cup up the beeswax and tallow.

Boil together slowly until all is entirely dissolved. Pour this into a pail of cold water and after greasing the hands, squeeze all the water out of the wax and pull like one would molasses candy until the wax becomes light colored. Then, if wrapped in oil paper, it may be stored until needed. In cold weather, when the wax becomes very hard to work, it should be slightly heated before using.

MR. BRAUN AND THE ANN ARBOR DAIRY COMPANY

(Continued from page 13)

even at the price it is worth and the 30 per cent surplus has long since been piled up. The price of milk has almost always been the Detroit price minus the freight to Detroit, and we are always asked to bear the loss on a surplus. Last month, from January 15 to February 1, we got \$2.50 per cwt. for 70 per cent of our milk, and butter price for the other 30 per cent.

The company was originally capitalized for \$30,000 and later increased to \$50,000. Here is a capitalist-banker's method of favoring capital; legally though, in my opinion, not exactly according to the spirit of the law. Last year we were offered stock, one share for every five we already had, at par. This stock was worth 125 per cent or 130 per cent per share, so you can easily see that, while they don't give us more than 6 per cent dividend this plan amounted to an extra dividend and shows that Braun can't possibly get the point of view of a producer. The fact that he refuses to sell to new producers also illustrates that he fails to realize that they all stand or fall together, but rather would use the privileges of the organization for the benefit of the few which will eventually wreck any concern.

This is not a kick on the Dairy Company nor especially Braun. He is an excellent manager and the company is strong. What I would emphasize is that Braun's ideas are absolutely opposed to co-operation and it is perfectly clear to me why he should "climb your frame"—pan you generally. He can't see things your way.

What I would like to see would be men like Braun working for co-operation in executive positions and not against it as antagonists—one of which situations is bound to exist.—Milk Producer, Washtenaw County.

Thank you for this bit of information. I begin to see the reason why Mr. Braun is so perturbed over the policies of the M. B. F., which, if they prevailed, might deprive him of a fat source of revenue.—Editor.

ARE SOLDIERS NEGLECTED?

I AM SENDING you a clipping that I cut out of a paper, and I would like to know if it is the truth all through, and if so I would like to see it printed in the BUSINESS FARMER. It seems too awful to believe:

"Guy M. Wilson, a prominent officer in the Legion and himself a soldier of the World War stated at Lansing recently before a legislative committee that there are 14,000 injured and sick soldiers in Michigan, neglected by this great state, deprived of necessities and treatment and care, living in hundreds of instances, in poor houses and recipients of private charity as well, that the state would not even sell the hospital on the state's military training grounds at Camp Custer for their occupancy, but did sell it at a great sacrifice to private interests. Col. Wilson further charged that this great state, under its mismanagement has been receiving three dollars a day for each of these soldiers from the government, but that only eighty-six cents of that amount has been applied to the purpose for which it was paid but that this state has been profiting off her soldier protectors to the extent of the difference of \$2.14 a soldier per day. This is hardly believable and yet it is unequivocally stated and charged and brings the blush of shame to the cheek of citizens of the state."—Chas. Cook, Charlevoix County.

As to the truth of these statements I have no personal knowledge, but if Mr. Wilson made them I have no reason to doubt them. Similar charges have been made by national officers of the American Legion, and Pres. Harding has instructed an investigation to be made of the needs of ex-soldiers. There seems to be no good reason why the returned soldiers of this state should have suffered, as there was a balance of nearly \$500,000 in the patriotic fund to take care of their wants. Instead of it being expended in that direction, however, a large part of the fund was turned over to the Michigan Community Council, which according to a senatorial investigating committee, dissipated them, employing only \$75,000 out of \$243,000 available for this purpose. \$182,000 was turned over to Community Service, Incorporated, of New York State, without any strings attached, to be expended in a national program of community betterment. The committee surely criticizes the Michigan Community Council Commission for such disposal of so large a sum of money. The manner in which the nation and the states have neglected soldiers who returned from Europe, ill, crippled and jobless, is one of the most heartless and inexcusable crimes of history. The present congress and president cannot act too speedily in making up for the precious time that has been lost in rendering incapacitated soldiers all the help they need.—Editor.



THE man who expects quick action when he "steps on it"—the man who wants his motor to hump, not thump; the man who insists upon power, energy, life and a full day's work every day from his tractor, automobile or truck, is the man who appreciates En-ar-co Motor Oil. You're that kind of a man and you should not be satisfied until you've tried En-ar-co.

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Business Farmers' Exchange

5¢ A WORD PER ISSUE—3 insertions for 10¢ per word. Farm for sale ads. not accepted for less than 3 times. Twenty words is the minimum accepted for any ad. In this department, cash should accompany all orders. Count as one word each initial and each group of figures, both in body of ad. and in address. Copy must be in our hands before Saturday for issue dated following week. The Business Farmer Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

HOW TO FIGURE ADS. UNDER THIS HEAD

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

FARMS & LANDS

NORTHEASTERN MICHIGAN LAND AND FARMS

No. 94 B.—55 A., Alcona Co., 40 A. fenced. 8 room house, granary, large chicken house, barn, sandy loam clay subsoil, three-fourths mile to R. R. depot. 180 rods frontage on Crooked Lake, fine beach, \$3,000.00.

No. 95 M.—120 A. well fenced, 60 A. cleared. Gravel and sand loam clay sub soil. Young orchard, good house, barn, windmill, etc. 2 miles from county seat on trunk line. \$4,000.00 for quick sale. Also flock of sheep and other personal property.

No. 96 E.—280 A. stock ranch, Alcona Co. 4 1-2 miles from R. R. and near village. Soil very productive. Living water, free range near by. Bargain.

No. 97 D.—80 A., Gladwin County, partially cleared, near R. R. station, good roads, store and school. \$10.00 per acre. Also 40 A. cut-over land at \$6.00 per acre.

No. 98 R.—320 A. good soil, 150 A. improved, balance pasture and timber, 1 mile from M. C. R. R. depot. Tools, 9 cows, 20 head cattle, 2 teams horses, 20 ewes, 10 room house, running water, 2 barns, cement granary.

THE NORTHEASTERN MICHIGAN DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

Bay City, Michigan

120 ACRE RIVERSIDE FARM WITH horse, 4 cows and heifers, 4 hogs, wagons, traps, hay, wood, etc.; everything to quick buyer for \$2,800 with \$1,000 down, easy terms; edge town in famous farming section, heavy cropping fields; brook-watered pasture; large quantity wood, timber; maple-shaded, 6-room house overlooking village and beautiful river, big barn, silo, garage, etc. Details page 8 Illus. Catalog 1,100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

I HAVE 320 ACRES LAND IN ALCONA county. Two good springs, some building timber also, no improvements. Will sell cheap. MRS. SUSAN MOFFETT, Applegate, R. 2, Michigan.

BIG BARGAIN IF SOLD SOON. 80 ACRE farm in fruit belt. Buildings alone worth price asked. JOHN FULLER, Elberta, Mich.

\$1,000 SACRIFICED ON 80 ACRE FARM. Three horses, tools and stock, good buildings. If interested write CHARLES KILLEY, Vesta-burg, Mich.

WANT A FARM? I HAVE THE BEST AND 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.

Keep M. B. F. coming!

YOU WANT THIS WEEKLY IN YOUR MAIL BOX EVERY SATURDAY, BECAUSE—

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- it tells you when and where to get the best prices for what you raise!
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Dear Friends—Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for years for which I enclose herewith \$ in money order, check or currency.

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If this is a renewal mark an X here () and enclose the yellow address label from the front cover of this issue to avoid duplication.

40 ACRE KALKASKA COUNTY LAND FOR Ford car or truck. Hold land at \$500. G. A. JOHNSON, Carlshend, Mich.

80 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE two barns, silo, granary, new henery. Clay loam soil, two miles from railroad, high school, churches. Terms arranged. ERNEST FAST, North Adams, Mich.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ALL-TILE DRAIN- 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.

80 ACRES, OLD IMPROVED CLAY FARM 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

BERRY PLANTS

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

FENCE POSTS

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

SEED

FOR SALE—DARK AND RED KIDNEY beans. Have been screened, pick one lb. per cwt. \$10.50 per cwt. Bags free. RAY HELSEL, Rockford, Mich.

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED MICHIGAN RO- bust seed beans. A. P. HART, R. 1, Grand Ledge, Mich.

FOR SALE—SIR WALTER RALEIGH SEED potatoes, graded No. 1. Nice, clean stock. Free from blight and rot. 50¢ per bu., f. o. b. Woodville, Mich. DAVID LEENHOUTS, White Cloud, R. 2, Mich.

GENERAL

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

FOR SALE—NEW OUTFIT 15-30 TRACTOR and 28 x 48 separator and bean thresher. Used one season. HERRMANN BROS., R. 7, Clare, Michigan.

SAW MILL MACHINERY, PORTABLE mills for farmers' use. Make your own lumber. Send for new catalog. HILL-CURTIS CO., 1507 No. Pitcher St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

DON'T LET YOUR BULL GET CROSS. IF he is already so use my invention on him and take it out of him. The best way is to let him wear it before he gets bad, then he is always safe.—Dr. F. B. SHAW, Lake City, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK the assistance of a competent lady. Family of 3 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.

FARMERS HANDLE 40,000,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN ANNUALLY

(Continued from page 5)

of the proposed local is at least equal to the value of the proposed elevator that 15 per cent of the amount of such shares has been paid up, and that the aggregate annual crop acreage of the said shareholders represents a proportion of not less than 2,000 acres for each 10,000 bushels of elevator capacity asked for. Upon the establishment of a local the supporting shareholders meet and elect a local board of management consisting of five members, who hold office until their successors are appointed. Each stockholder may own not more than 20 shares of the stock of the company (\$1,000) and has only one vote, regardless of the number of shares owned. At this meeting of the supporters of a local there is elected the delegate who represents all of the stockholders in that local at all the general meetings of the company.

While the local board of management has no powers or authority not delegated to it by the general board of directors of the company, it does, nevertheless, perform a valuable service in advising the general directors with respect to matters of local concern. The directors in the local do not actually control even the manager or agent of their own local elevator, but their recommendations relative to such matters are necessarily given weighty consideration by the general board. They also are able to bring to the attention of the general board any dissatisfaction existing among the local members and to suggest improvement in the service. The price to be paid for grain at a local elevator, of course, is determined exclusively by the central office, and all matters of business policy are dictated from this office. The duties of the local agent are confined mainly to carrying out the instructions of the central office and reporting to it regularly and in detail the business transacted by him.

Section 20 of the act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., stipulates the manner of apportioning earnings. In substance it provides that after expense of operation and certain charges have been paid, including the payment of installments and interest of loans due the government, out of the remaining earnings may be paid a dividend not to exceed 10 per cent upon the paid-up capital; 50 per cent of the balance, if any, may then be distributed in several different ways:

(1) It may be paid to the shareholders in the form of a patronage dividend, proportionate to the volume of business which each has brought to the company. Under this method the earnings of the company are considered as a whole, no account being taken of the variable net profits accruing from the different locals.

(2) It may be paid to the supporters of the locals on the basis of the aggregate relative net financial results of the respective locals. This method recognizes the differences in operating cost at the different locals and provides a means whereby the supporters of less profitable locals may be precluded from sharing fully in the profits of locals which have been better supported.

(3) It may be paid partly according to each of the above-described methods. In this case the supporters of a particular local may share less fully in the earnings which are peculiar to that local than they would under method 2.

(4) It may be applied on the unpaid portion of shares; that is, a certain amount may be placed to the credit of the shareholders for each share held but not fully paid up, thereby lessening the unpaid portion and increasing the paid-up capital stock of the company.

The remaining 50 per cent of the balance may be set apart as a reserve under what has been designated in the act of incorporation as "the elevator reserve account."

While patronage dividends may be paid the members of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., to

the extent of 50 per cent of the net profits remaining after certain other payments have been met, including a dividend on capital stock, no such patronage dividends have ever been paid. Under a rule of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange forbidding rebates, the payment of patronage dividends has been regarded as a form of rebates subjecting the members to suspension, and this is one reason that patronage dividends have not been paid. There is some sentiment for patronage dividends, but so far the directors of the company have felt the need of all earnings which have accrued and have employed them in the further expansion of the business.

Up to the present time the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. has confined its activities to the handling of grain exclusively and has not engaged in handling supplies of any kind.

An article dealing with the United Grain Growers of Manitoba will be published next week.

PLANTING POTATOES AMONG TREES

(Continued from page 10)

lally if dug in September but I do not think that the digging of the crop about the middle of October would make any material difference in the growth of the trees at this season of the year. I would not, under any condition, however, plant the potatoes nearer than three feet to the tree and the following year the distance should be greater.—C. P. Halligan, Dept. of Horticulture, M. A. C.

NOT LIABLE FOR COW

B has an 80 acres farm, 1-4 mile from where he lives which is partly sown to rye and did not want any of his stock on it to eat it off. One day recently A's cows were on the road pasturing and because the gate being open the cows went in the field. B was not home but his son saw the cows in the field knowing that his father did not want his own cattle on the rye, went on horseback because he is lame and took his brother-in-law's dog with him. After he had the cows started home he let the horse walk the dogs walking beside the horse. The cows were a distance ahead. Two cows went on the ice, one fell close on the neighbors fence, tore the staples out, and tumbled over the fence into the neighbor's field and never got up. The rider went over to the neighbor, who lives 3-4 of a mile away and told him what happened and told him he had better butcher the cow. But A did not know what to do. At last he took the butcher knife and walked along, but when they came back to the cow she was dead. Can A collect damage from B?—J. B. Gladwin, Mich.

As the cows were trespassing and A or his son had the right to impound them or drive them off the place I am of the opinion that A is not liable for any damage if the animals were carefully driven from the premises as you state.—Legal Editor.

HARROUN MOTOR COMPANY

Kindly inform me through the columns of your paper in regard to Harroun Motor Co. stock. Do you consider it a safe investment at present?—V. V. Essexville, Mich.

The Harroun Motor Corporation has been approved by this commission several times and a few months ago permission was given the company to sell the increased issue of stock to its stockholders alone, and we understand that this stock is now being sold to stockholders in Michigan. As to a late financial statement of this company we have none, inasmuch as its yet been filed with this Commission.—Michigan Securities Commission.

APPOINT GUARDIAN FOR INSANE PARTY

I have an aunt in Wexford county, Michigan who owns 80 acres of land and her husband has been in the insane asylum at Traverse City for eight years and is there yet but is no better. They have an adopted son who will not farm the place and she has to rent the farm to strangers. The farm does not bring enough money to pay the taxes and she has to work out to live and help pay the taxes. She would like to sell the place. There is a joint deed between them. What course would she have to take to sell it?—H. W., Marshall, Mich.

A guardian should be appointed for the insane person who should petition the Circuit Court in Chancery for authority to sell the property.—Legal Editor.

Seeding and Harvesting Hairy Vetch in Michigan

(Continued from last week)

NEXT TO improper soil conditions delayed seeding is the most frequent cause of vetch failures. Hairy vetch is an extremely hardy plant and withstands cold weather even better than rye, but the plants must be well established and firmly rooted before entering the winter. Rye may be seeded as late as November 1, but the vetch must have more fall growth. There is little danger of having too much growth, provided the plants do not blossom before frost; therefore, the general advice in seeding hairy vetch is to "seed early."

Most successful vetch growers advise seeding rye and hairy vetch in corn at the last cultivation, which usually occurs about August 10 to 20. All are agreed that seeding should not be delayed later than September 15 if a full stand is to be secured.

Methods of Seeding

In seeding hairy vetch and rye in corn, the mixed seed can be sown either broadcast or with a 3-hoe 1-row grain drill. Broadcasting can be done on foot or from horseback, either with a rotary seeder or by hand. Broadcasting from horseback requires a steady horse and an expert sower, as most horses object to the waving arms and flying seed. In using the rotary seeder the hairy vetch seed is thrown a little farther than the rye, to counteract which it is well to sow half of the seed one way of the field and half the other.

For sowing on grain stubble, corn stubble, or other unoccupied land, a regular grain drill is convenient. If the field has been kept free from weeds the only preparation needed is to disk the ground thoroughly and pack it with a corrugated roller. Some types of drills handle the mixed seed very satisfactorily, but in others the hairy vetch works to the bottom of the box, so, when these are used, the vetch must be sown separately with a broadcast seeder.

Rate of Seeding

For the most profitable yield of seed it is important to sow the rye and hairy vetch at just the right rate and in the proper proportion. Too little or too much seed may mean the difference between profit and loss. The mistake most frequently made is to sow too heavily, under the impression that the heavier the seeding the greater will be the yield and profit.

Heavy seeding is all right for hay or green-manure crops, but for seed production a relatively light seeding is desirable. In a thick stand, owing to the density of the foliage, the sunlight does not penetrate to the bottom of the mass of vines, and the blossoms on the upper branches are frequently the only ones that develop into pods.

The following rates of seeding per acre may be considered the average in Michigan: On sandy soils and coarse sandy loams, 18 pounds of hairy vetch in from 3 pecks to 1 bushel of rye; on fine, sandy loam, 15 pounds of hairy vetch in 1 bushel of rye; on gravelly clay loam, 10 to 12 pounds of hairy vetch in 1 bushel of rye. These figures vary widely and are at best only approximations, but they may assist the grower in determining the proper quantity to sow.

Use of Ready-Mixed Seed

The sowing of ready-mixed hairy vetch and rye seed is not considered satisfactory when the crop is to be saved for seed. The chief objection to this is that one does not know how much vetch is being sown. Even the most experienced growers are seldom able to judge within 3 or 4 pounds of the percentage of hairy vetch in a lot of mixed seed, the blackness of the mixture being a very deceiving index. Since the exact proportion of rye to hairy vetch is a very important factor in producing a profitable seed crop, each grower should procure unmixed seed and mix it according to his own formula.

In ready-mixed seed the proportion of hairy vetch seed is not high

enough as compared to the rye, the natural mixture usually containing only 5 to 8 pounds of the vetch seed per bushel instead of 9 to 18 pounds, which is required for a seeding mixture. Consequently, the mixture must be enriched either by adding more vetch or by running the mixed seed through a fanning mill or cleaner to remove some of the rye. Even with the expert operation of the fanning mill and frequent testing of the product, an exact proportion of the two seeds is very difficult to obtain; therefore, most persons find it less trouble to use unmixed seed than to try to grade up their own mixture seed with a fanning mill.

Harvesting in Michigan

As a seed plant hairy vetch is inferior to clover, wheat, timothy and most other farm crops in that the seeds do not ripen at the same time. The pods on the lower branches develop first and usually shatter their seeds before those in the upper pods have begun to turn black. Not more than 85 per cent of the entire crop is present on the vines as ripe seed at any one time, the remainder being either shattered or immature. Consequently, there is no possibility of saving all the seed produced, and the best one can do is to harvest when the highest possible percentage of ripe seeds is on the plants.

The harvest season in Michigan lasts about 10 or 12 days, usually beginning about July 15. The changes during these days are rapid, and the grower must watch the field carefully if he expects to harvest the plants at any particular stage of maturity.

Opinions differ among growers as to the stage of growth at which the seed crop should be harvested. Some prefer to harvest the crop as soon as three-quarters of the pods are ripe and when most of the leaves are withered. This occurs as a rule just when the rye is ready to cut. The advantage of early harvesting is the avoidance of a heavy loss of seed from shattering; the disadvantage is the greater difficulty of harvesting. When cut early the vines are still green and tough, causing more or less trouble and annoyance in harvesting and threshing. Then, too, the seeds are not uniformly ripe, and although the green seeds ripen considerably in the stack, they do not become quite so black as normally ripened seed. Furthermore, so many of the seeds are entirely immature and worthless that the yield is often reduced 10 or 15 per cent by the time the crop is graded and ready for market.

To avoid these difficulties many of the larger growers allow the crop to stand in the field until the pods are dead ripe and most of the leaves fallen. This does away with the trouble in harvesting and improves the quality of the product. The loss of seed from shattering, however, is often severe, sometimes exceeding 50 per cent. Rye, as a rule, does not shatter badly and can be left in the field for a week or more after the seeds are ripe. The hairy vetch pods, however, begin to split and curl almost as soon as they become dry, causing the seeds to fall to the ground at the slightest provocation. The advocates of late harvesting claim that the saving in labor more than compensates for the seed waste and contend that the yield of good seed is as large as when the crop is harvested green and the seed graded. They further point out that the scattered seed produces a volunteer crop the following winter and thus furnishes the only means by which a hairy vetch seed crop can act as a soil improver.

Methods of Harvesting

When hairy vetch is harvested in the semigreen stage it can be cut only with a mowing machine or by hand. Neither the binder nor the self-rake reaper can be used in green hairy vetch, as the knives and elevators become hopelessly tangled and choked, while the bundles hang together in strings and can hardly be discharged from the machine. Even with a mowing machine the

task of harvesting green hairy vetch is not easy, and the driver must expect to stop frequently to clear away the vines from the cutter bar. In cutting green hairy vetch a mower with a short cutter bar, 4 1-2 or 5 feet long, is easier to operate than a larger machine, and because of the less frequent stops it covers quite as much ground in a day. Some kinds of mowers can be equipped with a short, stout, double-bladed bar, known as a brush cutting bar, which has been found very satisfactory in a heavy growth. Hairy vetch which is badly lodged can be mowed only in the direction opposite to that from which the wind blew, as when going "with the wind" the cutter bar slides over the prostrate vines without cutting them.

After mowing, the crop is allowed to lie on the ground for a few hours until the excess moisture has evaporated. The swaths are then raked into loose piles with a hay-rake driven at right angles to the mower, to avoid stirring the vines more than necessary. Even at this stage the pods shell easily, and should be handled as little as possible.

As soon as the vines are cured, but before the pods are thoroughly dry, they should be hauled to the barn and stored on a tight floor or on an old canvas hay cover. Not uncommonly 3 or 4 bushels of first-class seed shatters out of a good-sized mow before the thrasher arrives, and this, if saved, is often enough to pay the entire cost of the threshing. In no case should hairy vetch be left in the field longer than is necessary to dry out the stems; neither should it be stacked out of doors unprotected if there is any way to get it under cover. Not only is there a heavy loss of seed from shattering, but the quality of the seed which remains is subject to injury from mildew and weathering. In case of prolonged wet weather the seeds are likely to sprout in the stack.

Ripe hairy vetch should be harvested at night, or at least very early in the day, while the pods are still damp and tough from the dew. The best hours are from midnight until 7 or 8 in the morning. This may seem a hardship, but will be found well worth while in the extra quality of seed obtained. If harvesting is delayed until late in the day, the pods dry out to such an extent that the hum of the mowing machine is accompanied by a popping of the pods as a shower of seed falls to the ground behind the harvester.

The threshing and marketing of this grain will be discussed next week.

JULY PLOWING BEST FOR WHEAT

Every wheat grower who is a close observer will recall that early plowing produces a better yield of wheat, but how early does this mean? Repeated experiments show that it means at least as early as the middle of July, says the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. In careful experiments July plowing has yielded double the amount of September plowing.

The reasons for this are the storage of plant food and moisture in plowed soil. Natural processes are constantly making plant food available, but if weeds are growing in the stubble they immediately take up this food and the moisture needed for growth. Early plowing is beneficial in four ways: (1) Organic matter as stubble and weeds, is buried and begins an early decay, thereby becoming more beneficial to the wheat crop; (2) The soil crumbles and settles, so that by later disking and harrowing a mellow compact seedbed is assured; (3) large numbers of the Hessian fly, then in flaxseed stage are buried and destroyed; (4) the burial of stubble and weeds deprives the fly of its food for a considerable period and consequently large numbers of them are starved.

Get the New Saginaw Silo Prices

Particularly when it means a big saving in cost. Right now we have a limited quantity of Saginaw Silos at astonishingly low prices. They are all standard Saginaw Silos—Steel-Built Stave Silos, Standard Stave Silos, Hollow-Wall Wood Silos, and Vitrified Tile Silos. Four kinds to choose from. Write today for special list.

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Cash paid for the following grades of Michigan fleece wool, f. o. b. Detroit for immediate shipments:

Delaine	25c
Fine Clothing	18c
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Rejections	11 to 14c

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

Traugott Schmidt & Sons

508-560 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Capital, \$1,750,000

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A fine stock now in our warehouse

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MICHIGAN GROWN SOY BEANS

for hay, forage or ensilage

Order farm bureau seed through your co-op.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED DEPARTMENT
Lansing, Mich.

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—IN—

M. B. F.'s Business Farmers' Exchange

40 BUSHELS PER ACRE

A PROLIFIC BEAN SEED BEING OFFERED FOR SALE BY
N. W. STRUBLE

There are some things of importance concerning the raising of beans which many people overlook.

Good seed is of first importance. Well prepared and fertile ground cannot produce a No. 1 crop if inferior seed has been sown. Seed should have ripened uniformly, which is impossible when early and late beans have been mixed, and should be graded evenly. That a good crop of beans can be spoiled for seed by mixing in the machine, has been experienced by Mr. Q. Cleveland. His seed was good "1200-1" variety, but after being threshed was mixed with red beans. Other experiences have proven that all kinds of white beans may be mixed but not detected so readily.

When I first procured this variety there was only about a teaspoon of seed and for two years they were threshed by hand. Because of quantity it became necessary to use the machine. I brushed the separator and then run through a quantity of straw and the first ten bags were sold at the elevator from the machine thereby insuring the purity of the balance of the seed.

Concerning the yield of these beans, I wish to say that Mr. D. J. Robinson raised at the rate of 40 bushels to the acre. Mr. T. J. Ankrom, 42 bushel, Mr. Elmer Bates 30 bushel, and our own raised by Perry Allen and O. VanDeventer yielded 40 bushel.

I have a quantity of this seed for sale and can fill orders at any time.

N. W. STRUBLE
Shepherd, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

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

May 18, Holsteins, Livingston Co. Holstein Ass'n, Howell, Mich.
May 21, Holsteins, Wm. Gottschalk, New Haven, Mich.
May 28, Holsteins, George E. Bench, Plymouth, 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. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

USE PURE BRED SIRE

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

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

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

MICH. HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

Old State Block Lansing, Mich.

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aagie Korndyke-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 10 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 82 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 Lande 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 Maple Side, No. 137129, due to freshen April 24. Price \$250.00.
R. J. BANFIELD, Wilcox, Mich.

Yearling Bull For Sale

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

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

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

HERD SIRE IN SERVICE

KING ZERMA ALCATRA PONTIAC NO. 143461 a son of the \$50,000 bull. SIR ECHO CLYDE NO. 247367 a double grandson of MAY ECHO SYLVIA the champion cow of Canada. I am offering a yearling son of King from a cow with a 7 day A. R. O. of 18.48 butter, 427.8 milk. Next dam 15.11 butter, 387.8 milk. Price \$150. Also some yearling grand daughters of KING Price \$150 each. Pedigrees sent on request.
H. E. BROWN, Breedsville, Mich.
Breeder of Registered Stock Only

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Emblaggard Lilith Champion 108073. His sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, world's first 35 lb. cow, and world's first 1,200 lb. cow. The only cow that ever held all world's butter yearly milk record at the same time. His dam records from one day to one year, and the world's Lilith Piebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 20,599.4 pounds of milk in a year. World's 2nd highest milk record when made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only one Michigan cow with higher milk record today. His two nearest dams average:
Butter, one year 1,199.22
Milk 28,515.9
Champ's sons from choice A. R. O. dams will add prestige to your herd and money to your purse.

J. F. RIEMAN, Owner
Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 3 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

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.

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-FRIESIANS. Herd sire Paul Pieterse Wane Prince. Two nearest dams average 31.9 lbs. butter, 672 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam milked 117 lbs. in one day; 8,218 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 ever dreamed of, 37,381.4 pounds of milk in a year.

We have for sale at moderate prices beautiful individuals of show type KING SEGIS bulls.
GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS
111 E. Main
Jackson, Mich.
Under State and Federal Supervision

TWO BULL CALVES

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

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, READY FOR service. Dam's record 28 lbs. butter and 543 lbs. milk. About 7-8 white and straight. Write for pedigree. Price very reasonable.
AUGUST RUTTMAN
Fowlerville, Mich.

FOR SALE—2 REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for service from 19 1-2 and 24 1-2 lb. dams. Price \$100 and \$125. Herd on accredited list.
Jm. 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 Herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Gilts, Sows and Boars.

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

REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE—KING REPEATER 713941, and Beau Perfection 327899 head our herd. Bulls are sold; have some very fine heifers for sale, bred or opened, 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 Shortshorns and Angus steers 5 to 1,000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission.
C. F. BALL, Fairfield, Iowa

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

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

FOR SALE—SMALL HEAD OF REG. HERE- fords, Belvidere 569766, heads the herd.
RALPH S. SMITH, Kowardin, Mich.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE. WE HAVE BEEN breeders of Herefords for 50 years, Wyoming 9th, 1920 International prize winner heads our herd. Have 5 choice yearling bulls, 8 yearling heifers and a few choice cows for sale. Let us know your wants.
GRAPU FARM, Swartz Creek, 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.

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls for quick sale. Fair Acres Goods and Collingie Cullen 5th. Both roan five year olds and tried sires. Best of blood lines and show prospects. Both quiet to handle. A real bargain. Write for particulars.
C. H. PRESOTT & SONS
Tawas City, Mich.

Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

WINGS GROW FASTER THAN BODY

Could you tell me what causes the wings of my baby chicks to grow faster than their bodies? Last year I fed dry food all together and lost all my chicks.
—Mrs. J. W., Weidman, Michigan.

You must have some infectious disease among your chicks. You must have some symptoms present other than the fact that the wings grow faster than the bird. This condition alone gives us nothing to diagnose your trouble. Write us more fully we must have a complete history of each case to be able to be of service to you.

STOMATITIS

I have a cow that freshened about two weeks ago. She hasn't been doing well since. She does not seem to have any appetite and when she chews her cud she seems to slobber foam. She has run down terribly in flesh and now she has gone lame in her hind legs. I can't find any soreness or any cause. A year ago when she freshened she was a good deal the same way only she didn't go lame. She got better after she got out on green grass. Do you think there is any appetite and when she chews her we go at it to find out as there is no local veterinary here now?—C. B. V., Marion, Michigan.

No signs of tuberculosis; she has stomatitis and symptoms of rheumatism. Give the following: Soda bicarb, eight ounces, powdered gentian, five ounces, powdered nuxvomica, two ounces and powd. capsicum one ounce. Mix and give two table-spoonfuls morning and night.

CONTRACTED FEET

My eight year old, 1500 pound gelding has contracted front feet. Is it good treatment to have the shoes spread a little after they are nailed on?—New Subscriber, Rexton, Michigan.

No, keep him off the hard road. Allow him to stand on a dirt floor, and removes shoes if he can go without them and apply a blister around the top of the hoof every two months.

COLT HAS BAD COUGH

I have a four year old colt that caught a cough a year ago last winter. After I turned him out I never noticed his coughing but when I put him on dry feed he commenced coughing again. If he gets wet he seems to cough more. He does not run from the nose. I wet his hay before feeding. Two years ago I lost a horse that had a cough for a long time; got real bad very sudden and died. He discharged from the nose quite a little. The doctor said it was the heaves but I did not think so as the discharge and breath of the horse was very bad; could hardly stand it to go near him. Do you think that the 4 year old could have caught the cough from the one that died as he was 2 years old then? Will you please tell me what would be good for the colt's cough?—A Subscriber, North Branch, Michigan.

In this particular case I would recommend the compressed cough tablets put out by the Toledo Pharmacal Co. These tablets are composed of Terpin Hydrate, ten grs., ammonium chloride, 15 grs., lobelia, five grains, eucalyptol, Q. S. If you are unable to get these tablets thru your local druggist advise me and I will order them for you.

BALANCED RATION NEEDED

I have a three year old heifer that came in last fall. She has a habit of gnawing on boards especially pine boards on the yard fence. I feed her the same as the rest of the cows, good ensilage with ground feed and a pinch of salt every morning and night, and corn stalks at noon. Do you know the cause and will you give a remedy for same?—A. H. S., Chesaning, Mich.

Feed a balanced ration with free access to unlimited quantity of salt. If this fails give her one dram of resublimed iodine dissolved in one pint of water morning and night.

BOTS IN BACK OF CATTLE

We have some yearling calves that have grubs in their backs. How can we get rid of them?—A. C. Ypsilanti, Michigan.

These are bots or larval flies, which develop from the eggs and appear under the skin along the back; here they grow until March, April or May forming the lumps to which you refer. When matured, the bots work their way out, fall from the cattle, burrow into the ground and remain there for about a month, when the adult fly issues. The adult fly does not bite. Bots weaken an-

imals, cause a decrease of milk and flesh and reduce the value of the hide. Press out the grubs and destroy them and apply alcohol or tincture of iodine.

COW HAS PICA

Have a cow that is a puzzle to me. She is rather poor, eats fairly well, but has no paunch on her. When she is out she is always looking for something to eat and if she can get an old bone she will chew that rather than eat the new grass. I am feeding some mangles but she don't seem to care much for them, only eating a few. If you can tell me something I can give her would appreciate it very much.—E. W. S. Montrose, Michigan.

This condition is known as pica; this name has been given to a diseased condition affecting cattle that is characterized chiefly by a depraved appetite. The treatment of this affection begins with an investigation of the ration fed. The condition can usually be promptly terminated with the inauguration of measures assuring a properly balanced ration; in other instances free access to an unlimited supply of salt is all that is necessary. If this fails, give epsom salts, two pounds dissolved in two quarts of hot water. After forty-eight hours give two drams of resublimed iodine, either in capsule or dissolved in one pint of warm water twice daily. Nothing further is required as a rule.

ONE QUARTER OF UDDER IS DISEASED

I bought a cow a year ago and asked if she had any udder trouble as one quarter was fuller than the rest. They said she was O. K. but within two days, one milking would not go through the strainer. Before I could doctor the udder she aborted. She is fresh now but that quarter is gone; gave nothing but blood and pus. Is her milk good from other quarters? I have her by herself and am not using the milk. Would it hurt the calves? Cow was fat but is failing some now; gives around 45 lbs. a day, but only tests 23. I will beef her but is she safe to put two calves on her and let her out with other cows?—W. H. K. Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Keep her isolated and put calves on her as you suggested. The milk in the other quarters is O. K.

ABSCCESS

A growthy otherwise healthy seven months calf has recently developed a growth larger than a goose egg and about the shape of the hind part of the flank just in front of hind leg. It is soft and when cut open nothing but blood appears. Give remedy and oblige. Would it endanger calf to cut it off or would it grow again?—J. A. B. Fife Lake, Michigan.

This is a serious abscess, so called from the bloody like serum it con-

tains. A serious abscess is always caused by a bruise; first wash the entire abscess with pure castile soap and water, then shave a spot at least two inches long at the lower border from the bottom upward; next, wash thoroughly with a creolin solution or carbolic acid solution and make a free opening at least two inches long, thus allowing proper drainage. The knife should be boiled to prevent infection. There will be a large pocket where the tissues have separated through the formation of this serum; this pocket should be syringed out twice daily, with a solution consisting of creolin one teaspoonful to about eight ounces of water.

FATTY INFILTRATION

What is the cause of a hen having enlarged liver? Is there any cure for it?—O. A. K. Cheboygan, Mich.

This condition may be a physiological or normal process until the accumulation of fat occurs in such quantities as to interfere with the function of the liver cells. The liver is one of the so-called storehouses of the body for fat. Overfed hens, or those closely housed and not forced to work or fed too heavily on carbohydrates (starchy foods) store up much of the surplus nutrition in the liver as well as in other portions of the abdomen, especially in the mesentery and in the abdominal walls. In these cases, on autopsy, the liver will be found to be enlarged, brownish or greyish-brown in color (mottled), friable (tears easily) and when cut through appears "greasy," much fat adhering to the knife blade. In these cases rupture of the liver often occurs when the hen is stepped upon by a large animal, is thrown or jumps a long distance on hard ground or a concrete floor. Heavy hens with clipped wings are prone to the injury.

LUMP ON JAW

I have a cow that has coughed for over a year, and three weeks ago a lump formed under the jaw. We had it cut open and there was nothing but water came out of it. The swelling has gone down to her front legs now. Can you tell me what it is and what to do for it?—A. W. Bad Axe, Michigan.

This is a disease that is becoming quite common in this country. I doubt if very much can be done. Give two drams of potassium iodid dissolved in a little water morning and night.

Cowpeas are Often Profitable Pasture

IT IS NOT considered the best farm practice to use cowpeas strictly as pasture, but under certain conditions it is advisable and profitable, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Cowpeas furnish a pasture crop during a period of the year when such forage can be used to the best advantage. The small amount of work and the small cash outlay always associated with the grazing of stock commends the practice to the average farmer, and scarcity of labor often makes it necessary to pasture a crop whenever possible. Another advantage in pasturing cowpeas is that not only is the soil benefited, but the waste vines and animal droppings are also left on the land. The soil, after cowpeas have been pastured, is in an excellent condition of productivity for the fall sowing of wheat.

The best time for turning the stock on cowpeas is when the crop has reached the stage of maturity considered best for hay; that is, when the first nodes have matured. This practice, however, is not generally followed, as it is usual to gather at least a part of the seed. When cowpeas are grown in corn, the grazing is deferred until the corn has been gathered. Cattle usually are turned on earlier than hogs or sheep, the hogs being pastured on the ripe seed. If the stock are turned on before the plants have attained full size, there is more waste from trampling. As with most green pasture crops, there is danger of bloating sheep or cattle at first turned on cowpeas, especially in wet weather. The danger from bloat, however, is far less than with alfalfa, and decreases as the cowpeas become more mature. If

the seeds are sufficiently mature, frost will not greatly lessen the pasture value of the vines.

Practical experience shows that good results are obtained by pasturing cowpeas with any kind of live stock. The most common practice is to hog them down. For young hogs cowpeas are a good feed, but some grain is required in connection with the cowpeas for good results. Hogs usually will feed on the mature pods first and leave the vines and leaves, especially when dry. After hogs have been pastured on a field for some time, cattle or sheep may be used profitably to pasture off the leaves and vines which the hogs leave. Sheep may be used on cowpeas in the same way as hogs. When sown in corn, the stover blades and cowpea seed make a fine ration for fattening fall lambs and wethers. Dairy cows show the effect of such pasturage in a much-increased flow of milk.

At the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, steers fattened on cowpea pasture and cottonseed meal, made an average gain of 2 pounds a day for 90 days. As long as the cowpea vines were green and considerable seed was available, very little cottonseed meal was eaten. The cost per pound of gain was only 2 cents for the cottonseed meal, thus showing the high value of the cowpea pasturage. The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station reports that cowpeas planted in July furnished two grazing periods for milk cows before frost and that the flow of milk was noticeably increased.

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.

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 BREEDERS' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.

Write the secretary,
FRANK BAILEY, Hartford, Mich.

SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS offered at attractive prices before January 1st. Will trade for good land.

Wm. J. BELL, Rose City, Mich.

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

J. E. TANSWELL, Mason, Michigan.

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

J. A. DeGARMO, Muir, Mich.

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

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

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

PLOWING WITH A CROOKED STICK? OH! GOT A TRACTOR, EH?

using all the improved machinery in order to grow large crops economically.

To what are you feeding these crops you have worked so hard and spent so much, to grow and harvest? To Scrubs? Is this wise? Is it economical. Is it not plowing with a crooked stick?

Mr. Dairyman: Would it not be wiser to grade up your dairy herd with a pure bred Jersey bull and so have a high grade economically producing Jersey herd to go along with the tractor and other up-to-date machinery? Would it not look better? Would it not pay better? Would it not be better? Yes! Wife says it would. She knows. I am going to do it.

Write

SECY HENDRICKSON

Shelby, Mich.

for free literature.

JERSEY YEARLING BULL—Sired by Penhurst Farm Sultan, R. M. Breeding.

J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Michigan.

REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD— Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyluck 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolic's Master Pogs 177,683, a grandson of Pogs 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.

GUY C. WILBUR, R 1, Belding, Mich.

DO YOU WANT PRODUCTION?

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

FRED HAYWARD, Scotts, Mich.

YEARLING BULL

Sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyluck. Nothing better

FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Michigan

HIGHLAND FARM JERSEYS, FEDERAL herd. High production, splendid type and breeding. Write us your wants.

Samuel Odell, Owner. Adolph Heeg, Mgr.
Shelby, Michigan

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL CALF 7 MOS. OLD, SIRE, Langwater Prince Charmante, A. R. 4 A. R. daughters average 416 lbs. fat 2 1-2 yrs. Dam: Lawton's Lady Lu, A. R. 416 lb. fat class A. A. (farmers class) 1 A. R. daughter, 409 lbs. fat D. D. Write

MORGAN BROS.,
Allegan, R 1, Michigan

GUERNSEY BULL FOR SALE

Good individual, six months old. Herd under state and federal supervision.

Write for particulars to
C. A. HENNESEY, Watervliet, Mich.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL ready for service.

STEVE STAMPLER, Fife Lake, Mich.

ANGUS

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

CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

The Home of

Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny

Probably

The Worlds' Greatest BREEDING BULL

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS

Orion, Mich.

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

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS—BULLS.

Heifers and cows for sale. Priced to move. Inspection invited.

RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Michigan

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.

FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

BIG BOB MASTODON

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

C. E. GARNANT,

Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

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

W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

HERE IS SOMETHING GOOD. BIG TYPE Poland Chinas. One extra good large long big boned smooth gilt bred to Howley's Clansman. Price \$100. Also younger gilts \$20 to \$50.00.

HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.

FARWELL LAKE FARM

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

W. B. RAMSDILL,

Hanover, Mich.

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

DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

GILTS Sired by BIG BOB MASTODON, BRED to Jumbo Lad. Price very reasonable.

DOWITT C. FIER, Ewart, Mich.

L S P C—4 BOARS by CLANSMAN'S IN- AGE and Big Defender, that are extra good. Bred gilts all sold.

H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Michigan.

BIG TYPE POLANDS. AM OFFERING TWO good growthy fall gilts, from best sow in my herd.

W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. BRED SOWS ALL SOLD. Closing out a few choice boars at a bargain also some extra good fall pigs, either sex. From growthy stock.

L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND

China boar ready for service. \$25.00.

JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

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

JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

L. T. P. C. DOES YOUR NERVE SAY BUY hogs? Vote yes and order a good one. Fall gilts \$30 to \$50; spring boars, \$15 to \$25. Two Prospect Yank gilts bred to Hart's Block Price March 24th at \$50 each.

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

LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. BOAR PIGS at weaning time from Mich. Champion herd \$25 with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

I am offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to P's Orange at reasonable prices. Also fall pigs. Write or call.

CLYDE FISHER, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS sold. Some extra good fall pigs of both sex for sale. Write for breeding and price.

MOSE BROTHERS, St. Charles, Mich.

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 12, 20 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.

WALNUT ALLEY BIG TYPE P. C. One gilt for sale with pig by the Grand Champion boar of Detroit, 1920, due May 8th. First check for \$75 takes her. Gilt is right, so is the price.
A. D. GREGORY
Ionia, Mich.

DUROCS

BUY GOOD HOGS NOW

in the state. Open fall gilts at \$25. Sows and in the state. Open fall gilts at \$25. Sows and gilts bred for summer and fall farrow. Booking orders for spring pigs. Will accept a few sows to be bred to good sons of Great Orion Sensation and Duration. Write or visit us.
Michigan Farm, Pavilion, Mich., Kalamazoo Co.

FOR SALE—FINE MARCH AND APRIL PIGS
Sired by Gladwin Col. 188995. Write us your wants.
HARLEY POOR & SONS, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Bred Stock all Sold. Orders taken for weanling pigs. 1,000 pound herd boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weldman, Mich.

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

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

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

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

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS SPRING DUROC BOARS
at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices.
W. C. TAYLOR
Milan, Mich.

FOR SALE—REG. DUROC-JERSEY SPRING
gilts bred to Rambler of Sangamo 1st. The boar that sired our winners at Michigan State Fair and National Swine Show.
F. HEIMS & SON
Davison, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF
Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219
1919 Chicago International
4th Prize Jr. Yearling
BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
BLANK & POTTER
Pottersville, Mich.

DUROCS—SOWS AND GILTS ALL SOLD.
Have a few choice fall boars at reasonable price.
C. L. POWER, Jerome, Mich.

FOR SALE—DUROC FALL GILTS. WE ARE
booking orders for choice spring pigs, \$15. 8 to 10 weeks old.
JESSE BLISS & SON, Henderson, Mich.

FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM
Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.
JOHN RONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Wait's King 82948
who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

Durocs, HHI Crest Farms. Bred and open sows and gilts. Boars and spring pigs. 100 head. Farm 4 miles straight S. of Middleton, Mich., Gratiot Co. Newton & Blank, Perrinton, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT-
ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write.
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

O. I. C.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE
Swine. Two good tried sows due to farrow in August. Choice March pigs ready for shipment, some excellent boar prospects. Prominent bloodlines. Prince Big Bone, Schoolmaster and Champion Giant predominate. Get my prices before buying. Recorded free.
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

O. I. C. REGISTERED STOCK

We are offering in the next 30 days 3 boars weighing 300 lbs. at \$40; 10 bred gilts due June 1 at \$40—200 lbs.; 8 fall boars, 150 lbs. at \$25. All stock guaranteed. Papers furnished free.
J. R. VANETTEN, Clifford, Mich.

O. I. C.

GILTS BRED FOR SPRING FARROW
and one Shorthorn bull calf eight months old. Milking strain, full fed.
F. C. BURGESS, Mason, R 3, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE
blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
A. J. GORDEN, Dorrr, Mich., R 3.

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

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

CHESTER WHITES

BRED GILTS FOR JUNE FARROW. ONE
service boar 9 mos. old. Also young pigs. Write me your wants. Prices right.
RALPH COSENS, R 1, Levering, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

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

FOR SALE: REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR
pigs, 8 weeks old, \$12; crated, farrowed Apr 15
E. R. WILSON, Springbrook Farm
Ellsworth, Mich.

REG. BERKSHIRE PIGS EITHER SEX.
born April 2, will be weaned and ready to ship after May 12th.
PETER J. HEINLEIN, R 4, Saginaw, Mich.

IF YOU WANT SOME MIGHTY FINE BERKSHIRES

place your order NOW for pigs either sex 6 to 8 weeks old. Reg., transferred and delivered any place in Mich. for \$15, or a large bred sow at \$40. I also have an exceptionally fine 400 lb. boar for sale at \$40. He is a dandy and anybody in the market for him should not pass this up. You will be mighty well pleased as he is a good one.
O. M. WHITNEY, Merrill, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

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

An Opportunity To Buy Hampshires Right

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

SHEEP

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

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

A FEW EXTRA FINE SHROPSHIRE AND
Hampshire Yearling Ewes for \$25 each. These are extra nice.
J. M. WILLIAMS
North Adams, Michigan

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.
CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

BETTER BREEDING STOCK

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

HORSES

HAVE LEFT THE FARM

Must sell imported Belgian stud weighing 1,900 lbs. and a registered Percheron. Both are good final getters. Papers furnished with either. Get one or both of these stallion bargains.
R. SOWER, Romulus, Mich.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR ANYTHING I
can use. Registered Percheron Stud, 3 years old, absolutely right in every way. A high class colt. I have no use for him.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

PET STOCK

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

It Pays Big

to advertise livestock
or poultry in

M. B. F.'s

Breeders Directory

SUGAR MANUFACTURERS REFUSE GROWERS' CONTRACT

(Continued from page 6)

Company has issued a contract based on a \$7 minimum and it is said that some of the factories of the lower peninsula are writing a similar contract in adjoining states, this being done early in the season in order to break down the efforts of the Beet Growers' Association. We hope to be able to present a copy of the Menominee Sugar Company's contract in an early issue of THE BUSINESS FARMER.

Manager Ackerman has sent out the following letter to the locals of the Association releasing the growers from their contracts with the Association:

"The acreage contracted on the Sugar Beet Growers' Association contract has been presented to the several sugar factories by the manager of the Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association and has been refused.

"The executive board has, therefore, instructed and authorized me as manager to release all growers who have signed said Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Association contract for the year 1921.

"Each individual grower is advised to use his own judgment, and, if he feels that he can grow beets on the contract presented for 1921 by the several sugar companies, he is at liberty to do so.

"We wish to advise the Beet Growers that a representative of this association is already on his way to Europe to investigate for you the construction and operation of co-operative factories for sugar manufacturing by those who grow the beets.—Michigan Sugar Beet Growers' Ass'n, C. E. Ackerman, Manager.

In commenting upon the situation Mr. Ackerman writes THE BUSINESS FARMER as follows:

"The Michigan factories are getting acreage for beets again this year in Canada, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and are offering a guarantee of \$7.00 in Illinois for a beet that we can prove tests at least one

per cent sugar less on the average than the Michigan beets and costs a freight rate of over \$2.00 extra to get them to Michigan factories and besides the fibre of the southern beets is such that it is impossible to get what sugar there is in them out. The best sugar beets grow in cool climates where the frost goes deep in the winter with the exception of perhaps California.

"Of course there is perhaps no doubt but what the factories have a legal right to go where they will to buy their raw material and pay any old price they see fit and freight if any distance they choose and get any kind of an article they want but when they get beets that brought their average extraction down like those shipped in from the south last year and caused the trouble and expense they did we Michigan growers wonder what is up when they go back again this year even nearly to the Ohio river and offer a guarantee of a dollar more than they will offer growers here in Michigan."

Tip to the Hair Trade

Cynical Cyrus says: "A girl that gets her hair bobbed ought to be switched, and she will be as soon as it goes out of fashion."

Where They Wait

"Theres a story in this paper of a woman who used a telephone for the first time in 33 years."

"She must be on a party line."

CHICKS! PRICES SMASHED

Send at once for information. Do not buy until you know our prices.

Five varieties, quality chicks.

Parcel post prepaid.

97 per cent alive upon arrival.

CITY LIMITS HATCHERY

Route 5, Box 11

Holland, Michigan

THIRD Michigan State Sale

75 of Michigan's Choicest Holsteins selected from thirty of the best herds in the state.

Every herd represented is under State and Federal Supervision and Fully Accredited or has passed one or more clean tests without reactors. There is no better guarantee of health.

Every animal has passed critical inspection by one of the best judges of Holstein cattle in Michigan, and we invite your attendance at a real Quality Sale, a sale in which you can select healthy foundation animals of the highest type and with the best of breeding—true "Michigan Holsteins."

The sale includes:

A 34.9-lb. Senior three-year-old.
Five 30-lb. cows.
Eleven from 26 to 29.4 lbs.
Twenty-six others from 20 to 26 lbs.
Four daughters of 30 to 32-lb. cows.
Five daughters of 29-lb. cows.
Twenty-seven daughters of 20 to 27-lb. cows.

At Grand Rapids,
Friday, May 27, 1921

THE
MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION

H. W. Norton, Jr. Secretary,
Old State Block, Lansing Michigan

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in. We will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address: The Michigan Business Farmer, Adv. Dept., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

POULTRY

DAY OLD CHICKS

HOMESTEAD FARMS
If you are a farmer or poultryman, you will be interested in the Michigan bred **PURE BRED PRACTICAL POULTRY**. A stock of demonstrated value for practical poultry people stock bred under the plan of the Michigan Agricultural College and distributed at fair prices.

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

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

ORPINGTONS AND LEGHORNS

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

QUALITY CHICKS, BLACK MINORCA, LIGHT
Brahma, 25c each. Barred Rock, R. I. Red 18 cents each.
TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

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

WYANDOTTE

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE, THE FARMER'S kind at farmer's prices; 15 eggs, \$1.75.
A. H. DURKEE, Pinconning, Mich.

SILVER LACED GOLDEN AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, Eggs \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 for 30.
C. W. BROWNING, R 2, Portland, Mich.

Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs

Martin strain White Wyandottes. Grand utility and exhibition matings. Winners at W. Mich. Poultry Show at Muskegon. Chicks sold to May 15th. Order now. June chick at reduced prices. Send for price list.
C. W. HEIMBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

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

LEGHORNS

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

GRABOWSKA'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Stock, hatching eggs, chicks for sale.
LEO GRABOWSKA, R 4, Merrill, Mich.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

QUALITY BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON'S Ringlets, top crossed by M. A. C. cooks. Early maturing, heavy layers. Vigorous range bred stock, nothing better. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.50. Postpaid, guaranteed.
M. J. & R. A. WILSON, R 2, Kingsley, Mich.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS, BOTH COMBS. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. CHICKS, grade "A", \$25 per 100. Grade "B", \$16 per 100. Broilers, \$10 per 100. EGGS, \$12.50 and \$8 per 100. \$4.50 and \$3.25 per 30. Changes prepaid. Catalog free.
Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

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

ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING. Orders booked now for cockerels and pullets for fall delivery.
MRS. ALBERT HARWOOD, R4, Charlevoix, Mich.

BABY CHICKS PURE BRED, 800,000 IN 1921

To Your Door Prepaid By Us, Guaranteed Live Delivery.

All our stock is of the Standard, on free range, and bred for heavy egg production at a price to meet the times. They are all No. 1 only.
S. C. White Leg. } 12c Barred Rocks } 15c B. Orpingtons } 20c
S. C. Brown Leg. } Each White Rocks } Each W. Orpingtons } Each
S. C. Buff Leg. } Each S. C. & R. C. Reds } Each W. Wyandottes } Each
Broilers } Anconas }
Give a trial order and you will always come back for more. Get our big chick offer. Order direct from this ad. and save delay. Circular free.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO.

DEPARTMENT B. F.

LANGSHAN

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

ORPINGTONS

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

ANCONAS

S. O. MOTYLED ANCONAS. EXCELLENT layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.
MRS. GILBERT BROWN, Wheeler, Mich.

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

BABY CHICKS

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

CHICKS SHIPPED SAFELY EVERYWHERE by mail. White Leghorns, Anconas and Rocks. The great egg machines. Guaranteed full count, strong, sturdy chicks on arrival. 13 years reliable dealings. Price \$10 per 100 up. Valuable catalog free.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

R. 7, Holland, Mich.

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

BABY CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES

S. C. White & Brown Leghorns, \$11.50 per 100; Anconas, \$12.50 per 100. Sent by parcel post prepaid. Order direct from this ad. or send for catalogue with special prices on 1,000 lots. Safe arrival guaranteed.
WYNGARDEN HATCHERY
Box B, Zeeland, Mich.

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.
HILLOREST FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM.
L. L. Winslow, Prop.
Saranac, Mich.
Order direct from this adv.

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

W. A. DOWNS' HATCHERY

HOME OF 1,000 WHITE LEGHORN BREEDERS, BARRON STRAIN

We are offering 5,000 chicks hatched June 6, 13 and 20 at 14c each; 500 chicks May 23 at 15c each.
Experienced poultry raisers know June as an excellent month to hatch Leghorns. This is especially true of our vigorous rapidly maturity strain which begin to lay in five months.
June chicks do not go thru that severe winter moult and are laying strong when eggs are at top prices. June chicks will positively start laying in November and continue all winter if fed and raised according to our directions.
Our 5 pullets at M. A. C. egg-laying contest have laid 546 eggs, first 6 months of the test, and are third highest pen in the state at present time. One pullet laid 131 eggs in 181 days. Remember, we guarantee satisfaction.

W. A. DOWNS
Washington, R. F. D. No. 1, 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, trapped, bred to lay. Expertly tested for many generations. Large illustrated catalogue 25c. Stamps for circular.
NORMAN POULTRY PLANT, Chatsworth, Ill.

CHICK BARGAINS

The Big, Fluffy, Lively kind that LIVE and GROW. RIGHTLY HATCHED in the most Modern Incubators built. All chicks shipped direct from our Hatchery to your door by Prepaid Parcel Post.
PRICES: Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, 50 for \$7.50; 100, \$15; 500, \$72.50. White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, 50 for \$9.00; 100, \$18.00; 500, \$87.50. White and Brown Leghorns, 50 for \$6.00; 100, \$12.00; 500, \$57.50.
These prices apply to 'FIRST GRAD' CHICKS hatched from free range flocks of heavy laying strains. Order direct from this ad. at once and save valuable time.
CATALOG FREE.
BANK REFERENCE.
NORWALK CHICK HATCHERY
Box B, Norwalk, Ohio

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, 15c; Anconas, Black 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.

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

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.

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.

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 BARRED 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 LAYERS with exhibition qualities.
W. C. COFFMAN, R 3, Benton Harbor, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS HATCHING EGGS FROM Parks 200 egg strain. Rich in the blood of Park's best pedigreed pens. \$2 per 15. \$6 per 50. \$12 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post in non-breakable containers.
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 geese 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 BUTTEREGGS \$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.

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

HATCHING EGGS FROM S. C. WHITE LEG- horns, Barron strain. This pen is headed by males with records from 260-272 eggs and the hens are 70 hens. Selected from five hundred of my best layers. My price is \$1.50 per 15 or \$8.50 per hundred. Postpaid.
GEO. W. BEHNKE
Gladwin, Second Route, Michigan

Every Breeder

Can use M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory to good advantage. Run your ad. and watch the returns come in.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER?

COLLIE PUPPIES




EWALT'S SIR HECTOR
A. K. C. No. 244885

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.


size 7

An old cow to her young calf said,
"It won't be long before you're dead,
But cheer up my child, don't get the blues/
They'll use your hide for Hirth-Krause Shoes."



More Mileage
Guarantee

Second Prize



THE best foot gear for showing off the beauty of the human foot was the sandal of classic days. They left the foot that freedom of play that was in conformity with what nature intended feet should be. Next to the sandal would come the Indian moccasin. Soft, pliable and conforming to the foot.

The Hirth-Krause shoe is an adaptation of the good features of these two predecessors, giving the naturalness of the sandal, with the soft, yielding protection of the moccasin, and in addition to this is their remarkable wearing quality and ability to retain the graceful lines of their construction to the end. For Hirth-Krause shoes are built with a view to utility as well as conformity to nature and the material used is always the best obtainable.

FIRST PRIZE

How much does a shoe cost per mile?

If the cost of shoes could be estimated by the mile, as are Automobiles, Gasoline and Tires, it would be very easy to buy a pair of shoes to meet our many demands.

Necessity created demand for a shoe which would fill the requirements of every walk of life. Therefore, after three generations of shoe building, the Hirth-Krause Company, of Grand Rapids Michigan, have arrived at a price of \$5.00 for a shoe that will, and does, meet all requirements. They call them,

More Mileage Shoes

1. The only shoe in the world with a More Mileage Guarantee.
2. Made to support the twenty-six bones of the foot.
3. More miles per mile - More miles per dollar.
4. They are the Aristocracy among shoes.
5. While not indestructible they give the best service.
6. They cost you less per mile for service.
7. Made in Michigan, by and for Michigan People.
8. Leather tanned at Hirth-Krause Tannery, Rockford Mich.
9. For Comfort - Style - Wear and Satisfaction

The Cost to you, is

\$5.00

DEALERS BUY More Mileage Shoes everywhere.
From Hide to Shoe - Buy a Pair - See how they wear.

**Hirth-Krause
Shoes**

Third Prize

WINNERS OF PRIZES IN THE BIG AD-WRITING CONTEST

It was a whirlwind contest. We got ads. from all over Michigan and from all surrounding states, some from way afar. It is quite evident that Hirth-Krause Shoes are well known. We thought they were—but were surprised at what has been brought out by this novel contest.

We present the names of the 36 prize winners. The first three winners, whose advertisements are reproduced here, are specially complimented on their clever efforts. Much talent in advertising was shown by the others. We have in Michigan many embryo advertising writers. John H. Clarke of Grand Rapids wins first prize of \$100.00. Herbert E. Clark of Mayville draws second prize of \$25.00. Charles D. Hatfield is the third lucky one, getting a prize of \$10.00. All the others win a pair of Hirth-Krause More Mileage Shoes. Prizes of money will be sent the winners. Those winning shoe prizes will get them from their local dealers, who will be duly advised. Write for circular showing prize winning advertisements.

THESE ARE THE WINNERS:

1st Prize	John H. Clarke, 617 Jefferson Ave., Grand Rapids.	12th	E. J. Burt, 209 Crescent Road, Jackson, Mich.	24th	W. C. Ruthenberg, R. R. No. 1, Hartford, Mich.
2nd	Herbert E. Clark, Route 2, Mayville, Michigan.	13th	George Veldman, 133 Brown St., S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.	25th	W. S. Williams, 1103 Randolph St., Traverse City, Mich.
3rd	Charles D. Hatfield, Box 1025, Marquette, Mich.	14th	Howard McMullin, 2032 Palace Av., Grand Rapids, Mich.	26th	Mrs. Earl McNair, S. Boardman.
4th	Margaret J. Sherk, 1805 Division Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.	15th	A. N. Nesman, Brown City, Mich.	27th	Miss Linnie Elbers, Coopersville.
5th	Mrs. Ray E. Dillenback, R. 1, Box 9, Harrison, Mich.	16th	Howard Chartrand, Armada, Mich.	28th	Mrs. J. Tracy, 209 S. Fourth Av., Saginaw, Mich.
6th	John A. VanCoevering, 308 Clinton St., Grand Haven, Mich.	17th	Mrs. Wm. E. Poling, 163 Davis St., Ypsilanti, Mich.	29th	Mamie A. Gillison, 211 W. Park Av., St. Johns, Mich.
7th	Raymond Weaver, Box 342, Sarnac, Mich.	18th	Frank Gambel, R. F. D. 4, Box 172, Benton Harbor, Mich.	30th	G. M. Peer, R. F. D. 1, Lake Odessa, Mich.
8th	Mrs. Louise Rehkoft, R. R. No. 1, Petoskey, Mich.	19th	Hattie Ainsworth, care U. S. Hatchery, Charlevoix.	31st	G. R. Wood, Petersburg, Mich.
9th	Lloyd Lowry, Brooklyn, Mich.	20th	D. L. Ephlin, 429 Worden St., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.	32nd	Chas. W. Dean, LeRoy, Mich.
10th	La Rue Lowry, Brooklyn, Mich.	21st	Mrs. A. E. Larrabee, Vassar.	33rd	Mrs. Esther Parker Peterson, Tustin, Mich.
11th	Miss Emily A. Fuller, 409 Union St., Greenville, Mich.	22nd	Lloyd E. Ashe, Vassar, Mich.	34th	Mrs. C. J. Hankerd, R. R. No. 1, Munith, Mich.
		23rd	Constance Gallop, R. R. No. 1, Boyne Falls, Mich.	35th	Evelyn Morley, care Seth Ainsworth, Charlevoix, Mich.
				36th	Jr., H. A. Morley, care U. S. Hatchery, Charlevoix.

HIRTH-KRAUSE

Shoemakers for Three Generations
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

