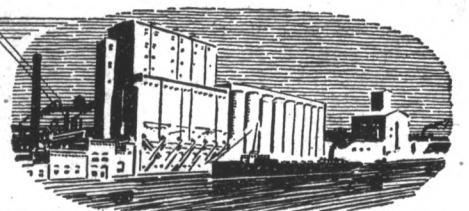


# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent  
Farmer's Weekly Owned and  
Edited in Michigan



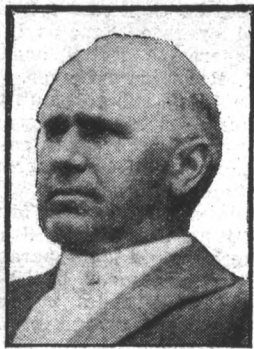
Vol. VIII, No. 40.

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR.

## Detroit Area Dairymen Seek Market Control

*Milk Producers of Five Counties Take Steps to Organize Farmers' Distributing Company in City of Detroit*



Mr. Gideon Bryce

A well under way among the dairymen of Wayne, Macomb, Lapeer, Oakland and St. Clair counties to organize a stock corporation with a million dollars capital to establish a milk receiving and distributing plant in the city of Detroit. Gideon Bryce, well-known farmer and president of the Romeo local of the State Association, is the moving spirit back of the proposition, and is chairman of the committee delegated to canvass the territory and formulate plans for putting the venture into form. It is the hope of the committee that the organization may be effected and ready for business by the first of the coming year.

The original meeting at which it was decided to take this move was held at Pontiac several weeks ago at which time leading dairymen from all over the eastern district gave their unanimous approval to the plan. At this time a committee consisting of Gideon Bryce of Macomb county, Elmer Mytrott of Oakland county, Anderson Scully of Lapeer county, Mr. Lee of Wayne county and Fred Myers of St. Clair county was appointed to carry out the wishes of the meeting.

Preliminary meetings have been held at many points throughout the district and the sentiment has been almost unanimously in favor of the plan. At a meeting in Lapeer two weeks ago, every local but one was represented by the president and secretary, and not a single vote was cast against the proposition. The local which was not represented had already approved the plan. Meetings held the past week in both Oakland and Macomb counties have without exception voted to support the new organization. At one of these meetings a member of the executive committee of the State Association appeared and sought to discourage the farmers from going into an enterprise of this kind at this time. "I believe in it," he said, "but now is not the time to take the step." Mr. Bryce promptly replied, "If we held a meeting like this a hundred years from today, somebody would be sure to get up and say, 'This isn't the time; we had better wait.'"

### To Seek Market Control

"This company when organized," said Mr. Bryce to

By THE EDITOR

the editor of the Business Farmer, "will own its own distributing plant in Detroit and will conduct a general wholesale and retail dairy business. It is the aim of the producers to control the milk from the cow to the consumer hoping that by so doing they may be able to get at least cost of production and deliver to the consumer a higher standard of product. The dairymen will own at least sixty per cent of the stock. It is proposed that each milk producer will buy one share of stock of the par value of \$10, for each cow owned. In that way the required amount to organize can be raised with very little effort. We are making an appeal to every milk producer in eastern Michigan to assist in this movement to the end that their dreams of the last five years may be realized. We will not proceed unless we can control at least 50 per cent of the milk produced in this area."

"Let it be understood," said Mr. Bryce emphatically, "That the motive which has prompted this movement is not antagonistic to the Michigan Milk Producers' Association. This company when organized will co-operate with the Ass'n in the same capacity as do other creamery companies. We feel sure that the Michigan Milk Producers' Association will foster this movement inasmuch as they have the welfare of the dairy industry at heart."

As to how far the company will go in manufacturing and distributing its products will depend entirely upon the conditions existing at the time the company is ready to take the field. If an agreement can be entered into with existing distributing concerns and chain stores to take the output of the company, it will probably not engage in the actual house-to-house distribution, but will confine itself to receiving, weighing and testing the milk and jobbing it out to all who want it. But in-

asmuch as the big distributing companies are making handsome profits out of the distributing of milk there seems to be no good reason why the farmers' company should not go and do likewise. Indeed, it is probable that the nature and extent of the activities in which the company will engage will be guided somewhat by the experience of the successful distributors.

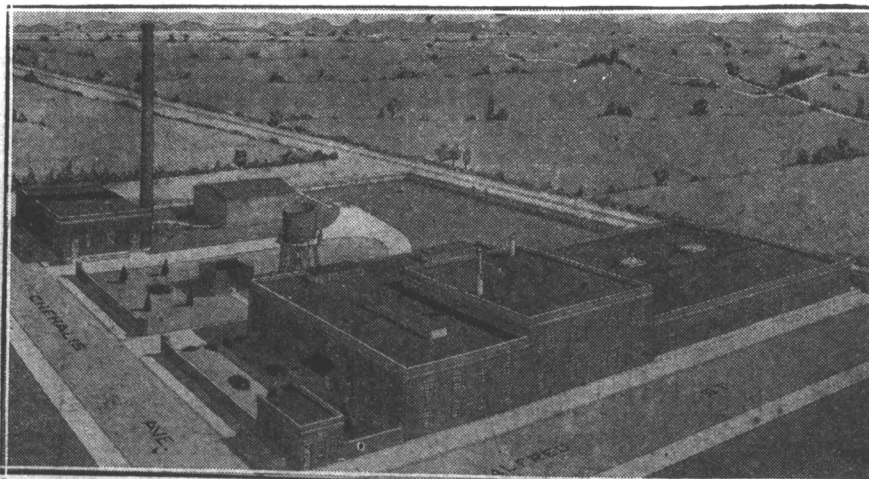
### Michigan Behind the Times

It should not be thought that the proposal to organize a farmer-owned creamery company is a new idea. It is not by any means. While the producers of Michigan have been submitting weakly to the over-cautious admonitions of their officers, producers in other parts have organized all kinds of enterprises for handling their milk. There have been a few failures, it is true, but the vast majority of these concerns have succeeded in stabilizing their market and returning to the producer a larger price for his milk.

An effort was made last year to interest the officers of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n in a distributing plant, but without success. At that time a new process for pasteurizing milk by electricity, known as the Electropure process, was offered to the producers, and W. J. Kennedy, recognized as one of the most successful distributors of milk in the country, who at that time was executive head of Towar's Wayne County Creamery but upon the amalgamation became general manager in charge of sales for the Detroit Creamery Company, made known his willingness to become manager of a farmers' distributing company using the Electropure process. The new process and the managerial ability of W. J. Kennedy were factors that would have virtually guaranteed the success of the proposition, but after a half-hearted and cursory discussion of the matter the officers of the Association decided that "the time wasn't ripe", so the producers lost both the Electropure process and Mr. Kennedy. The

meeting which was held last summer to discuss the proposition was called through the instrumentality of the Business Farmer, which was greatly disappointed, of course, that nothing came of it as we believed the opportunity of a lifetime was offered to the producers to gain control of their Detroit market. At this meeting were present Mr. Bryce and Fred Myers of St. Clair county, both of whom were strongly in favor of making the move at that time. It should be remembered that the price of milk was still high a year ago and that the Commission

(Continued on page 9)



Plant of Lewis-Pacific Dairymen's Ass'n, under construction at Chehalis, Wash., equipped to manufacture all kinds of dairy products. It is owned entirely by farmers. Used by courtesy of Washington Farmer.



## Current Agricultural News

### CANADA CLAIMS SUPREMACY OVER UNITED STATES IN CO-OPERATION

CANADIAN co-operators are wondering if the states south of the border are as progressive as they are reputed to be. Despite the remarkable growth of co-operation in this country during and since the war, the 40,809 co-operative societies in Canada surpass by nearly 40 per cent the number of co-operatives in the United States. Moreover, the Canadian societies hold the record for increase in business during the past year, which exceeds by more than 50 per cent the sales of the preceding twelve months. In Quebec alone there are 176 local co-operative societies, with a membership of 60,000, assets of \$10,000,000 and an annual business of more than \$30,000,000.

### CHICAGO PROFITEERS POUR MILK IN SEWERS TO KEEP PRICE HIGH

CHICAGO'S cost of living expert, Russell J. Poole, states that his investigation into the high price of milk in that city reveals the existence of a "combine system" which not only fixes the price the farmers must accept for their milk,

but compels the consumers to pay war prices by pouring large quantities of milk into the sewers rather than decrease profits to a point where poor people can buy it.

In contrast to this conscienceless crew, who put profits above the lives of babies and the health of poor people, 3,500 farmers near the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis formed the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Association for the co-operative distribution of their milk at fair prices direct to the city consumers. In consequence, the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis are now getting milk for 11c a quart, which is the lowest price on record for any large city in the United States. The farmers are perfectly satisfied, because they are saving through co-operative marketing more than \$100,000 a month that formerly went to swell the profits of the large milk distributors. The efficiency with which this co-operative organization works is indicated by the fact that the total cost of taking the milk from the producers to the consumers is but 5.7 per cent of the farmers' price.

Progress in the co-operative distribution of milk is not confined to

the Minnesota district. One New England Milk Producers' Association has 84,000 and another one over 20,000 farmer members. Both of these associations operate not only co-operative creameries and condensaries, but also retail stores.

To permit a selfish "combine system" of profiteers to corner the milk supply of a great city is to give it a stranglehold on the lives of its citizens. Highway robbery is a gentleman's occupation compared to the extortion of monopoly profits by the threat of withholding the first necessity of a child's life. Let us not become bitter against the individual offenders. Let us rather condemn the system that makes their plunderings possible. And then let us destroy that system by co-operation between the producers and the consumers of human necessities.

### WORLD'S SUPPLY OF WHEAT AND RYE

ACCORDING to a cablegram received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, the world supply of wheat and rye is sufficient to cover wants until the new harvest, and will leave available stocks of these two grains amounting to around 1,543,000 short tons on August 1, 1921.

### SPRAYING CONTROLS GRAPE-VINE LOOPER

THE GRAPEVINE looper, a green worm about an inch and a half long, sometimes destructive to garden and arbor grapes and to Virginia creeper, has been found by United States Department of Agriculture observers doing some damage to vineyards in the Chautauqua belt along Lake Erie. The worm ordinarily feeds from early in June until the middle of July.

It may be killed by spraying. A solution of 1 1-2 pounds of powdered arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of liquid has been found effective. The poison may be used in water or may be combined with Bordeaux mixture used to control fungous diseases. A spray application directed primarily against the grapevine rootworm and the grape-berry moth, immediately after the blossoms fall, incidentally controls the grapevine looper.

### NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS TO OPERATE CO-OP. STORES

FARMERS in North Dakota will take over almost all of the 37 co-operatively owned stores of the United States Consumers Stores company and operate them as independent co-operative units, according to G. W. Reichert, receiver.

Farmers in 31 of the communities in which these stores are located have already organized local co-operative companies and have arranged to take them over.

Milk producers living near Minot hope to continue the United Stores creamery there as a co-operative project, as that creamery has been paying from 4 to 5 cents a pound more than privately owned creameries.

### CALHOUN COUNTY FARM BUREAU NOTES

DURING THE 'past three years variety tests of corn, beans, soy beans, oats, barley and wheat have been carried on in Calhoun county by the county agent and farmers co-operating with the Michigan Agricultural College. Promising varieties from our college and from other states were grown beside of local varieties. Yields were determined at harvest time and the data secured was published broadcast over the country. The information has proved helpful to many farmers who have tried out the high yielding varieties and have been well pleased.

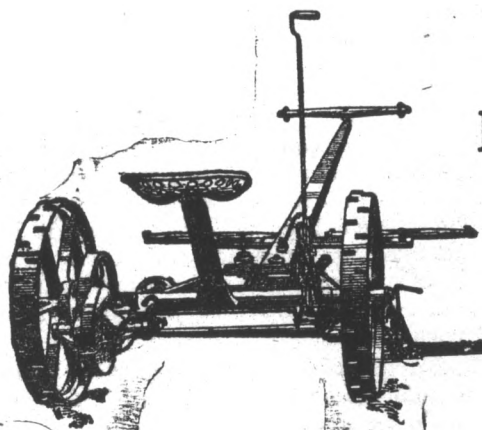
The Calhoun County Farm Bureau has promoted several special farm tours which have proved very successful. Alfalfa, poultry, beekeepers' and livestock tours have attracted a great deal of attention locally. On our alfalfa tours we visit farms where alfalfa is being grown successfully and we ask the farmers to tell us how they secured their stands. On our beekeepers' tours we visit the best apiaries and inspect the bees and perform interesting demonstrations with the colonies. Our poultry tours serve as a school of instruction in poultry management. Our livestock tours encourage better breeding. Assistance is always gladly given by the Michigan Agricultural College in making our tours interesting and beneficial. The extension experts always have an important part on our programs.

Poultry culling has saved Calhoun county probably more than \$10,000 a year during the past three years. The county agent has held 250 poultry culling demonstrations before about 2,600 people. Hundreds of farmers have learned to do the job and they are culling their flocks regularly. During June, July and August this year a campaign will be put on to clean up the culls over the whole county. A big effort will be made to give every farmer a chance to learn to cull hens.

The Michigan Agricultural College drainage expert, Mr. O. E. Robey, has spent several profitable days with the county agent in Calhoun county. Twenty drainage systems have been laid out. Five septic tanks have been installed. The drainage system laid out for one farmer saved him about \$1,000. He

(Continued on page 11)

## Prices Have Been Reduced on International Hay Machines



International hay machines cut operating costs

**W**AS there ever a time when to get maximum production with the smallest possible expense was so necessary as now? How are you going to do it? Probably your biggest problem is labor. Labor is hard to get, and expensive when you get it—too expensive to use at keeping worn-out equipment on the job. Efficient machines are cheapest. International hay machines are efficient—their long, unbroken record of dependable field service proves their worth.

Therefore you make a true investment when you buy International hay machines. They save labor and time, both of which are especially valuable just now. While you are still busy with the hay, grain harvest

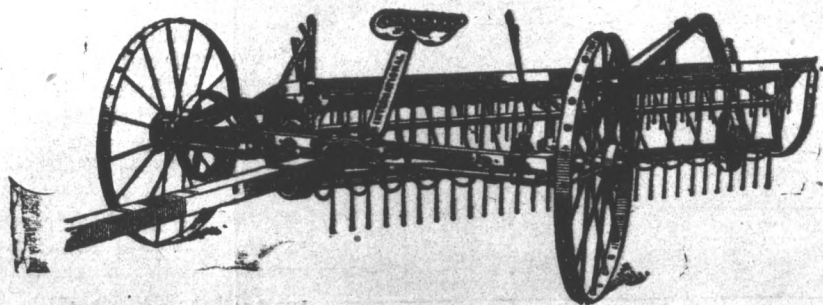
is nearly always at your heels. You wonder how you are going to get your hay out of the way. Do it with efficient machines.

You know your own problems better than anyone else, but, whatever they are, there are machines in the International Harvester line that will put your hay where you want it, the way you want it, in the quickest, most economical way.

A postal request will bring you the International hay machine catalog. It tells all about McCormick and Deering mowers and rakes, International tedders, combined side delivery rakes and tedders, loaders, sweep rakes, stackers and hay presses.

Write for catalog, and see your International Dealer

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
CHICAGO OF AMERICA USA





## Traffic League Attacks Michigan Freight Rates

Will Ask Interstate Commerce Commission and Michigan Public Utilities Commission for Reduction of Rates

THE MICHIGAN Traffic League of which the traffic department of the State Farm Bureau is a member, has announced that it will ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reduction of interstate freight rates and the Michigan Public Utilities Commission for a reduction of intrastate rates. It is alleged by the Commission that both intra and interstate rates in this state are discriminatory and greatly in excess of existing rates in adjoining states.

The information upon which this statement is based is given in a booklet recently issued by the League. Michigan, it seems, is a large and important part of what is known as the Central Freight Association territory with respect to freight rate matters. When in 1914 the Interstate Commerce Commission granted the eastern railroads a 5 per cent increase in freight rates, special reference was made to the low scale of rates in the C. F. A. territory. In 1917, the representatives of the Pennsylvania lines, New York Central lines, Pere Marquette, Grand Trunk and other Michigan railroads succeeded in convincing the Interstate Commerce Commission that most of the country north of the main line of the Michigan Central (a line drawn from Detroit westward through Kalamazoo) was but a desolate waste, comparable with the bleak and thinly populated sections of New England.

"It was the contention of the Michigan railroads," says the Traffic League, "that traffic conditions not only justified a higher scale of rates in Michigan but that conditions became more unfavorable, and the necessity of higher scales of rates became more urgent, as the distance from the Michigan-Indiana-Ohio state line increased, and that rates to, from and between points in the lower peninsula should be based upon progressively higher scales for each of several zones or cross-sections of Michigan. The Interstate Commerce Commission had very little evidence in rebuttal of what the railroads claimed. That was due to the failure of Michigan freight payers to appear in the case, or to support any effort on their behalf. The commission finally approved the railroad's plan of ratemaking whereby the lower peninsula was divided into four zones, each zone having a progressively higher scale of interstate rates as the distance from the southern boundary of the state increased.

### Reducing Freight Rates

**A** WESTERN farm paper makes the practical suggestion that the farmers immediately stage a fight before Congress to force the railroads to reduce their rates 40 per cent. "When farm product prices were reduced there were no long-winded discussions about the high-priced labor entering into them," says this paper. "Farm prices were cut in two or even in three and the farmer at once knew that he had to make a big cut in labor." The suggestion should be carried out. All farm organizations and newspapers should unite in demanding an immediate reduction of rates. The farmer living a few hundred miles from his market cannot live at present prices and stand the present freight rates. If the roads cannot exist on a forty per cent cut, let the government take them over and pay the loss out of the treasury. No matter what the method, the farmer must have early relief from high freight rates.—Editor.

"The basic scale, known as the 'Disque Scale,' was prescribed for all of C. F. A. territory outside of Michigan, and including that part of Michigan on and south of the Michigan Central main line; that part of C. F. A. territory was established as 'Zone A.' The portion of Michigan lying north of the Michigan Central and south of a line drawn from Muskegon to Bay City was established as 'Zone B,' and its scale of rates was made substantially higher than the basic or 'Zone A,' scale. The northern half of the lower peninsula was divided into two additional zones, 'C and D,' each having progressively and substantially higher rate scales.

"Following that decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Michigan railroads appeared before the Michigan Railroad Commission to demand the same adjustment of Michigan intrastate rates. Michigan freight payers again failed to participate in that proceeding with sufficient strength and preparedness to successfully combat the carriers' representations and the activities of those who appeared on behalf of Toledo and other Ohio and Indiana shippers. The result of that proceeding was the establishment of two additional and overlapping zones for intrastate rates, the intrastate zones being known as 'Zones E and F.' Zone 'E' includes the lower half of

the state and zone 'F' includes the northern half of the lower peninsula. The dividing line runs from Muskegon to Bay City, but the 'Thumb' district is included in the lower zones.

"June 25, 1918, the Michigan rate scales were increased 25 per cent and that increased the rate 'spreads' between the several zones. A point in Zone 'B' having a rate 4 cents higher than a competing point in Zone 'A' found its rate disadvantage increased one cent by the 25 per cent advance. Not only were the scale or base rates increased, but the differentials as between the zones were increased. August 26, 1920, all rates were increased 40 per cent, and all rate 'spreads' or 'differentials' were again widened. The increase in the rate 'spreads' was important as between competing points in Michigan, but was vastly more important in that it greatly increased the advantages over Michigan shippers which the original zone adjustments gave to competing shippers in other and adjoining states.

"As Michigan rates now stand, they are not only excessive as compared with rates in all other parts of the United States, but they are most unjustly discriminatory as against Michigan and in favor of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin shippers.

"As between points in the lower peninsula of Michigan, the disadvantages of the zone system of mileage scale rates are greatly aggravated by the carriers' use of inflated mileages. The mileage scale rates are not applied by the direct and shortest routes. Each railroad endeavors to get the longest haul possible, and to illustrate that the rates from Lansing to Muskegon are cited. Those rates are based on a distance of 122 miles. The distance from Lansing to Muskegon, via Grand Rapids, is approximately 9 miles. A stronger illustration is afforded by the rate adjustment as between Cheboygan and Allegan. Those rates are based on the distance via Michigan Central from Cheboygan through Bay City, Jackson and Battle Creek, half-circling the lower peninsula, whereas the distance via the direct route, Cheboygan to Mackinaw City, Michigan Central, Mackinaw City to Grand Rapids, Pennsylvania; and Grand Rapids to Allegan, New York Central, is about 100 miles shorter. The Michigan Traffic League has checked several hundred instances of inflated mileages in Michigan.

"It is now the purpose of the Michigan Traffic League to file a complaint against interstate rates to and from Michigan points with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a complaint against intrastate rates between Michigan points with the Michigan (Continued on page 11)

## Export Figures Show Wheat Pouring Out of Country at Great Rate

1921 Reports of Wheat, Rye and Corn Far in Excess of Reports for Corresponding Period of Last Year

**Y**OU STILL read a good deal about the great "falling off" in exports of American food products because of Europe's inability to buy. This propaganda has fooled a lot of people. It has even fooled us. It is true that the total exports of all food products for the ten months ending April, 1921, has fallen some below the total for the corresponding period of last year, but it is far from true that the lessened demand has hit all food products alike. In fact, the exact opposite is true in certain cases.

### Wheat Exports Show Enormous Increase

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports that 17,641,000 bushels of wheat were exported in April of this year as against 4,175,000 bushels in April of last year. It reports exports of 242,000,000 bushels of wheat during the ten months' ending April, 1921, as compared with 98,720,000 during the same period a year ago.

According to the report ten times as much corn was exported in April of this year as in April of last year. Rye ex-

ports show a falling off for the month but for the ten month's period twice as much rye was exported during the ten months ending April this year as during the same period last year. Flour exports show a decline from a year ago of about ten per cent. Oats show the greatest decline of all the grains, there being very little export business in this grain this year.

### Meat Exports Pick Up

The meat exports which suffered a serious decline during the latter months of last year and the early months of the current year

show considerable improvement. Although the total of bacon exports for the ten months' period 1921 was a fourth less than a year ago, the exports for April show a gain of 8 million pounds over April, 1920. A relative gain for the month is reported in the exports of hams and shoulders and lard.

Condensed milk exports are still less than half of what they were a year ago, but the comparative reports show a slight improvement in the exports of this commodity.

Exports afford a fairly safe guide to the future stability of a market, especially in the case of grains. Had the exports of food-stuffs for the current year actually shown a decline from the previous year there would have been little hope of sustaining this market. But in view of the great increase in exports there was every reason to hope that prices would remain stable or advance. With India's crop one hundred million bushels less than her ten-year average, American wheat should continue to be in demand by foreign countries.

U. S. Exports of Foodstuffs During Month of April and Ten Months Ended April, 1920 and 1921

EXPORTS	Month of April 1921	Month of April 1920	Ten Months Ended April 1921	Ten Months Ended April 1920
Barley, bushels	631,047	887,001	18,627,320	25,479,508
Corn, bushels	10,425,676	1,147,032	48,641,570	12,861,515
Oats, bushels	100,155	1,393,768	8,922,885	31,840,935
Rye, bushels	2,113,989	4,832,614	41,311,671	21,014,173
Wheat, bushels	17,641,424	4,175,876	242,098,305	98,720,760
Flour, barrels	1,591,095	2,121,266	13,372,435	16,333,889
Beef, fresh	214,193	17,687,306	20,754,319	136,729,940
Olse, oil, pounds	12,219,787	7,704,030	88,317,541	59,901,085
Bacon, pounds	32,051,837	24,356,170	415,323,765	692,523,594
Hams & shld's, lbs.	24,925,807	15,840,236	137,966,258	236,282,078
Lard, pounds	53,275,457	40,768,401	629,897,185	486,610,549



# Survey Shows Normal Grain Acreage for 1921

*One Hundred and Fifty Correspondents Report About Same Grain but Less Beans and Potatoes*

IF ALL GOES well the business farmers of Michigan will produce substantially the same amount of crops this year as last. This is according to a survey recently completed by the Business Farmer covering every county in the lower peninsula. A normal acreage of wheat and rye was seeded last fall and some spring wheat put in this year. The acreage seeded to oats is slightly less, but the corn acreage will probably be larger than a year ago, say our correspondents. While it is too early to arrive at even an approximately correct estimate of the beans and potatoes to be planted, the almost uniform opinion of our correspondents is that the acreage of both will be less. Low prices have done their work and farmers are not putting in nearly as large an acreage of those crops which require a good deal of labor. A great many more acres are being left to pastures than usual. Many farmers plan to put in only such crops as they can take care of themselves. Although labor is much more plentiful than a year ago, the opinion is the wages are still relatively too high and farmers are a little chary of hiring. The reports show a wide range of wages offered in different localities. Some report wages as low as \$25 per month and board and others as high as \$50 and \$60. The average for the state seems to be between \$35 and \$40 per month, depending upon the quality.

## Many Crops Still Held

The survey shows that from 10 to 90 per cent of last year's crops are still in the farmers' hands. There are exceptions to this, however. In some sections the farmers seem to have sold virtually everything last fall or winter to pay taxes. In other cases, farmers have sold all of certain crops and are holding a part of other crops. Nearly every grain-producing county reports some wheat in the hands of the farmers. The estimate of the percentage being held varies from 10 to 75 per cent. A considerable amount of beans is also still in the farmers' hands, though these holdings are not so large as they have been in previous years. Very few counties report all

potatoes sold last fall. Thousands of farmers refused to sell on the declining market and held this perishable crop until spring with the result that they are having a hard time to even find a market at any price. In many counties over 50 per cent of the crop was still in the farmers' hands ninety days ago.

In answer to the question, "Are farmers increasing their dairy herds," one hundred and

thirty reply, "no". The reason given is the low price of dairy products. The majority are of the opinion that dairy herds have been decreased and that calves are slaughtered for veal as soon as the law will allow. To the question, "Is there greater interest in pure-bred stock, about half answer "yes", indicating that farmers are beginning to realize the necessity of increased production per cow when the price of milk is low. A number report that farmers are changing their dairy breeds for beef breeds.

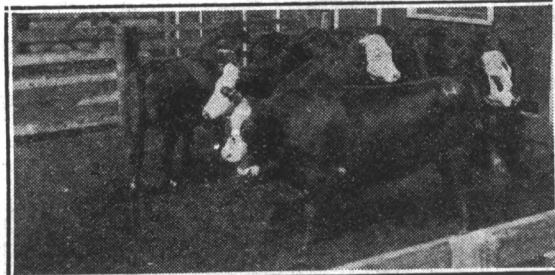
## Financial Condition of Farmers

The financial and credit situation in the rural districts is revealed by the reports to be less serious than is generally believed. Only one correspondent thought the situation in his county was normal. The opinion of all others ranged from "most farmers have a little money and banks will loan on good security," to "hardest time we have ever seen to get money." Some report that banks are willing to loan but farmers unwilling to borrow under present conditions. Ninety per cent of the reports state that the banks are willing and able to loan on good security. In some sections the interest rate is high, from 8 to 12 per cent but in most localities banks are asking only 7 per cent. A Clinton county correspondent says: "Banks are very liberal on reasonable amounts to responsible parties". Alcona county: "I do not know of any responsible farmer having difficulty in getting what credit he needs". Lapeer county: "The local banks are doing everything in their power to help us out". Several correspondents report the credit situation much improved over the preceding months.

## Farmers Favor Road Construction

A great variety of opinions was revealed in answers to the question: "What is the attitude of the farmers toward state and national affairs, such as taxes, tariff, the railroads, foreign relations, and highway construction?" No one thought taxes were too low. In nearly every questionnaire (Continued on page 9)

## Steers in M. A. C. Feeding Experiments



Lot No. 1. These steers were fed normal corn silage. They showed a greater gain at less expense than the other two lots.



Lot No. 2. The group shown above was fed corn stover.



Lot No. 3. The steers in this group were fed corn stover and an amount of corn equal to the amount in the normal corn silage. This lot finished second in amount of daily gain.

# The Robust Bean, an Excellent Variety Well Adapted to Michigan

*Michigan Agricultural College Originates Bean Noted for Vigorous Growth and High Yield*

By A. L. BIBBINS  
Extension Specialist, M. A. C.

throughout his territory have standardized upon the Robust bean. In fact it is becoming

## Shall I Plant Beans?

**A** CERTAIN BEAN jobber in this state whose judgment and friendship I esteem very highly has asked us to impress upon the bean grower the advantage of planting beans this year. I would like to accommodate my friend, but I cannot conscientiously advise the readers of The Business Farmer to plant beans simply to please him. I realize well enough that no matter what the farmer will get for his beans this year the jobbers will make about their usual margin. But after a careful study of the situation I can honestly say that I believe it will pay the farmers of Michigan to plant their usual bean acreage. I base my judgment upon the fact that in virtually every bean growing section of the world it is estimated the bean acreages will be decreased. I further find that the large carry-over from previous years has been reduced to a point where it can no longer be considered a menacing competitor with the new crop. Moreover, the tariff bill placing an import duty of 2 cents per pound on beans will soon be a law and should help out the future market. Other states which have sought to supplant Michigan in the production of navy beans have learned their lesson and it is certain that the United States will continue to look to Michigan in the future as in the past for choice navy beans.—Editor.

IT IS THE wish of every bean grower that he might raise a maximum yield of choice clean beans. Even the best of soil and fertilizer will not give this unless clean high quality seed be used. Probably there is no crop grown that is more influenced by the seed than is the bean crop. Professor Frank A. Spragg, Plant Breeder of Michigan Agricultural College, in addition to originating several improved varieties of grain, has, after several years of endeavor, brought out a bean which is high yielding and well adapted to Michigan conditions.

The Robust gets its name from the fact that it is such a vigorous growing bean and has such tough leaves, and that it is not so easily injured by such bean diseases as Anthracnose and Blight as are other varieties of beans, and up to date has shown itself to be immune from the disease known as Mosaic.

Tests were conducted at the College with a score or more varieties of beans and over a period of several years the Robust has shown itself to be a superior yielding variety. The College distributed seed of this superior bean to several farmers and in their hands it has continued to outyield the common varieties and due to its past performances throughout the state, the Robust is fast becoming very popular with bean growers.

Mr. E. C. McCarty, Bad Axe, Michigan, one of the first to receive the Robust bean, has for some time grown certified seed of this variety for the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Each year his field of beans has been a pleasure to see, with the result that farmers

so popular in Huron county that it is possible that soon no other variety of pea beans will be raised. The farmers of the Thumb area are very fortunate in that they have E. C. McCarty, Bad Axe; Chas. Dukelow, Bad Axe; and Fox Bros., Elkton, who have taken such good care of their Robust crop that the Association has certified their seed, thus making them excellent sources for the same.

In Eaton county, one of Michigan's oldest bean growing sections, the Robust is demonstrating its superiority over other varieties grown in comparison. This past year there were many fine fields of Robust beans, especially near Delta Center, where a group of farmers cooperatively ordered certified seed beans from Mr. McCarty of Bad Axe, and last summer demonstrated to their neighbors the value of certified seed stock. W. L. Atwood, H. J. Henderson, and A. P. Hart of Grand Ledge, Michigan, and George Benjamin, R. 1, Lansing, Michigan, had such excellent results with the Robust that they are enthusiastic boosters of this variety. The writer had the privilege of visiting their fields and was particularly struck with the cleanliness of same, the uniform heavily podded plants which were remarkably free of disease. Upon analysis the inspector of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association readily passed them for certification, and these parties are now furnishing to a great many farmers of central Michigan, certified Robust seed of a high standard.

Over in Western Michigan, W. A. Chapman, Bangor, Michigan, last (Continued on page 9)





## 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.)

### COLLECTING DEBT

Has the justice of the peace the right to collect debts and is it his duty when requested to do so? B owes me \$30 for goods received two years ago. He promised to pay in the fall but failed to do so. Later I have seen B on several occasions. He never seems to have the money but promises to pay in a month or so with interest. B has steady work at \$90 per month and it appears to me that he could easily pay if he were a mind to. What would you advise me to do? I have heard that the justice of the peace has the right in a case like that to seize property to cover the amount, take out his own expenses and pay me in full. Is this true and can you quote the law to that effect? Could I have his wages garnished and what would it cost? Would B have to pay the cost or would I stand for that?—J. H., Falmouth, Michigan.

B is liable to garnishment of his wages for the debt he owes you. Commence suit by justice summons and garnishee if you can get service on the one who owes him. The justice of the peace would have the right to collect from the man if he will voluntarily pay him but he has no such right as you suggest of seizing his property, taking out his costs and paying your claim in full. You would have to sue him first, and take a judgment. An execution may be sue after five days upon the judgment and a constable or sheriff or one of his deputies may seize his property, sell it, pay the costs and pay you in full. Or, you may garnishee him, collect what is owing him, after allowing him the exemptions, apply the balance first to the payment of costs and the balance on your judgment. A justice of the peace could tell you approximately the costs of a suit in garnishment after you told him the facts and, if you had to have an attorney, he would tell you approximately all the costs including his own fee and about how much of it you would be able to add to your claim.—Legal Editor.

### MARL

What is that marl that is found in your state? Do you know anything about it? Would also like to know where to purchase it and how much it costs.—R. F., St. Paul, Minn.

Marl deposits are well distributed throughout the lower peninsula of Michigan with the exception of the Saginaw Valley and the eastern portions of the state that were once covered by lakes.

Marl to be used for agricultural purposes should either be purchased

locally or where there is only relatively short freight hauls. The present freight rates on materials, bearing high water contents, like marl, soon eliminate its economic use.

The cost of marl should depend upon the purity of the product, the amount of water present and the amount of labor necessitated in removing the marl from the deposit. Owners of marl beds usually charge from 25 to 75 cents per load where the purchaser takes the marl direct from the deposit.—G. M. Grantham, Dept. of Soils, M. A. C.

### EGG SHELLS TOUGH

Will you kindly tell me the reason for egg shells being so tough that the chicks can not hatch? I have had the second hatching with very poor results. I have the incubator in the basement.—A Patron, Freeland, Mich.

Lack of moisture from the 18th to the 21st days in the machine would cause this. Also the management of the machine during that period.—Prof. C. H. Burgess, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

### PAY FOR WORKING IN GARDEN

I signed a contract for three acres of sugar beets last year with the field-man of the Columbia Sugar Beet Co., of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., but returned the contract as all the farmers did. Then the farmers got their contracts back again and put in beets. So I put in five acres but did not get a contract. I had a good stand of beets, but the field-man condemned them. I also leased him ground for a garden and potato patch and a place to put the house for the beet weeder. He asked me to plow and fit the ground for them, which I did, and he would pay me well. There was nearly a half acre of ground. Now I saw the field-man twice about it but can't get a settlement. I asked \$35 but he said the company would not pay it and they had never paid for a garden spot yet. I could have made more by putting in early potatoes as they were \$5.00 a bushel here. Please advise me what is best to do. Can I hold the house and dare I use it?—F. R., Clare, Mich.

I would be of the opinion that the sugar company would be liable for the full value of the work on the garden and the rental value of the land and that you could have a lien upon the house for your pay.—Legal Editor.

### GREAT LAKES MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE COMPANY

Can you tell me whether or not the Great Lakes Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., of Saginaw, Mich., is a responsible Co. to do business with and to insure in? They want me to be agent for them and I would like to know if they are responsible or not.—H. R., Bad Axe, Michigan.

The annual statement issued December 31, 1920 and filed by this company with the State Insurance Commission shows their total income for 1920 was \$37,305.84; disbursements, \$55,252.15; assets, \$1,324.02; liabilities, \$2,440.00; and the number of certificates in force are \$2,381.—Managing Editor.

### LAWYER'S FEES

If it is necessary to go to court to obtain one's rights and you gain the suit who pays the lawyer you hire? Has a game warden any more right to hunt on ground that you forbid any other man from hunting on? Can he drive his car over fresh seeded ground?—A Subscriber, Pigeon, Michigan.

The one who hires a lawyer has to pay him. Among the items of cost that the winner is allowed to tax against the loser are certain attorney fees, usually not exceeding \$25. The game warden has no more right to hunt on premises than any one else. Driving car over fresh seeded ground is a trespass for which he would be liable at law.—Legal Editor.

### PASTURE CHARGES

I had some pasture land on which a man had several head of cattle. As I did not live near pasture, I wrote him and told him to let me know when he was ready to take his cattle out and I would meet him there so he could settle for same, as I made it a rule for each to pay for pasture when taking cattle out. This party did not let me know and now he will not pay for pasture. Could he be taken for stealing?—W. C., Elk Rapids, Michigan.

He is not liable for stealing. He would be liable in a civil action for the value of the pasture.—Legal Editor.

### CUTS CONNECTIONS WITH FARMERS' TELEPHONE COMPANY

Can we collect from a member, telephone dues and money, for repairing the line if he has not a certificate of his stock? We have raised money to repair the line, and he has cut his wire and gone in another company.—F. C., Dansville, Michigan.

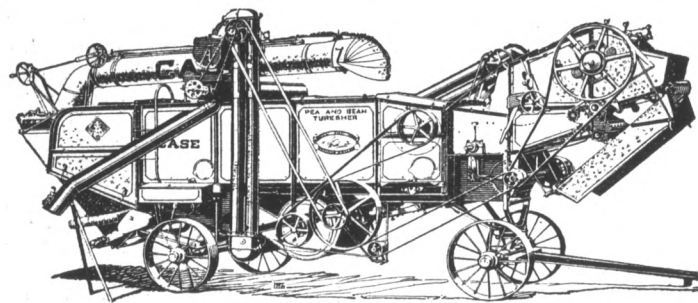
Whether one is liable for dues and

expenses, would depend upon your by-laws and the agreement he signed or made when he took a telephone. His agreement with the company will control. If you have no agreement of any kind with him of course he is not liable and in any event he is not liable beyond his agreements.—Legal Editor.

### KEEP OF STEER

I bought a farm on a contract a d shortly after the person I bought it of died. The estate has a steer which I have kept nearly a year. I did not put in any claim at the final hearing. Can I collect for the keeping of the steer?—W. E. S., Shiawassee county, Mich.

I would be of the opinion that you would be entitled to a lien upon the animal for its keep and that you need not file a claim against the estate for the same. Also that you can hold the animal until your claim is paid.—Legal Editor.



## More than just Pea and Bean Hullers

CASE Pea and Bean Threshers are, first of all, efficient hullers. The cylinder speed and spacing of the big, annealed-and-tempered steel teeth is such that peas and beans are removed from the dry hulls without cracking or breaking the kernels. The violent agitation of the long, balanced separating rack shakes every pea and bean from the threshed pods and vines. The noiseless, end-shake shoe, equipped with adjustable sieves, supplemented by a scientifically designed, full-width, underblast fan, cleans the threshed crop thoroughly. Finally, the pea-and-bean-saving wind-stacker saves any stray peas or beans that might, through faulty adjustment of thresher by operator, escape the shoe.

Case Pea and Bean Threshers, which are made in seven sizes—20x28, 22x36, 26x46, 28x50, 32x54, 36x58 and 40x62—are more than just pea and bean hullers. Each one of these machines can be quickly converted into a Case Grain or Grass Seed Thresher, at a very nominal extra cost. This enables the owner of one of these outfits to thresh not only peas and beans in his community, but to do general custom grain threshing as well, thereby securing the greatest possible profit return from his investment. Case Pea and Bean Threshers can be equipped to handle any kind of threshing.

Write for descriptive catalog. It's free.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company  
Dept. F57 Racine, Wisconsin



CHILD DERELICTS IN CHINA

Their baby sister had been sold for 100 small cash (about three cents) and these two, the oldest of five children, were found just as they were at the point of death and placed in a refuge camp in Chungkingfu. They later were removed to a refuge home in Peking, where his photograph was taken.



# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

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Five years, 260 issues ..... \$9.00  
The address label on each paper is the subscriber's receipt and shows to what date his subscription is paid. When renewals are sent it usually requires 3 weeks time before the label is changed.

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The Business Farmer will not knowingly accept the advertising of any person or firm, which it does not believe to be thoroughly honest and reliable. Should any reader have any cause for complaint against any advertiser in these columns, the publisher would appreciate an immediate letter bringing all facts to light. In every case when writing say: "I saw your advertisement in The Michigan Business Farmer."

Entered as second-class matter, at post-office, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## Off For Europe

BY THE time this paper reaches the hands of its readers I will be somewhere in mid-ocean bound for the old continent. I will land at Liverpool and be off immediately by special train for Edinburgh, Scotland, from whence I shall depart a week later via the North Sea for Norway and Denmark. After as careful a study of the co-operative systems of these countries as my limited time will permit I will go to Germany to spend a few days among the farmers' co-operative sugar factories. Before my return I expect to also visit France and Belgium and possibly Holland and Switzerland. Barring the unforeseen I will be back in the good old U. S. A. about the middle of July.

In making my farewell to the M. B. F. folks I do not want them to feel that I am shirking any of my duties to them and the Business Farmer by my absence. I realize that many strange sights and adventures are before me but through them all I intend to keep my mission clearly in mind and never to forget for a moment the men and the women on the farms "back home." It is my earnest hope that my investigations and experiences will so enrich my knowledge and understanding that I will be far better equipped upon my return to America to serve the people who read this paper. Forrest Lord, Editor.

## "It Must Never Be Again"

"IT MUST never be again. I would wish a nation so powerful that none would dare provoke its wrath."

These were the words of President Harding as he stood in the presence of the soldier dead brought back from Europe to their final resting place beneath American sod. We are told that the President's eyes were brimming with tears; that his voice shook with emotion. Aye! 'Twas a sight to make the angels weep! There before him were the steel encompassed forms of a thousand young men, their souls gone to repose in the arms of their Maker, their bodies crumbling into dust. When the shadow's of life's twilight gather around, death comes with comforting arms and takes the weary traveler the way of eternal rest. But life's morning is radiant with the sunbeams of joy, hope, love, ambition which make the world beautiful and fill the heart of youth with song. Hard to die? Youth thinks so, and can you blame him? It is youth who gives himself a living sacrifice to Mars. It was youth who in the last great war bade goodbye to the sunbeams and turned his face to the shadows and to death. And for what? The hills re-echo, "for what"? The winds take up the cry and moan, "for what." The mind of man encircling the globe puzzles in the darkness and mournfully reiterates, "for what." The anguished mother clasps to her bosom the

pictured likeness of her martyred son and her heart throbs, "Oh, God, for what."

There is no answer.

"It must never be again."

There is no doubting the sincerity of those words, Mr. Harding. You mean what you say. If by stopping the beating of your heart you could simultaneously cause all wars to cease and know that war would be no more, you would not hesitate a moment to take the step. But when you said, "I would wish a nation so powerful that none would dare provoke its wrath," methinks the angels wept again and God was troubled.

Surely, you do not mean that, President Harding? Surely you have learned that might cannot make right. Surely you know that no nation since the first record was made on the pages of history has been so powerful that none dared to provoke its wrath. Arrogant size, wealth and power are the very things which arouse the envy of other nations, and pave the way inevitably for dissension. A nation may be supreme in every other respect but if it be unrighteous it will fall.

"It must never be again." The war's dead sleep on. They gave their lives fighting a nation whose godless ambition was "to become so powerful that none would dare provoke its wrath."

## More Per Acre

EVER SINCE it was founded the Business Farmer has scrupulously avoided filling up its columns with hoary-whiskered articles that have been the theme of nearly all farm papers since Noah sailed the Ark. We felt that inasmuch as some three or four hundred farm papers were all telling their readers the same old story, over and over again, of how to milk the cow, feed the pig, pick the apples, and mow the hay, we thought we would try to be a little bit original and tell them how to sell the milk, the pork, the apples and the hay, so that they might at least draw day wages for their work. We felt that better marketing and not increased production was the farmer's real problem. The fact that in the last five years many of the progressive farm papers have accepted this view and that the greatest farmers' organization ever conceived has come into existence, pledged to a solution of this problem, rather vindicates our position upon the matter. The Business Farmer modestly takes unto itself some of the credit for the awakened interest in Michigan in associations for more economical marketing of the farmers' crops. It has partially accomplished one of the things it set out to accomplish, and it can now afford without injuring its prestige to give a little more thought to the problems of production which still exist and probably always will exist. Hence, the publication of articles upon this subject which have appeared in recent issues and will continue to appear in future issues of the Business Farmer.

During the war inefficient farmers thought they were making money simply because they got high prices for their products. But now they know better. They know that they have produced at too high a cost, and that if they are to continue in business they must cut their costs. Costs cannot be better reduced than by farming a smaller acreage and increasing the yield per acre. The articles then that will appear in these columns from now on will not try to show how ten acres can be made to produce as much as five formerly produced but how three acres can be made to take the place of five. The average yield per acre of certain crops in this state is much below the average of other states specializing in the same crops. How can the Michigan farmer who produces an average of 90 bushels of potatoes to the acre hope to compete with the Maine farmer who produces an average of 200 bushels to the acre. Now that we stand in a fair way to cut the cost of marketing, will it not be wise to learn how we may cut the acre cost of producing?

## Making Headway

THE FARMERS are making remarkable headway along legislative and marketing lines. As a result of the "lobbies" which the

farm organizations have maintained at Washington, those who make and execute our laws are being made acquainted with the farmers' problems as never before. Up to a few years ago laws were passed without regard to their effect upon the agricultural interests. That was because nearly all other interests were on the job at Washington to see that their own welfare was protected. So long as the farmer stayed at home and did not trouble his congressman and senator by asking them embarrassing questions, they were easily led into voting for measures which were really harmful to the farmers. But as has been said that time has passed. Today Congress votes somewhat more intelligently upon issues affecting agriculture because the farmers make it their business to supply Congress with information for its guidance. It is no uncommon thing nowadays for a Congressman to arise on the floor of the house and plead the farmer's cause. The debate upon the grain futures bill brought forth several pleas of this kind. Take the following extract, for instance, from the speech of Congressman Ten Eyck of New York:

"I believe that we have got to give the farmers the same consideration in legislative matters that we accord all other branches of industry. I further believe in the farmers organizing, and the complete co-operation and co-ordination of all the various farm organizations, whereby and through which they can establish a clearing house and work collectively for the best interests of the producers of the soil.

"If a farmer is prosperous, he will be enabled to improve his living conditions in the home; he will be able to build for himself better schools; he will be able to give his children higher education both in relation to farming and the professions; he will be able to improve his tools and machinery and thus lessen the cost of production; he will be able to hire adequate labor and thus take away part of the drudgery and the long hours; he will be able to stand the increased taxation for improvement of rural highways so as to connect himself with better transportation facilities to the markets; he will be enabled to use up-to-date motor trucks for transportation purposes, and purchase and raise the best stock and poultry and other commodities, all of which will not only be a benefit to himself but to the world in general and the consumer in particular."

## Do the Rich Escape?

IT IS THE popular complaint of the poor that the rich receive special consideration before the law-making bodies and the courts. There is ground for this complaint. Too many rich men have been able to escape the legal consequences of criminal acts by employing legal talent to find technical flaws in their case or assail the constitutionality of the law. But this is not the rule by any means. Rich men are still going to prison for their misdemeanors and will continue to do so. A recent case involving the scion of a well-to-do family has aroused much interest. A young man by the name of Harrigan, son of a wealthy Grosse Pointe resident, was arrested for driving through a safety zone while drunk and killing a workman. He was tried on the charge of involuntary manslaughter and convicted. The judge sentenced him from five to fifteen years at Jackson state prison. During the course of the trial it was freely predicted that he would escape conviction because of his wealth and social standing. On the contrary he received the limit of the law and the judge in pronouncing sentence scored him heavily for his crime. It is the proud boast of American citizens that their law is no respecter of persons. It should be the constant aim of the courts to interpret the law in this light so that justice may be done to all.

A famous movie star who is an expert at rolling cigarettes with one hand and displays this achievement in all pictures in which he appears is said to be a non-smoker. When asked why he rolled them if he did not smoke he answered, "You would roll them too if you got as much money as I do for doing it." His salary is mere cigarette money to him.

Robbers took a man's straw hat as part of their loot from a Detroit home recently. How foolish they were. By the time one of them has it cleaned and blocked so he can wear it he will find it has cost him as much as a new one would.

"Wants \$3,000 for Dog Bite," reads a headline in a Detroit newspaper. The party can keep it for all we care. We wouldn't give him three cents for it.





## What the Neighbors Say



### BON VOYAGE

**Y**OUR ANNOUNCEMENT in the April 30th issue of the *BUSINESS FARMER*, certainly is important and very interesting. I want to express my personal good luck wishes along with the good wishes of multitudes of other farmers here. I am sure you will learn a great many things during that trip which will greatly assist in carrying on the good work you are now doing for the co-operation of the farmers.

I know you will have a chance to learn an immense lot in Denmark because that is the country where my father lived and died. You will see that the farmers there have perfect control over the buying and the selling of their own products; that the government has perfect control over the railroads and all other public utilities, same as in Germany. You will also find the government Socialistic, and that they have gone a little too far in their effort to help the laboring class, for if a laborer is unable to get work he can draw on the government to support him and his family, and of course there is a lot of men unable to find work because it is easier to live on other people's taxes. See the point? Good luck on your trip all the way.—Angeline Jensen, Montcalm County.

I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing me and wishing me "bon voyage". I shall think of you when I am in the land of your forefathers. Yes, I hope to find out many things which will help me and the M. B. F. to be of greater service to the farmers of Michigan. If I do not my trip will be a failure.—Editor.

### FEDERAL ROAD AID

**R**EPLYING to your favor of May 17th, regarding the Townsend, vs. Dowell Highway Bills, now before Congress, I wish to say that the principal difference between the bills is that the Townsend Bill creates a commission for the purpose of handling Federal Aid, whereas, the Dowell bill proposed to distribute federal aid through the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Public Roads, as now organized. Of course, there is little doubt that the expense of distributing the same would be higher under the Townsend Bill on account of the extra overhead cost of the commission. The working features are about the same in both bills.

This department is very anxious to get further federal aid since we are using our bond money at a rate that will probably take it all within the next four years and if federal aid is to be obtained for us on lines where it is most needed, it should be made available in the very near future.

Michigan's share of federal aid under the two appropriations now available will be about \$8,961,000 and will be all taken up or contracted for within the next year.—Frank F. Rogers, State Highway Commissioner.

The above letter was received in reply to a request to Mr. Rogers that he state his position on the Dowell and Townsend federal highway bills. The former bill has the backing of the American Farm Bureau Federation which claims that it opens the way for federal aid in the construction of farm-to-market roads.—Editor.

### TEXAS OIL PRODUCTS ANSWERS AVERILL

**S**EVERAL of our stockholders have called our attention to a communication appearing on page seven of your issue of April 30, 1921 and headed "Texas Oil Products Company."

The Texas Oil Products Company is very sound from an investment point of view and many of our large list of stockholders have put its soundness to the severest examination and have subscribed a second time and many of them a third and a fourth time.

Facts are so different to the statements in the communication referred to above and signed "Ezra R. I. Averill," that one must conclude

that either he was grossly ignorant or that he had malicious intent. The latter would appear to be the case from the correspondence you inspected, along with other evidence which proved how far this garbled article was from the truth.

Averill's communication deals exclusively with the annual report of the secretary to the stockholders, dated March, 8, 1921, to which was attached a copy of our financial statement as of December 31, 1920. This annual report was mailed to all subscribers of record on March 8th, and to those who have subscribed since. (A copy of this report is enclosed herewith). He calls the trip to Dallas, Texas, where the annual meeting was held, a "junket," using this word with malicious intent. It might be interesting for your readers to know that, with the exception of the Secretary and the President of the company, every individual member of that party paid all their own expenses.

In his communication to you, this

man makes some absolutely untrue statements, but in the main uses actual figures found in our financial statement, only he manipulates the figures to suit his own ends. (The original of this financial statement was prepared and certified to by a Certified Public Accountant of Michigan.)

Referring to our remark that practically all the old capitalization of \$850,000 "had been subscribed for," instead of using the figure \$746,330 as being the figure for the total amount of stock subscribed, he uses the figure \$486,400, which was the amount of stock actually issued and his comment that this latter amount "is not near the whole of \$850,000" is naturally very misleading and evidently intentionally so. The facts are, that between the date of the financial statement, December 31, 1920, and the date of the secretary's letter, March 8, 1921, the balance of the entire \$850,000 capitalization was subscribed for.

His comment on deferred charges to operation of \$108,212.06 is simply a statement that it covers certain charges, whereas he might have stated that this represents a total

overhead of approximately 14 1-2 per cent. So far as we can determine, this shows a lower financing expense than was ever exhibited by any other company in Michigan, selling stock to the general public.

His statement that the officers are not large stockholders may be refuted by the statement that our Vice-president alone owns \$61,250 worth of this stock, for which he paid actual cash at the full par value of \$10 per share.

Averill tries to insinuate that the relationship of the Bostaph Engineering Corporation with this company might not be just proper, whereas our printed literature covers this relationship very thoroughly and naturally it is a subject which did not need mention in an annual report to stockholders, inasmuch as they already knew all about it.

Averill complains that this company has taken in a certain amount of money in excess of a certain other amount of money which he states built a refinery of 4,000 barrels capacity, and that we have not yet completed a 600 barrel unit. If Averill had desired to get proper in-

(Continued on page 12)

\$**645**

F.O.B. FLINT  
MICH.

# CHEVROLET

"For Economical Transportation"

At the new price, Chevrolet Model "Four-Ninety" touring car is the lowest priced, fully equipped, quality automobile on the market.

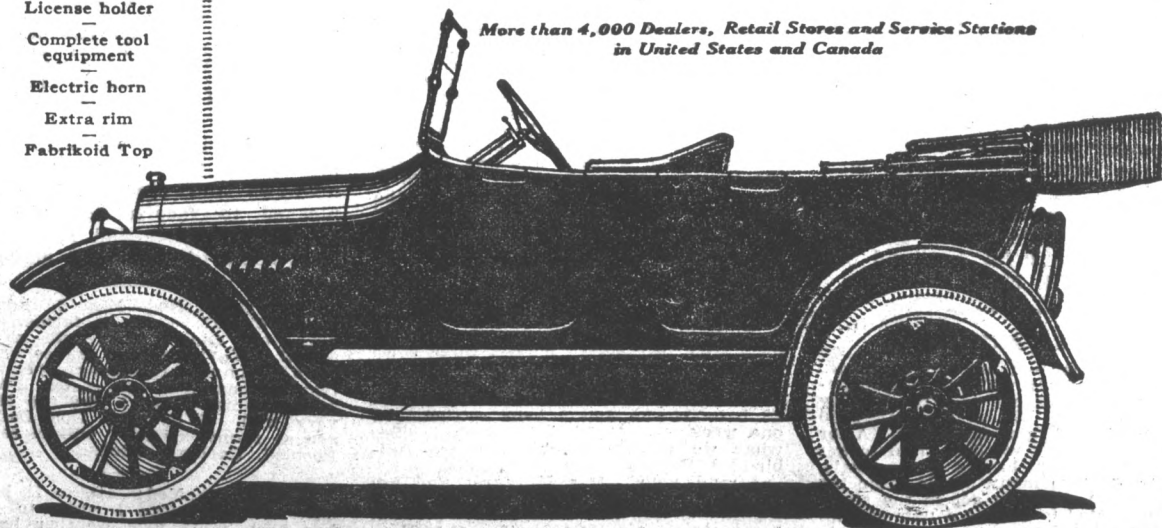
It places comfortable, convenient and dependable motor transportation within the means of everyone.

## CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY

GENERAL SALES DEPARTMENT  
NEW YORK CITY

Canadian Factory:  
Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.

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



Chevrolet Model "Four-Ninety" Touring Car, \$645 f. o. b. Flint, Mich.  
Canadian Price, \$895 f. o. b. Oshawa, Ont.

### "Four-Ninety" features:

Transmission: Selective type, hand control, 3 speeds forward, and reverse  
—  
Electric starter  
—  
Speedometer  
—  
Tire carrier  
—  
Side curtains  
—  
Electric lamps  
—  
Demountable rims  
—  
License holder  
—  
Complete tool equipment  
—  
Electric horn  
—  
Extra rim  
—  
Fabrikoid Top



## LAST OF THE RECOLLECTIONS

AT LAST we arrived at the Trossacks, where we were met by a great coach drawn by four horses and were driven through that great ravine with wooded hillsides stretching up almost as far as eye could see. It was the greenest bit of greenery I saw in Scotland, where the soil is too rocky to produce such an abundance of foliage as we have here in our own lovely state.

We drove sixteen miles through the Highlands, catching every now and then glimpses of great heads looking over at us, The Cobbler, The Lovers, occasionally Ben Lomond, until all were lost in the distance and we went along at a good pace over the narrow, winding macadam road, taking curves at a speed that made us think with interest of our accident policies. At last we drew in at twilight to the little station called Aberfoyle and there ended one of the loveliest little journeys any one could wish to have.

The twilights are remarkably long in England and Scotland, the darkness comes so gradually that you scarcely realize that another day has gone. We came home from a mountain climb one evening, our steps lagging and our spirits longing for the cozy fireside and the cup that cheers, but not inebriates, which they know so well how to draw in that country. Nine-thirty by the clock and day was just going!

Scotland appeals to your heart and England to your intellect, with the exception of Edinburgh which is essentially intellectual and quaint and interesting beyond description. Your patience may be exhausted, however and as Edinburgh, London, Stratford and Warwick have been oft described by far abler pens than mine you will never miss not having my description and impressions of them.

## WHERE HOUSEWIVES FAIL AS CONSUMERS?

DO HOUSEWIVES buy what they need and do they get what they pay for? These are two of the important questions of the day which should demand the serious consideration of every woman. It is true that women buy 90 per cent of all the commodities sold, and 99 per cent of all the clothing. If then, she is the family purchasing agent, she should be a most judicious planner and a very intelligent buyer. When she attempts at the present time to

DEAR CHILDREN: School has closed for many of you and you are enjoying a vacation. Others will be out within the next few weeks. And I know you all have made plans as to what you are going to do this summer. When I was a small boy and went to the little country school when spring came I could hardly wait until vacation time so I could live out-of-doors all day long with my dog. My dog and I were great chums and I am sure we loved each other as much as any animal and human being can. About the only thing he and I would disagree on was the cat. He always wanted to chase her and I did not want him to because I liked the cat very much.

I received another letter during the past week from the little girl living in New York state. She says she likes our page very well now and thinks the letters and stories most interesting. As we have just a little space this week again I will close so I can print more of those interesting letters for her and you to read.—UNCLE NED.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am ten years old and live on a farm with my grandparents. I will tell of our trip to the city near us recently. We started at 9:30 and stopped and got my aunt. After we reached the city we first tried to get in where they were having a soap sale, but there were so many people after the soap we could not even get in the store. Next we wanted to get me a pair of slippers. We tried four shoe stores and in the fourth they sent us to the basement and while trying on my slippers the lights went out and the clerk had to light three old fashioned candles to see to fit me. After that we tried on

The Farm Home  
A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

## Gittin' Inter Shape

RECKON de angel what rolled 'way de stone,  
An' let de Good Shepherd escape,  
Some day'll fly down to dis prison ob sin  
An' lib'rate all dat's prepared to come in;  
So I'se gittin' my soul inter shape,  
Gittin' my soul inter shape fo' you see  
Hit's a mighty big stone dat's a layin' on me  
Mighty, big stone—yes indeedy!

I hope de good angel will hab lots o' strength,  
Or else bring old Sampson along,  
Kose the sin on my soul's mo'en fo'ty feet deep,  
Yo' see, I bin one ob dese wanderin' sheep.

An' hit's gwine ter need somebody strong doan  
you see  
Hit's a mighty big weight dat's a restin' on me.  
Pow'ful big weight—Yes indeedy!

I'se gittin' my soul inter shape fo' de day  
When Peter 'gins takin' 'is toll;  
Ready ter lay down my burden an' rest,  
Ready to take up de cross ob de blest,  
Ready ter entah de fol'  
Gittin' my soul inter shape, doan yo' see;  
Dat's a big load ob sin restin' on me.  
Big load ob sin! Yes, indeedy!  
Yes, indeedy! —Ben King.

buy cloth, she confronts herself with these questions:

Why does it cost so much, and if I do buy, will it wear?

Or, if she attempts to buy ready-made clothing, she asks herself: Why can't I find garments that are well enough made and so designed that they will wear and be in style for more than four months?

These are the questions which occur to every housewife, but how many think them through and conclude the answers? It is easy, and requires the least amount of effort for her to sit back and hope that Providence will come to the rescue and cause prices to drop and better goods to be produced. But sooner or later she must realize that her demand regulates the supply. The manufacturer makes and produces the goods which he can sell. Therefore, every individual woman must share her burden of responsibility in order to bring cloth and ready-made clothing back to pre-war standards. Until she stands firmly by her convictions and refuses to buy except what she demands, she will continue to be the ignorant victim of greed and dishonesty.

Now she asks, just what and how can she contribute to this cause? It is easy providing she first sees her duty and conscientiously does it.

First—In order to be an efficient consumer she should understand the economic conditions regulating the supply of raw material as affected by the war.

Secondly—She should lock the family purse and open it only when it is absolutely necessary. Buy new clothing only when it is essential.

Thirdly—Know definitely what the purpose and use of the new garment is to be; then know the most desirable cloth for that particular use and then look until you find just what you want before buying.

Fourthly—Know how to judge materials scientifically. Experience is a good teacher but sometimes unprofitable. However, the best qualified and most efficient consumer is the one who combines scientific knowledge and her experience and then buys judiciously.

Practically all cloth is made from one of the four principal textile fibres—wool, silk, cotton or linen. Each fibre has particular properties which in turn makes its woven fabric most desirable for certain things.

These materials have a direct effect on the laws of health which should be thoroughly understood by every housewife. Everyone knows wool is harder to launder than cotton, but how many know why? Some silk materials wear well, others do not. Can the average housewife apply simple tests which will help her to judge cloth and thus spend her money wisely? She much prefers linen dish towels to cotton ones but can she intelligently account for her choice? Some materials crock. Will she take a chance, or should she know how to test crocking before she buys questionable material?

Therefore, in this critical period of reconstruction when prices are high, material poor and not reliable, it is most essential that every woman acting in the capacity of the family purchasing agent and banker, not only should inform herself on the economic conditions of wool,

silk, cotton and linen as brought on by the war, but she also should know how to judge, test and care for materials, and if she does, she will buy what she wants; will get what she pays for and thus become an intelligent consumer.—Florence A. Stoll, Instr. of Home Economics, M. A. C.

## CORRESPONDENTS COLUMN

I have read your many helpful hints to others, and therefore feel encouraged to bring you my question.

The house we recently bought, has a parlor or living room on the north side of house. It is papered with a brown oatmeal paper, has one east window and one north window. The room is very dark. The casings are natural dark wood varnished. A picture moulding of white is 12 inches from ceiling. Now I am planning to paper with light paper. Shall I use the moulding as it is or should it be placed next to ceiling? Should it match casings?

Thanking you in advance, I remain an interested reader of your page, only wishing there was more of it. Sincerely —Mrs. H. M. M.

You will certainly improve your room very much by putting on a paper with cheerful, warm tints. A northeast room needs cream, buff and old rose shades and a paper with an all over design, quiet and dignified, yet warm and capable of reflecting the light would give the best result. The picture moulding should be put at the ceiling and done in tone to match it. The picture moulding is considered to be part of the architecture of the house and shall be unobtrusive. Would you consider having your wood work all done over in white enamel or a soft ivory white? If not then give it one coat of varnish, have it rubbed down well to remove the gloss and have it rubbed with a coat of Old English Floor Wax. Put ruffled curtains of net or marquisette or even dotted Swiss at the windows and tie them back with broad bands of the same material, starched a little to keep them smooth. These curtains may be used at all windows both upstairs and down. They furnish the window and still let in all the light possible. I would have the space directly in front of your windows clear of furniture or plants so that the sunlight and air may enter the room.

I thank you very much for your words of appreciation, a little praise makes my work very enjoyable and I am indeed happy to make suggestions. I do not say give advice, for it has been said that advice is the very worst of all vices. I would be much interested to know how you decide to do your room.



## The Children's Hour

hats in three or four stores before we found what I liked. Then grandpa said that the cats was the next thing. After a good dinner we went to the new market which covers a block. We met a cousin and had a visit with him. We then saw a movie show and reached home at five o'clock.—Irene G. Perry, Grand Blanc, Mich., R-3.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I think you have a nice job, that of making a garden. I don't blame you for feeling like rolling in the dirt, of course before things are planted. If I were there I would like to go out and help you, just to feel the cool earth on my bare feet. Yes I go bare-footed even if I am 14 years old. I am the oldest child in the family and there are eight besides me. You must add the third pair of twins to your list. Norma and Orma are their names and they are 10 months old. I went back to our swamp a while ago and saw for the first time a red-winged blackbird. They are very pretty. Do any of the cousins know a girl by the name of Gladys Lake. If so please tell her to write to me. Write to me one and all.—Doris E. Brown, Burt Mich., R-3.

Dear Uncle Ned: I am a girl 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I have a white Angora rabbit and a cat for pets. We have three horses, three cows and three calves. We have about 80 hens besides about 10 hens that want to set and that have chickens. We have 28 baby chicks and 5 hens setting. In one week we got 22 dozen eggs besides what we ate. Our chickens are full-blooded Barred Plymouth Rocks.

I read your letter Margaret and am going to try to do better than some do. As this is the first time I have written I can think of a lot to write. Say Margaret will you write something about New York for the M. B. F.? Please do, as I have never been there. I would like to hear about it. I live in a grove of trees and every summer we see all

kinds of birds' nests. Last summer a robin had a nest about a rod from the house and the babies would call every time we got near the nest. They thought it was their mother coming. A humming bird had a nest near the house and we watched her build it; but something happened to her and we did not see her again.

I have had a baby blackbird and a robin in my hand. This summer I am going to plant a garden of carrots, peas, lettuce, radishes, melons and muskmelons. Most of the things I can feed to my rabbits.

Say, Uncle Ned, do you print poems that are sent in? I may send in one some time. Would you print pictures in the paper if I sent some of the farm and my rabbits?—Marion Parmalee, Remus, Mich.

Yes, Marion, I am glad to print stories or poems written by my nephews and nieces. I would be pleased to receive the picture. I am sure we can find room for at least some of them and maybe all.

Dear Uncle Ned—May I join your merry circle? I am a farmer girl, 13 years old and in the sixth grade at school. We have four horses and eight cows. I have a rabbit or a pet. I have two brothers also one sister. We have a dog named Shep. I like the M. B. F. very well. I like the Doo Dads, they are so funny. Well I will close.—Anna Pospisil, Carland, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned:—Hello. It has been quite a while since I wrote to you. It has been quite nice weather hasn't it? There are so many pretty flowers in the woods. I go to the woods every week. There are violets, boys and girls, May flowers and a number of other flowers, too. I wonder how many of our

little friends remembered to hang May baskets on some one's door, last Sunday? I did.

I wish you could visit our school the last day of this month. We are going to have a Japanese program, a May Queen a May pole and a picnic. I am sure you would enjoy it if you did come. We would like to have you come, won't you? Say Uncle Ned I have a subject to bring before you, which I am sure all of the children will approve of. Won't you please print your picture, or have it put in the children's corner, where the children can all see how you look. I am sure they would like to know if they are right. Will you?—Hazel Leitha Harpst, Alma, R. 4, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned: I am a little boy 10 years old and in the 4th grade. For pets I have 3 doves and 2 rabbits. I live on a 50 acre farm. I have never been tardy since I have been going to school and I have missed only 1 and 1-2 days this winter. This makes the second time I have written to you.—Watson Durham, R. 1, Hemlock, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned: I am a girl 14 years of age. I have about a mile and a quarter to walk to school. I have 2 sisters and 5 brothers. My father takes the M. B. F. and we like it fine. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. I would be glad to answer their letters.—Theima Johnston, McBrides, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farmer girl 10 years old. I have 3 sisters and no brothers. I go to school almost every day and am in the 5th grade. For pets I have a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Clio and the cat's name Spotty. I will close with a riddle: Three corner square, black as a bear. Ans.—Flat iron. Christine Louise Ross, Columbiaville, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am another boy who wants to join your merry circle, may I? I am 9 years old and in the 4th grade at school. For pets I have a dog and a horse. I like the Children's Hour; also the Doo Dads. They are such funny little people.—Dean Turner, Vulcan, Mich.



# DETROIT AREA DAIRYMEN SEEK MARKET CONTROL

(Continued from page 1)

was still functioning to the satisfaction of all concerned, so the officers of the State Ass'n refused to be worried by what might develop in the dairy situation.

## Western Farmers Take Action

As stated before, the farmers of other dairy districts have already engaged in projects of manufacturing and distributing. By putting up milk of the best quality and making the surplus into cheese and butter, they have been able to exert a marked influence upon their market. This may account in part for the fact that since the first of the year the producers supplying all other cities of the United States, with but few exceptions, have received a materially higher price for their milk than have the producers of the Detroit area. During the month of March, for instance, only one important city, viz., Milwaukee, secured milk from farmers at a cheaper price and only one other, Chicago, at the same price as was paid the farmers of the Detroit area. All other important dairy areas received from ten to fifty per cent more for their milk.

As was recorded in the April 9th issue of the BUSINESS FARMER, the Producers' Association supplying the city of Los Angeles, purchased control of the leading creamery company of that city and have met with no difficulty in making a success of the venture and at the same time paying their members a price uniformly higher at all times than farmers have received in almost any other part of the country.

The city of Cumberland, Maryland, receives the majority of its milk through a distributing plant owned by the farmers who produce the milk. In this case, too, the consumer has received a better quality of milk and the farmer has received a better price.

In the state of Washington a number of farmer-owned manufacturing and distributing plants are under construction. These will be the first of a chain of plants promoted by the Lewis-Pacific Dairymen's Ass'n.

Speaking of the movement in the state of Washington, the Washington Farmer says:

"The world war delayed development of the movement, for our dairymen in common with others, put aside their personal warfare and devoted their energies to meeting their country's needs. Since its close, however, they have been taking part in the work of reconstruction and have come to the conclusion that it would materially aid in cutting down the high cost of living and help them in their industry to manufacture their own product and put it directly into the hands of the consumer. The result is shown in the operation of milk distributing plants and cheese factories or creameries in at least two counties of western Washington."

The photograph of the architect's plans for the plant at Chehalis which will do a general manufacturing and distributing business, is reproduced on our front page. Another plant of about the same capacity is being built by the Skagit county producers. Of this latter plant the Washington Farmer has the following to say:

"It is being erected on a five acre site, just south of Burlington, and covers an area 165 x 240 feet, not including the boiler house, which will contain three De Pere boilers. Its capacity will be 200,000 pounds of milk daily, which will be handled by five separators, capable of running through 20,000 pounds of milk per hour. The skimmed milk will be manufactured into milk powder. The machinery and equipment are most modern in every respect and absolutely sanitary. At a later date the plant will be equipped to can milk. The factory will be approached by concrete paved roads from the Pacific highway and from the main street of Burlington, all of this work being undertaken by the town of Burlington. To take care of the waste from the plant the city recently sold \$20,000 worth of bonds

and installed a sewage system that will be fully adequate.

"When completed the project will represent an outlay of approximately \$250,000. The capital stock of the association is \$100,000, of which \$80,000 has been subscribed. A bond issue of \$300,000 has also been put on the market for subscription by members of the association, and of this some \$130,000 has already been sold. The funds on hand at this time are hardly enough to take care of all obligations, for as elsewhere in the country, money has been tight in Skagit county on account of the inability of the farmer to dispose of his crops, but no anxiety is being felt within the association as to the financial issue of the venture.

"Eighty-five per cent of the milk produced in Skagit county has been pledged to the association, and if the frequent meetings that have been held are any indication, there is the most wholesome interest in and support for the undertaking.

"The dairymen recognize they have not the training to handle the products of the consumer, but they believe that money will buy trained help to take care of this important part of the work and they are pledged to spare no expense in securing the best possible men to look after marketing."

## SURVEY SHOWS NORMAL GRAIN ACREAGE FOR 1921

(Continued from page 4)

returned there was voiced bitter opposition to the enormously high taxes and freight rates, though few suggested a remedy. Several favored government ownership of the roads, but one was certain that "everything which the government touches becomes afflicted with creeping paralysis."

The most surprising result of the survey was the almost unanimous approval of good roads, despite the prevailing high taxes. Less than twenty per cent of the correspondents said that the farmers did not favor continued expenditures for road building. The reason usually given in these cases was that public improvements should be deferred until the farmers had recovered from the blow which they have suffered. Nearly all favor a protective tariff on farm products. There were exception to this rule, however.

Some of the opinions are given below:

Lake county: "All farmers in favor of good roads. They do not object to a tax sufficient to construct and maintain good roads."

Chippewa: "The attitude of the farmers apparently is of little use, as it is evident congress is too busy engaged in looking after the interests of big business to think much of the needs of the farmers."

Iosco: "Eager for more good gravel roads."

St. Clair: "Lots of good roads being built, but we are getting reconciled to the high taxes so there isn't much kicking."

Ionia: "Taxes too high; too much graft going on in our state but think it's going to be better because Gov. Groesbeck will clean house. I think we got a good Governor. We certainly need the tariff. Ought to have had it long ago. Freight altogether too high. Should have peace by this time. Stop road building until we get better times."

Kent: "This is a Republican township so most favor protective tariff and League of Nations with reservations. Hostile toward railroads because of high freight rates; patronizing auto busses and trucks whenever possible. Mostly in favor of highway construction."

Oakland: "Highway construction seems to meet with favor."

Barry: "Most everybody favors good roads."

Oscoda: "In favor of tariff and highway construction."

Newaygo: "Not very favorable to high taxes and freight rates, but are building more and better roads."

Sanilac: "Going slow on good roads construction on account of unsettled conditions."

Ingham: "Favor tariff; think U. S. allows railroads too much credit;

favor highway construction; believe in a 'let-alone' policy for foreign affairs."

Genesee: "Favorable toward highway construction, protective tariff and income tax. All are 'hollering' for less taxes."

## Attitude Favorable Toward Organization

In answer to the question: "What is the attitude of farmers toward the farm bureau and other farm organizations," a great variety of replies were received, indicating that although there was some dissatisfaction in nearly every section the great majority were willing to give their farm organizations a chance to make good and would stick together. Such words as "dissatisfied," "favorable," "disappointed," "enthusiastic," "indifferent," "hopeful," were used to describe attitude of farmers. Lengthier opinions were given as follows:

Genesee county: "A big majority think the Farm Bureau and other organizations are a failure. Must say hard times makes them think that way more than anything else. They need the money."

Lake: "Farm Bureau has organizations in this county. Farmers are hopeful of real help from the Farm Bureau. Personally, I am waiting and watching. Farm organizations as a rule have been of little help financially to farmers."

Chippewa: "The Farm Bureau has not been in existence here long enough to be effective. They have sold much hay, mostly at a loss to the farmers, but that of course, is not the fault of the Bureau."

Livingston: "Farmers are favorable to organization as all belong to some organization."

Gratiot: "The Farm Bureau is all right if all farmers will join and stick together."

Oakland: "Seems to be very good and meetings seem to have good attendance. The one hard thing is to get them to stick."

Sanilac: "Farmers standing loyal-

ly back of Farm Bureau and Beef Association."

Ingham: "The attitude towards the Farm Bureau, Gleaners, Grange, is kindly. Nearly every one is a Farm Bureau member."

Clare: "I think if the farmer sticks to it and remains loyal to the Bureau he will win out in the end."

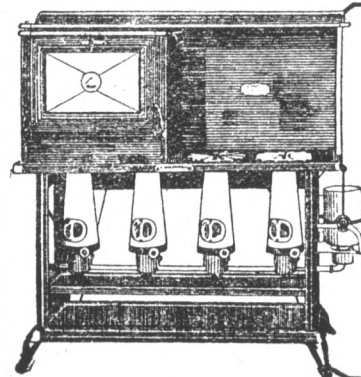
## THE ROBUST BEAN, AN EXCELLENT VARIETY, WELL ADAPTED TO MICHIGAN

(Continued from page 4)

spring decided to grow beans although such is not a common practice in that locality. He obtained certified Robust and the crop made a fine start, however, in July and August, Mr. Chapman dared not hope for a harvest but to his great surprise and pleasure he found that at threshing time he had a very good crop of A. No. 1 Robust beans.

In Tuscola county the Early Wonder pea bean is more popular than the Robust bean, due to the fact that it matures somewhat earlier. Owing to its earliness of maturity, the Early Wonder will do better than the Robust when the date of planting is late; however, variety tests show the Robust to outyield the Early Wonder, if the date of planting be medium early, probably before June 10th.

In that so many farmers at several different points throughout the state have received such good yields of clean choice beans from the use of certified seed stock, many County Agents, Co-operative Managers and Farm Bureau representatives are strongly recommending such seed stock. In fact, the Farm Bureau Seed Department, Lansing, Michigan, are making every endeavor to pick up all the certified Robust and Early Wonder beans that are available in order that their members may be supplied with seed of proven worth, which in the field and bin showed itself to be clean, pure and free of diseases.



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# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

**T**HE PASSING of the last week in the spring season of 1921 sees very little change in the business and industrial situation, the country over. Trade experts report a general improvement along many lines with certain marked exceptions such as iron, steel, lumber, builders' hardware, ready-made clothing, footwear and haberdashery. With the single exception of live stock, the gradual rise in the value of farm products continues. Wheat, corn, oats, hides, wool and cotton are all on the up-grade greatly improving the farmers' outlook for the season from the standpoint of selling values; it must be acknowledged, however, that a probable crop shortage has had something to do with price improvement. So far this spring, weather conditions have been far from ideal for agriculture but recent rains, accompanied with warm weather, have done much to remedy the damage that, earlier, seemed inevitable. The probable early application of the terms of the emergency tariff act, to the trade in farm products, seems to be having a hardening influence upon the value of articles included in the list.

The eye of the experienced observer is able to detect great improvement in the financial outlook, both from a national and international standpoint. Ever since Germany accepted the reparation terms offered by the Allies, the financial and business equilibrium of the world at large, has been disturbed by the Silesian row and the country-wide strike of the British coal miners; now that both of these paramount problems seem to be practically solved, the beneficial influence of the war indemnity settlement begins to be felt. The reinstatement of amicable trade relations, between the countries recently at war with each other, has been greatly hindered by the influences referred to above and many others not yet settled but, that marked progress has at least been made, is certainly encouraging.

In the great international financial ensemble, France, being the greatest economic sufferer from the effects of the war, has recently, been the weakest element in the equation; the tremendous sums which this country has borrowed from the Bank of France since the armistice, have startled the world and tended to the universal conviction, that unless this country could, very soon, arrive at a settlement with her old arch enemy, concerning indemnity payments, national bankruptcy would be the only resort. The settlement has been made, the date for the first payment has been fixed by Germany and the effect on French credits has been absolutely electrical. During the past week, the French government has reduced its bank borrowings by 100,000,000 francs making its total repayments, during the last three weeks, 500,000,000 francs. Simultaneously with the above comes the information that the French government has removed limitations from many articles on its import schedule, including American wheat and corn.

One of the most discouraging of recent developments, in connection with our export business, is the decline in the value of the English pound sterling. To offset the cheapening effect of current exchange rates we have the encouraging announcement from our leading bankers that every dollar borrowed here by foreign governments must remain here to pay for future purchases of American products or to be applied toward the liquidation of obligations which we hold against the governments borrowing the money of us.

The New York stock market has been a badly mixed deal, of late, with motors and other industrials showing a tendency to weaken while rails tended upward influenced, probably, by promised wage cuts.

Edited by H. H. MACK

## GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

**DETROIT**—Wheat quiet. Corn and oats firm. Beans inactive. Hay steady. Potatoes dull.

**CHICAGO**—All grains steady. Provision trade slow. Cattle and sheep lower. Hogs higher. Potatoes easy.

(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.)

The passing of regular dividend disbursements, by many of the leading market specialties, has tended to weaken the stragetic position of the stock market situation. Call money has been holding around 7 per cent for some time past.

### WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 31, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.55	1.66 1/2		
No. 2 White	1.50			
No. 2 Mixed	1.50			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 Red	3.12	3.10	3.10	

Last week was a period of reaction in the wheat market and prices ruled lower on the majority of the markets; Detroit finished 10 cents off for the week. Millers were not very active when it came to buying as they say trading in flour is slack. The mill-feed business is dull. Buying by houses with seaboard connections continued but no spectacular sales were noted. Reports from the wheat fields of the west are bearish as beneficial rains fell the middle of the week saving the crop in many sections. If it had not been for the fact that two holidays were coming at once it is believed that wheat prices would have advanced on the closing day of last week; however, prices at Chicago did go up sharply 30 minutes before the close of the trading. Receipts from country shipping points were fairly liberal most of the week. Monday of the present week, being Decoration Day, there was no trading on any markets. There is much speculation as to what the opening on Tuesday will bring forth. It is thought the market will be favorable to higher prices.

### CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., MAY 31, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.67	.64		
No. 3 Yellow	.66			
No. 4 Yellow	.63			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 3 Yellow	2.05	2.00		

Corn followed the trend of wheat the early part of last week but after the first three days of trading heavy buying by the east worked the market into a firm position. It is believed most of this corn was for overseas. Foreigners are well satisfied with the present level of corn prices in this country and have done considerable purchasing the past few weeks. Farmers are in favor of higher prices and are not selling their surplus to allow any stocks to accumulate on the market. The emergency tariff bill is expected to

help corn as it will keep out Argentine corn, which has been a bearish factor for a long time on the markets of this country.

### OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., MAY 31, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.45	.40 1/2		
No. 3 White	.43 1/2	.40		
No. 4 White	.40 1/2			
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
No. 2 White	1.23	1.22	1.21	

Oats and corn are back at their old game and what helps corn also helps oats. Commission houses were the main buyers last week. The tone of the market was steady with offering moderate. Receipts from the country were fair. Eastern demand played a large part in the tone of the market as principal sales went that direction. Domestic demand was slow.

### RYE

The Detroit rye market is dull and the price is off. No. 2 closed last Saturday at \$1.50. Exporters are not taking much interest in this grain at the present time.

### BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER CWT., MAY 31, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
C. H. P.	3.70	4.50	4.50	
Red Kidneys		9.25		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
		C. H.		
Detroit		7.85		

Reaction appeared in the bean market also. The market made two declines, one of 20 cents and one of 10 cents, last week. Trading is only moderate.

### POTATOES

SPUDS PER CWT., MAY 31, 1921				
	Sacked	Bulk		
Det.	1.00			
Chi.	.50	.65		
N. Y.		1.15		
Pitt.		1.06		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO				
Det.	8.84			

Potatoes are easy with prices lower on some markets. The Detroit market lost 15 cents last week. Receipts are about of the same volume as has been coming onto the market but demand is slack. The hot weather is making old potatoes very unpopular with consumers. New stock is coming on the market in fairly good volume and the prices are not prohibitive.

### HAY

The hay market is firm, and, at Detroit, at last week's prices. The demand is light but receipts are sufficiently small to maintain the

No. 1 Tim.   Stan. Tim.   No. 2 Tim.				
Det.	20.00 @ 21	18.00 @ 20	18.00 @ 19	
Chi.	22.00 @ 23	20.00 @ 21	18.00 @ 19	
N. Y.	26.00 @ 29		22.00 @ 26	
Pitt.	22.50 @ 23	20.00 @ 21	18.00 @ 19	
No. 1   No. 1   No. 1				
Light Mix.   Clover Mix.   Clover				
Det.	19.00 @ 20	17.00 @ 18	15.00 @ 16	
Chi.	19.00 @ 20	18.00 @ 19	16.00 @ 17	
N. Y.	25.00 @ 28		20.00 @ 25	
Pitt.	18.00 @ 19	16.00 @ 17	15.00 @ 16	
HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO				
No. 1 Tim.   Stan. Tim.   No. 2 Tim.				
Det.	37.50 @ 38	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	
No. 1   No. 1   No. 1				
Light Mix.   Clover Mix.   Clover				
Det.	36.50 @ 37	35.50 @ 36	35.50 @ 36	

present level of prices. This market is holding up surprisingly well considering the season.

## DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET

Dressed calves—Choice, 13@15c; medium, 11@12c; coarse, 9@10c per lb.

Dressed hogs—Light, 10c; heavy, 6 @ 8c per lb.

Eggs—Fresh current receipts 22 1-2c per doz.

Live poultry—Best broilers, 45@50c; small, 35c; hens, 24@25c; old roosters, 15c; staggy young roosters, 16@18c; ducks, 35c; geese, 15c; turkeys, 30c per lb.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The opening trade, of the last week of the spring market season was the signal for the beginning of one of the worst slumps, in the market for live animals, that the country has ever experienced. Reviewing the situation, now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, it is easy to see that the packing house crowd had the stage carefully set for the wholesale slaughter of prices and succeeded even better than they expected. From the close of the week before to Saturday of last week, cattle and hogs, in nearly all grades, declined more than \$1 per cwt.; the decline in sheep and lambs, during the period referred to, was even greater. On the close in Chicago, last week, thin greasy sheep could hardly be given away and lambs of similar quality were in about the same position.

Chicago got 5,000 more cattle last week than during the week before but it was the general lack of demand for fresh beef rather than the burdensome weight of arrivals that caused prices to sag. One of the main causes for the application of a lower list of quotations by cattle buyers, last week was the seasonable advent of hot weather which caused the animals on sale, to take on heavy "fills," a condition which tends to unusually heavy shrinkages as shown by the dressing sheets. The export demand was almost entirely lacking only 700 being taken for shipment abroad during the entire week; a drop in the selling prices for dressed beef in the English markets was the reason given by exporters for dullness of the export trade.

During the first four days of the week eastern order buyers did little in Chicago assigning as a reason for their idleness a dull dressed beef trade in all eastern markets. On Friday and Saturday, shippers were more active in the Chicago cattle market and a part of the early losses were regained. The top for mature steers, in Chicago, last week was \$8.90. The top, for yearling steers, was \$9.50. Butchers cattle, canners, cutters and bulls declined from 75 cents to \$1 per cwt. during the week and feeding cattle showed a loss of 25 to 50 cents per cwt.

With a total of 76,020 sheep and lambs on sale for the week, the receipts at Chicago were 7,000 heavier than during the week before, 22,000 more than for the corresponding week last year and 25,000 larger than two years ago. The average quality showed a big decline making it apparent that the trade in all grades of aged sheep is practically on a grass basis. Texas sheep are running freely and their competi-

## Load Cars of Live Hogs With Care in Hot Weather

**T**HE SEASON for extremely hot weather is at hand and shippers will do well to take great care in loading cars of live hogs to guard against losses from smothering. Cars should be drenched with cold water before loading, bedding with cinders or sand and loaded far below their estimated capacity for cool weather. Small pieces of ice should be scattered over the floor of the car and sacks of crushed ice should be hung from the ceiling, equal distance from each side, so that they will swing when the car moves and spray the backs of the hogs with cool water. Great care should be taken not to over-heat hogs while loading.—H. H. Mack.



tion, with the slightly better grades of native stock, is keenly felt. The better grades of aged sheep showed a decline during the week in the Chicago market of more than \$2 per cwt., choice native spring lambs declined \$1.75 and the common grades were \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt. lower than on the close of the preceding week. The slump in common lambs resulted from an oversupply and a lack of demand from feeders; killers are getting more common lambs than they can handle to advantage and shippers will do well to hold this kind of stock back until it shows more killing quality. Top for spring lambs on the close in Chicago, last Saturday, was \$12 and the bottom, \$4 per cwt. Choice clipped yearling lambs were 50 cents lower for the week but culls, on the close, were almost unsalable, some going to feeders at \$2.75 per cwt.

In the issue dated May 21, the M. B. F. expressed the opinion that hogs would sell considerably lower before many weeks, nicely calling the turn on last week's country-wide decline of more than \$1 per cwt. A sluggish demand for fresh pork and cured meats of all kinds and burdensome supplies of live hogs at Chicago, were, evidently, the cause of the slump in prices. Chicago's receipts, last week, at 168,800 were 38,000 larger than the week before while shipments of live hogs out of that market were 8,500 smaller.

A large proportion of light hogs, mixed through arrivals, reduced the average weight 4 pounds from that of the week before. The average price paid on Friday, May 27, was \$7.57; the top on the day referred to was \$7.90, these prices being the lowest paid since January, 1916. While it is true that the trade in fresh pork and its products is dull and sluggish, it is universally conceded that packers are making plenty of money on current killing operations and the experts lean to the opinion that, with moderate arrivals during coming weeks, live hog values will gradually harden. Attention is called to the fact that the big packers still have large supplies of product in their cellars that cost them much higher prices than those which rule at present and as they seldom take a loss without a struggle, it is believed that they will offer very little opposition to an advance in the selling prices of both live hogs and product when current arrivals begin the decrease.

Current export clearances of meats and lard continue large, the showing for last week being 17,775,000 pounds of meat and 9,068,000 pounds of lard, compared with 10,249,000 and 5,813,000 pounds respectively for the corresponding week, last year. Our frozen supplies of meat are not large and the excess of lard now in storage, when compared with last year, is only 28,000,000 pounds. While it is conceded that live hogs may score a further decline on the current break, the general opinion seems to be that smaller arrivals during the summer months, will result in gradually hardening values as fall approaches.

#### TRAFFIC LEAGUE ATTACKS MICHIGAN FREIGHT RATES

(Continued from page 3)

Public Utilities Commission, at a very early date, and to petition the two commissions for a joint hearing under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce and Transportation Acts. "It is expected to handle this matter to a conclusion before the two commissions within the next six months. The league members and committees are now actively canvassing the state for such further support and co-operation as remains necessary to their plan of action. Every shipper, every association of shippers and every commercial organization in Michigan is invited and urged to assist the league."

This move, if successful, should bring about lower freight rates in Michigan, and with no relief in sight from a reduction of the general rates, the lowering of these special rates will no matter how slight afford some relief.

#### CALHOUN COUNTY FARM BUREAU NOTES

(Continued from page 2)

had a home-made plan which he had started on. The plan made by Mr. Robey was much more economical in both labor and tile.

35,000 pounds of wool was pooled and graded in Calhoun County during three days. It looks as though our pool would be larger than last year. The clip is being handled with a minimum of labor and expense. It is graded from the farmer's wagon and stored in warehouses where it will remain until finally disposed of; then it will be shipped direct to the mills.

#### EAST MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' ASS'N MEETS

AS THE result of several preliminary meetings and plenty of good active work, an organization of dairymen has been formed with the village of Rochester as headquarters.

To serve the new association, officers have been elected as follows: President, W. E. Wood, secretary; Charles Melick, treasurer; F. M. Shinnick, all of Rochester; the vice president is A. W. Copland, Birmingham. The board of directors consists of the following: E. A. Hardy, W. E. Wood and F. M. Shinnick, of Rochester; John Schlaff, Detroit; George Nusolnn, South Lyons; John Rinke, Warren; A. W. Copland, Birmingham; E. M. Bayne, Romeo; Albert Luchtman, Washington; E. H. Langworthy, Wayne and Charles Staff of Detroit.

The organization, which will be known as the East Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association, has filed a copy of its constitution and by-laws with the Secretary of State and is all ready to do business.

#### WOOL POOL NEARS MILLION MARK

THE WOOL POOL is nearing the million mark according to the state farm bureau. Since the first day of grading the interest on the part of the growers is constantly increasing. Out of what some thought was a mighty blue prospect there has grown a feeling of success based on one month of wool known in the history of Michigan. Just how many times the 1921 pool is larger now than it was on this date last year the farm bureau says it is unable to tell.

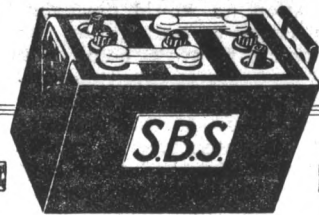
Fifty thousand pounds of short staple fine wool was sold this week to a large mill at 23c f. o. b. Michigan for the fine clothing and 20c for the half blood clothing. These wools on the open market would not bring the farmers to exceed 12c per pound as they are a class of wools that are usually thrown out as rejections from the buyer's point of view on account of their being short staple.

A large order for approximately 25,000 blankets was placed this week with one of the largest mills, for the fall and winter business. These blankets will be manufactured from Michigan wool. All of grade wool for which farmers could not receive over 8c or 10c per pound and in some cases less are being manufactured into horse blankets and automobile robes.

So far as is known, Michigan is leading the other states this year in the amount of wool pooled to date. The clips have been coming in so fast that the fourth grader has been hired who goes to work next week. The grading dates for next week are as follows:

Week of June 6th, crew No. 1: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Cassopolis; Thursday, Eau Claire; Friday, Saturday, Buchanan; crew No. 2, Monday, Lapeer; Tuesday, Wednesday, Imlay City; Thursday, Friday, North Branch; Saturday, Caro; crew No. 3: Monday, Tuesday, Montgomery; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Hillsdale; Saturday, Prattville; crew No. 4: Monday, Middleton; Tuesday, Ithaca; Wednesday, St. Louis; Thursday, Stockbridge.

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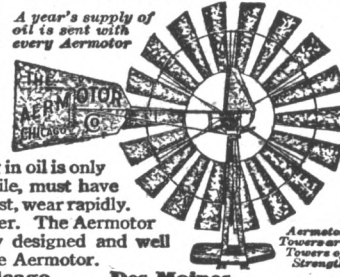
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This Coupon is worth twenty-five cents to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber. . . . .

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### HOW TO FIGURE ADS. UNDER THIS HEAD

Words	1 time	3 times	Words	1 time	3 times
20	1.00	3.00	36	1.80	5.40
21	1.05	3.15	37	1.85	5.55
22	1.10	3.30	38	1.90	5.70
23	1.15	3.45	39	1.95	5.85
24	1.20	3.60	40	2.00	6.00
25	1.25	3.75	41	2.05	6.15
26	1.30	3.90	42	2.10	6.30
27	1.35	4.05	43	2.15	6.45
28	1.40	4.20	44	2.20	6.60
29	1.45	4.35	45	2.25	6.75
30	1.50	4.50	46	2.30	6.90
31	1.55	4.65	47	2.35	7.05
32	1.60	4.80	48	2.40	7.20
33	1.65	4.95	49	2.45	7.35
34	1.70	5.10	50	2.50	7.50
35	1.75	5.25			

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\$2,800 SECURES 320 ACRES WITH 39 cows, horses, crops, machinery, tools, harnesses, vehicles, equipment included; rare opportunity splendid prosperous section, close RR town, advantages; productive loam tillage cuts 80 tons hay; 40-cow spring-watered pasture; estimated 200,000 ft. timber, vast quantity wood; no orchard 60 apple trees, pears, plums, cherries, berries; sugar maples, good 10-room house, spring water, delightful shade, wonderful view, 3 big barns, garage, etc.; quick sale price \$7,800, with \$2,800 down, easy terms. Details page 29 Illus. Catalog 1,100 Bargains. FREE STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

**FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS**  
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## TEXAS OIL PRODUCTS ANSWERS AVERILL

(Continued from page 7)

formation he would discover that a very large percentage of the construction work being completed at Waxahachie at this time covers the requirements of our finished refinery of 6,000 barrels capacity.

If his intentions in writing this communication had been honest and sincere, he would not insinuate that money on construction work was being wasted, because he could easily learn that a certain type of refinery can be built a great deal cheaper than certain other types. The refinery that he refers to is nothing but a "skimming" refinery and such refineries can be built very cheaply, and are being built at many points in Texas very cheaply owing to the fact that they are being rushed up in certain oil producing sections without any idea of their being permanent, but are being built to take advantage of quick and large profits for the next few years. If oil production continues at these certain points, these refineries will have to be completely rebuilt, if they continue in business. The refinery of the Texas Oil Products Company is being built for permanency and we are informed that our construction is of the highest type in Texas today.

As this company is not a Michigan Corporation, Averill's statement that we have recently asked the Michigan Securities Commission for permission to increase our capital stock is naturally all "rot." We do not have to go before Michigan authorities to increase our capital stock. We do however have to ask the Michigan Securities Commission for permission to sell our stock in the state of Michigan. This requirement we have complied with.

The Texas Oil Products Company has absolutely no promotion stock. Every share of stock issued and outstanding has been paid for in cash or bankable paper at its full par value and this plan of operation will continue through its entire financing period. This unusual situation makes this company absolutely a stockholders company and not one that is controlled by a few individuals who have obtained their stock through turning over to the company some sort of a plan or lease or patent—the value of which is always open to question. In addition no officer or director of this company, with the exception of the secretary and treasurer, receive one cent of salary for his services. They are each and all giving freely of their time and ability to make this company the success that it should and will be.

Believing that your readers are entitled to this information, in fairness to them, as well as to this company, we request that you give this communication a prominence equal to that given the Averill communication—Texas Oil Products Co., C. O. Fraser, Secretary.

Upon the request of this company I have made a personal examination of their sworn statements and find the facts set forth above to be substantially correct. In fairness to this company I am only too glad to offer them the space for the above explanation.—Editor.

### TAXES AND NEWBERRY

I AM ENCLOSING slip from the May 7 issue and will write a few words on taxes and your comments on Newberry. I own 80 acres of land, valuation \$3,600; taxes, \$144.40 over 4 per cent. There is a mortgage on the place that runs five years that is tax free except 5 cents per hundred dollars at time of issue. Why not the man that holds the mortgage pay the tax on it? And then corporation bonds, road bonds and all other property in place of taxing the man with a few dollars to death. Why not make the man that has money to loan and to buy stocks in all kinds of schemes pay on what he has.

Now to Newberry. You think he has been punished enough. What punishment has he had? If some poor devil would have went and got a mess of trout out of season and been caught at it they would have fined him \$10 or 30 days in jail if

he could not pay his fine and his family barefooted and hungry. They would not ask whether it would humiliate him or his family or not, and in place of this being a warning to other crooks, it will just show them that if they have the money they don't need to fear the opinion of the people, for this only proves that our supreme judges belong to the same class and they will clear them. I consider the James gang a credit to him.—J. E. R., Kingsley, Mich.

It may seem a little strange to those who are familiar with our views on the Newberry election scandal to see us now admit our willingness to have him go free. While I do not approve in any way of the tactics adopted by Mr. Newberry and his friends to secure his election believing that theirs was a moral offense if not a legal offense, I am mindful of the fact that we cannot convict people of crimes against morality unless they are also crimes under the civil code. The law is, after all, only what we make it. Every day people violate laws knowingly and think nothing of it, because they are unable to see where any other person or thing is injured by such violation. It is probable that Newberry and his aids looked upon the primary election law in somewhat the same light. They probably did not consider the spending of a vast sum of money to secure an office a crime of much enormity because other people had spent sums in excess of the limitations of the law for the same purpose. If Newberry had caught fish out of season or of illegal size, he would have been arrested and fined exactly the same as your poor man. He would have paid his fine and that is all there would have been to it. But in view of the fact that his "crime" of violating the election law was heralded to the four corners of the nation, and that a stigma has as a result attached itself to his name which can never be erased ending for all time his political career, I claim that he has been punished far more than if he had paid a fine of a million dollars, minus the unsavory publicity.—Editor.

### HOGS AND CATTLE ON FARMS INCREASE IN NUMBER

REPORTS from special live stock reporters to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, indicate the following changes in supplies of hogs and cattle in the United States during the first three months, in the past three years.

The number of hogs increased 1.6 per cent this year (from January 1 to April 1) as compared with a decrease of 0.2 per cent in like period last year, and an increase of 0.9 per cent two years ago. The births during the first quarter of 1921 were 1.9 per cent less than in like period last year and 12.6 per cent less than two years ago. The net movement from farms was 3.2 per cent less than last year and 23.8 per cent less than two years ago.

Cattle numbers increased 2.38 per cent during the first quarter of 1921, as compared with an increase of 0.25 per cent last year, and an increase of 4.23 per cent two years ago, during like period. Calves born this year were 4.8 per cent less than last year and 25.9 per cent less than two years ago. The net movement from farms was 21 per cent less than last year and 11.3 per cent less than two years ago.

### The Right Place

"I called for a little light on the financial question," said the man in the rural editor's sanctum.

"Well, you've struck the right place," returned the editor. "If there is anything we are light on, it is the finances."

### The Collection Box

The purpose of this department is to protect our subscribers from fraudulent dealings or unfair treatment by persons or concerns at a distance. In every case we will do our best to make a satisfactory settlement or force action, for which no charge for our services will ever be made, providing:

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

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

Collection Box Report, May 30, 1921

Total Claims Filed	600
Amount Involved	\$7,773
Total Claims Settled	343
Amount Secured	\$3,825

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200 paper postpaid	200 Wax-lined baskets \$1.95
600 paper postpaid	600 Wax-lined baskets \$5.35
1,000 paper postpaid	1,000 Wax-lined baskets \$8.25
100 paper postpaid	100 Wax-lined baskets \$1.00

express or freight. Send for price list and special prices on larger quantities.

**M. H. HUNT & SON,**  
508 Cedar Street North  
Lansing, Mich.



OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO. OTTAWA, KANSAS.

## 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?

Read the Classified Ads —IN— M. B. F.'s Business Farmers' Exchange





# 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.

June 9th, Aberdeen-Angus, Michigan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, East Lansing, Michigan.  
June 14, Holsteins, Shorthorns, Angus, Davison Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association, Davison, Mich.

## LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.  
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.  
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.  
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.  
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.  
J. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.  
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.  
Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.  
Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.  
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.  
O. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, 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 19 lb. show cow. First prize junior calf, Jackson Fair, 1920. Light in color and good individual. Seven months old. Price, \$125 to make room. Hurry!  
Herd under Federal Supervision.

## BOARDMAN FARMS

JACKSON, MICH.  
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

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

**WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD** sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac 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.

**TWO REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS** past yearlings, one bred of excellent breeding. Photo and pedigree. Herd federal tested.  
HOWARD T. EVANS  
Eau Claire, Mich.

**I AM OFFERING LIGHT COLORED HOL-** stein-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 Mapleside, No. 137129, due to freshen April 24. Price \$250.00.  
R. J. BANFIELD, Wixom, Mich.

## Yearling Bull For Sale

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

ROY F. FICKIES  
Chesaning, Mich.

## GENESSE COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

### 1st Sale, June 14th

at Davison on the Fair Grounds.

Davison is located on Main Line Grand Trunk Railway.

## 30 Head Reg. Holsteins

all ages, both sex. Good individuals.

15 head Reg. Shorthorns of high quality and excellent breeding. Both sex.

8 head of Reg. Angus, best of breeding, excellent type and quality. Both sex.

A few cows with calves at foot.

These cattle—all tuberculin tested subject to retest.

For catalog write

## W. T. Hill or L. C. Heims

Davison, Michigan

**SOME GOOD YOUNG REGISTERED HOL-** stein cows. Fair size, good color, bred to good bulls and due from July to December. Mostly from A. R. O. stock, prices reasonable and every one guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

M. J. ROCHE  
Pinckney, Mich.

## HERD SIRE IN SERVICE

KING ZERMA ALCARTRA PONTIAC NO. 143461 a son of the \$50,000 bull STR 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

## 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 Oua. One is from a 17 lb. 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

**GLADWIN COUNTY PURE BRED LIVESTOCK** Association. Holstein, Jersey, Shorthorn and Hereford cattle; Duroc-Jersey, Poland China and Hampshire hogs; Oxford, Shropshire, Hampshire sheep.

A place to buy good breeding stock at reasonable prices.  
FRED B. SWINEHART, President.  
O. E. ATWATER, Secretary.  
Gladwin, Mich.

## Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Wire Sire, Emblagaard Lillith Champion 108073 His sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, world's first 35 lb. cow, and world's first 1,200 lb. cow. The only cow that ever held all world's butter yearly milk record at the same time. His dam records from one day to one year, and the world's Lillith 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 HOL-** stein and Durham about 8 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.

CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

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

**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.  
Corey J. Spencer, Owner  
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.  
Wm. GRIFFIN, Howell, Mich.

## HEREFORDS

**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 Gehrholz, Herdsman,  
MARION STOCK FARM, Marion Michigan

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

## HEREFORD CATTLE AND HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

## IMP. EDGAR OF DALMENY THE SIRE SUPREME

An exceptionally choice offering of members of the famous Wildwood Herd, which is headed by the World Famous Bull, Edgar of Dalmeny.

Katinka of Gwenmawr, 271450, dam of the First Prize Senior Yearling Bull, Michigan State Fair, 1920, and has a splendid bull calf at foot by Edgar of Dalmeny.

Blackbird Lettie, 184473. Bull calf at foot by Edgar of Dalmeny.

Black Levina, 319751. A daughter of Edgar of Dalmeny.

Blackcap Eloquent. A daughter of Edgar of Dalmeny and full sister to Blackcap Eloquent which sold for the highest price at the Lansing sale on January 14th, 1921.

Two very choice bulls, Black Laird of Wildwood and Black Hero of Wildwood, both sired by Edgar of Dalmeny.

## AT THE MICHIGAN ANGUS SALE,

Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, June 9th

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

**LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS JUST TWO** bull calves left. They are good ones. High class females, all ages. Best of blood. Come and see.  
E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

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

**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.  
CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Mich.

## SHORTHORN

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—BULLS OLD** enough for service; also a few cows and heifers.  
W. S. HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

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

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

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

**KENT COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS'** Ass'n are offering bulls and heifers for sale, all ages. Sell the scrub and buy a purebred.  
A. E. RAAB, Sec'y, Caledonia, Mich.

## MAPLEHURST FARM

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

**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.

**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

## 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. Prescott & Sons

Tawas City, Mich.

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

Jas. R. Campbell, Secretary  
Bad Axe, Michigan

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

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

## ANGUS

**BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-  
ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.C.**  
Swine are right and are priced right. Corre-  
spondence solicited and inspection invited.  
CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

**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.

## JERSEYS

**JERSEY YEARLING BULL (SIRE BY PEN-  
hurst Fern 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 Pops 177,683. a  
grandson of Pops 99th and Sophie 19th's Tor-  
mentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for  
prices and pedigrees.  
GUY C. WILBUR, R 1, Belding, Mich.

**IF THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD, HOW**  
much would a son of Pops 99th's Duke 8th,  
who has 50 per cent blood of Sophie 19th, be  
worth to your herd?  
Let me send you pedigrees and prices on bull  
calves from this bull and Sophie Tormentor cows.  
FRED HAYWARD  
Scotts, Mich.

**ONE OF OUR MAJESTY BULLS WOULD IM-  
prove your herd.**  
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

**HIGHLAND FARM JERSEYS FEDERAL**  
ACCREDITED  
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: Layton'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

**FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED GUERNSEY**  
cows four years old. Will freshen this fall.  
They are right.  
CLEM CHALKER, Bancroft, Mich

## SWINE

## POLAND CHINA

## HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

**THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH.**  
Get a bigger and better bred 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 Clausman,  
Orange Price and L's Long Prospect.  
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

## 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 IS SOMETHING GOOD. BIG TYPE**  
Poland Chinas. One extra good large long  
big boned smooth gilt bred to Howley's Clans-  
man. Price \$100. Also younger gilts \$30 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. R.'s  
Outpost and Smooth Wonder. Visitors welcome.  
W. B. RAMSDELL  
Hanover, Mich.

**LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS. SPRING**  
pigs either sex sired by Wonder Bob, he by  
King of Giants. The big-boned, good-backed  
kind. Priced to sell.  
WALTER MCCAUGHEY, R 4, Croswell, 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 SIRE BY BIG BOB MASTODON, BRED**  
to Jumbo Lad. Price very reasonable.  
DeWITT C. PIER, Evart, Mich.

**LSPC—4 BOARS BY CLANSMAN'S IM-  
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 our  
herd.  
W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

**BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX**  
from large growthy dams and sired by choice  
herd boars. Come and see our stock, prices  
reasonable.  
L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

## BIG TYPE POLAND

China boar ready for service, \$25.00.  
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

**L. 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 good one. Fall  
gilt \$30 to \$50 spring boars, \$15 to \$25. Two  
Prosper Vank sired to Hart's Block Price  
March 1st at \$7.50 ch.  
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 F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also  
fall pigs. Write or call.  
CLYDE FISHER, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

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

**WALNUT ALLEY 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

from one of the largest herds of registered Durocs  
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 FOOR & SONS, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Hard Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

## 1919 Chicago International

## 4th Prize Jr. Yearling

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25  
BLANK & POTTER  
Pottsville, 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 pig.  
JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

**Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$2949**  
who has sired more prize winning pigs at the  
state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Du-  
roc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

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

**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 ship-  
ment, 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.'S LAST FALL SERVICE BOARS, 12**  
last fall gilts, bred for next fall far-  
row and this spring pigs not akin. Citizens  
phone. 1-2 mile west of depot.  
OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

## O. I. C.

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

**O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE**  
blood lines of the most noted herds. Can furnish  
you stock at "live and let live" prices.  
A. J. GORDEN, Barr, 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.

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 any-  
body in the market for him should not pass this  
up. You will be mighty well pleased as he is  
a good one.  
C. H. 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-**  
ned, 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.  
Coldwater, Mich.  
See our exhibit at the Ohio and Michigan  
State Fairs.

## HORSES

**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. Qual-  
ity guaranteed.  
E. HIMESBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

**FOR SALE CHEAP, FLEMISH GIANTS AND**  
New Zealand Reds. All stock pedigreed. Write  
your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
F. J. STING, Bach, Mich.

## COLLIE PUPPIES



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

Service Fee \$15.00

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

WANT TO SELL  
ANY LIVESTOCK?

Try M. B. F.'s Breeders' Directory

COST OF PRODUCING MILK IN  
NORTHERN MARYLAND

**MARKET** milk cost on the aver-  
age 32.2 cents per gallon,  
\$3.86 per 100 pounds, and  
\$213.13 per cow per year on 94  
northern Maryland farms surveyed  
recently by the United States De-  
partment of Agriculture in co-opera-  
tion with the University of Mary-  
land. A preliminary report of this  
survey, just issued by the Office of  
Farm Management and Farm Eco-  
nomics, shows that, with an average  
sale price of 34.2 cents per gallon,  
48 of the 94 farmers, or 51 per cent,  
failed to make a profit over the book  
cost, with all feed and labor charged  
at full current rates.

The average number of cows on  
the farms surveyed was 18.2, and  
the annual production varied from  
less than 4,000 pounds to over 8,000  
pounds, with an average for all cows  
of 6,074. Practically all of the milk  
in question was shipped, either to  
Washington or Baltimore.

Of the total cost of production,  
about one-half (\$121.38 per cow)  
was for feed, 56.6 per cent of this  
being farm grown. Grain feed total-  
ed 2,259 pounds per cow per year,  
512 pounds of this being grown on  
the farm. Hay fed totalled 1,793  
pounds, practically all home grown.  
Man labor per cow totalled 291  
hours, horse labor 29 hours.

These figures for feed and labor  
expenditures, in pounds and hours,  
are considered of greater importance  
than the costs as expressed in dol-  
lars and cents, since the former do  
not fluctuate greatly from year to  
year, and may be taken as basic in  
estimating the cost of milk produc-  
tion in the region surveyed.

A farm business analysis, made in  
connection with the cost studies,  
brings out in a striking way the re-  
lation between cost of milk produc-  
tion and farm income. It was found  
that the labor incomes of 15 farms  
with comparatively low milk costs  
averaged \$1,448 higher than those  
of 15 farms with comparatively  
high costs.

## Veterinary Dep't

Dr. W. Austin Ewalt, editor

## PARALYSIS

I have some pigs which are around  
six months old. They seem to be in  
good condition but some of them seem  
to be paralyzed in their hind parts.  
Then they are unable to walk and fall  
off in condition. Could you tell me  
what is the matter?—C. H. B. Leslie,  
Michigan.

This is a form of paralysis. Fluid  
Ext. Nux Vomica, two drams; potas-  
sium iodid, two drams and add suf-  
ficient water to make eight ounces.  
Give each pig one tablespoon morn-  
ing and night. This treatment, to-  
gether with a complete change of  
food should be beneficial.

## HOOF CRACKS

Have a four year old colt, never been  
harnessed. Her feet are very flat. The  
hoofs are full of cracks, some of them  
extending full length of hoof. Can any-  
thing be done to remedy this matter?—  
F. H. D., Lake City, Mich.

Hoof cracks are very troublesome  
and the prognosis will depend upon  
the age, kind and locate of the  
crack. A low crack is without sig-  
nificance unless it is the demnant of  
an old crack which has extended  
from the top of the hoof down;  
these coronary cracks are more ser-  
ious because of the lameness which  
often accompanies them, and espec-  
ially on account of the long duration  
of the healing process. The borders  
of the crack never grow together,  
and healing can only take place  
through healthy, unbroken horn  
growing down from the coronary  
band at the top of the hoof. If the  
horse is not being worked allow him  
to go barefoot; otherwise, the use  
of the bar-shoe for all cracks is ad-  
vised, because it will continuously  
protect the diseased section of wall  
from pressure by the shoe. In all  
cracks, and especially coronary  
cracks, it is of advantage to assist  
healing by fastening of immobiliz-  
ing the borders of the crack by plac-  
ing a thin iron plate across the  
crack and securing it by the use of  
small screws, such as are used in  
wood 4-16 to 5-16 of an inch in  
length, the toe should be kept short.



# POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

## POULTRY

### DAY OLD CHICKS



#### HOMESTEAD FARMS

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

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

STATE FARM 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 gifts. 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 HATCHERY COMPANY, 149 Philo Bids.  
Elmhurst, N. Y.

**QUALITY CHICKS, BLACK MINORCA, LIGHT**  
Brahmas, 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. 3, Mich.

#### WYANDOTTE

**SILVER LACED GOLDEN AND WHITE WY-**  
andottes. 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. Chix sold to May 15th. Order now. June chix at reduced prices. Send for price list.

C. W. HEIMBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

#### LEGHORNS

**GRABOWSKIE'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS**—  
Stock, hatching eggs, chicks for sale.

LEO GRABOWSKIE, R. 4, Merrill, Mich.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**QUALITY BARRED ROCKS, THOMPSON'S**  
Hinglets, top crossed by M. A. C. cock. Early maturing, heavy layers. Vigorous range bred stock. Nothing better. Eggs, 15c; \$1.50; 30c; \$2.75; 50c; \$4.00; 100c; \$7.50. Postpaid, guaranteed.

M. J. & R. A. WILSON, R. 2, Kingsley, Mich.

**BABY CHICKS, BARRED ROCKS, ANCONAS,**  
14c ea. for Jun delivery. Safe arrival. Circulars.

H. H. PIERCE, Jerome, Mich.

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

M. AYERS & SON, Silverwood, Mich.

#### RHODE ISLAND REDS

**Whittaker's R. I. Reds**—Both Combs. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. We are offering some unusual bargains in chicks and hatching eggs for June and early July. Write for free catalog.

INTERLAKES FARM  
Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

#### 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. Two yearling hens \$3 and \$4. Hatching eggs, \$6 per setting of 15.

GRABOWSKIE'S, R. 4, Merrill, Mich.

#### ANCONAS

**S. C. MOTTLER ANCONAS, SHEPPARD**  
strain. Excellent layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

MRS. GILBERT BROWN, Wheeler, Mich.

**SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS WEST ANCONAS.**  
Contain blood world champion layer. Trio \$10. Eggs, \$2 for 15; \$3 for 30. Special 100 set.

HERMAN POWL, Fowler, Mich.

#### BABY CHICKS

#### BABY CHICKS

\$50,000 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 EVERY-  
where by mail. White Leg-  
horns, Anconas and Rocks. The  
great egg machines. Guaranteed full count,  
strong, sturdy chicks on arrival. 13 years re-  
liable dealings. Price \$10 per 100 up. Val-  
uable catalog free.

**HOLLAND HATCHERY**  
R. 7, Holland, Mich.



#### BABY CHICKS

HIGH STANDARD  
QUALITY

**BRED RIGHT  
HATCHED RIGHT**  
Shipped direct from our  
hatchery to your door.  
BIG, STRONG, FLUFFY  
fellows hatched from eggs  
of good laying strains, and  
under our own supervision.  
Nine leading varieties to  
select from:

Barred Rocks S. C. Rhode Island Reds  
White Rocks S. C. Rhode Island Reds  
White Wyandottes White Leghorns  
Golden Wyandottes Brown Leghorns  
Anconas Mixed

#### TRIAL CONVINCES

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 pre-  
paid. Order di-  
rect from this ad.  
or send for cata-  
logue with special prices on 1,000  
lots. Safe arrival guaranteed.

**WYNGARDEN HATCHERY**  
Cox B, Zeeland, Mich.



#### BABY CHICKS

**The J. B. FARM HATCHERY**  
S. C. White Leghorn Chicks. Best se-  
lected stock; large, with capacity for eggs  
which they DO lay. Only THE BEST  
grade. Write for terms.

LORING AND MARTIN COMPANY  
East Saugatuck, Mich.

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

NORMAN POULTRY PLANT, Chatsworth, Ill.

#### EXTRA GOOD CHICKS

Plan now on more eggs next winter. June  
hatched chicks lay when eggs are high. Eng.  
White Leghorns, \$11-100; Brown Leghorns,  
\$11-100; Anconas, \$12-100. Postpaid any-  
where. Catalog free.

MONARCH POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY  
Zeeland, Mich.



#### Chicks with the 'Pep'

Prices Reduced  
Our bred to lay and ex-  
hibition chicks will pay  
you. For MAY and  
JUNE Broilers, 10c;  
Leghorns, 12c; Rocks,  
Reds, 15c; Anconas, Black  
Wyandottes, 16c; Silver Wy-  
andottes and Orpingtons, 18c. Safe delivery.  
Full count. PREPAID. Free Catalogue.

HOLGATE CHICK HATCHERY  
Holgate, Ohio

**DANGER** If chix and eggs are  
not shipped right. Chix 11c Up  
100,000 best blooded chicks ever produced. Al-  
ways 2,000 on hand 5 to 15 days old. 20 vari-  
eties. Hatching eggs. Ducklings. Catalog. Early  
booking avoids disappointment.

BECKMAN HATCHERY  
28 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 de-  
livery.

Knapp's "Hi-Grade" Poultry Farm  
Herbert H. Knapp, Prop.  
Box B F 6 Shelby, Ohio

#### BABY CHIX

White Leghorns, English Strain  
for June at \$10 per 100; \$5.50 for  
50; \$3 for 25. These are all chix  
from our own flock.

M. BRANDT, Zeeland, Mich.

## CHICKS

S. C. English White } 11c  
Leghorns } each  
Anconas }

## CHICKS

### REDUCED PRICES

S. C. American White } 10c  
Leghorns } each  
Brown Leghorns }

All chicks from pure-bred, tested and culled egg producers. We have a hatch each week and can fill any size order from 25 to 5,000 chicks. Order direct from this ad. and save time. We guarantee complete satisfaction. All chicks shipped prepaid to your door.

ORDER TODAY!  
SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY BOX J, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN



### SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES BABY CHICKS

Owing to the fact that Eggs have made a big decline we are passing this to you.

S. C. White Leg. } 10c Barred Rocks } 13c S. Orpingtons } 18c  
S. C. Brown Leg. } Each White Rocks } Each W. Orpingtons } Each  
S. C. Buff Leg. } Each S. C. & R. C. Reds } Each Black Minorcas } Each  
W. Wyandottes } Each Anconas } Each Mix. Odds-Ends—16c

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.

GIBSONBURG, OHIO

### 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

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

#### CHICKS \$10.00 PER 100

#### And Get Them at Once

Standard Bred S. C. White and Brown Leg-  
horns, bred to lay for the past twelve years and  
are now very good. You will be well pleased  
to have our stock on your farm.

The quality of the chicks is of the best, and  
guarantee 100 per cent safe arrival, by parcel  
post.

Write for catalogue or order direct from this  
adv. and get the chicks at once.

#### WOLVERINE HATCHERY

Zeeland, R. 2, Michigan

### BREEDERS ATTENTION!

If you are planning on a sale this year, write us now and  
CLAIM THE DATE!  
This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan  
to avoid conflicting sale dates  
LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

*Keep M. B. F. coming!*

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

- it brings you all the news of Michigan farming; never  
hiding the plain facts.
- it tells you when and where to get the best prices for  
what you raise!
- it is a practical paper written by Michigan men close to  
the sod, who work with their sleeves rolled up!
- it has always and will continue to fight every battle for  
the interest of the business farmers of our home state,  
no matter whom else it helps or hurts!

One subscrip-  
tion price  
to all!

{ ONE YEAR.....\$1 } No Premiums,  
{ THREE YEARS...\$2 } No free-list, but worth  
{ FIVE YEARS.....\$3 } more than we ask.

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Dear Friends—Keep M. B. F. coming to the address below for  
..... years for which I enclose herewith \$ ..... in mon-  
ey order, check or currency.

Name .....

P. O. .... R. F. D. No. ....

County ..... State .....

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.



# NOW

# That Coupon is Worth \$2

## on a Famous New Butterfly

More Than 200,000 New Butterfly Cream Separators Now in Use

### How the COUPON Saves You \$2

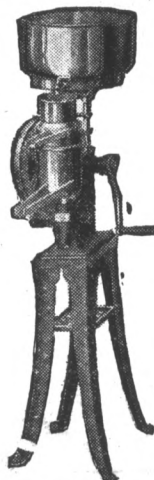
By ordering direct from this advertisement you save all expense of catalogs, postage, letters and time. And we give you the benefit of this saving if you send the coupon below. Furthermore, isn't it better to have one of these big money-making machines to use instead of a catalog to read? Wouldn't you like to compare the New Butterfly with other Separators in your neighborhood regardless of price? Wouldn't you like to see just how much more cream you would save if you owned a Separator? We believe you would, so we send you a machine from our factory to try 30 days. Then if you decide you want to keep it the coupon counts the same as a \$2 payment. You take that much right off from our factory price on any size Separator you select. For example—if you choose a \$44 machine you have only \$42 left to pay in 12 easy payments or only \$3.50 a month. If you select the \$56 machine you will have only \$54 left to pay in 12 easy payments of only \$4.50 a month—and so on

### The Coupon Makes First Payment And the Separator Itself Pays the Rest

You get the benefit of the great saving in time and work while the separator is paying for itself. After that the profit is all yours, and you own one of the best separators made—a steady profit producer the year 'round—a machine guaranteed a lifetime against all defects in material and workmanship and you won't feel the cost at all. If you decide to keep the separator we send you, you can pay by the month, or you can pay in full at any time and get a discount for cash. The coupon will count as \$2 just the same. The important thing to do now is to send the coupon, whether you want to buy for cash or on the easy payment plan. We have shipped thousands of New Butterfly Cream Separators direct from our factory to other farmers in your State on this liberal plan.

### Pick Out the Size You Need

Order Direct From This Advertisement on Thirty Days' Trial. Use the Coupon.



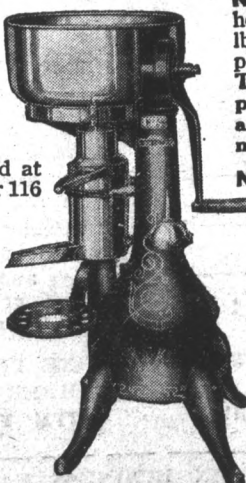
You take no risk whatever. You have 30 days in which to try the New Butterfly we send you before you decide to keep it. Every machine we build carries a written Lifetime Guarantee against defects in material and workmanship.

**No. 2½**—Machine illustrated at left. Capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 qts. of milk per hour.

Price, \$44.00  
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.50 a month for 12 months.

**No. 3½**—Machine shown at left. Capacity up to 400 lbs. or 195 qts. of milk per hour.

Price, \$56.00  
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$4.50 a month for 12 months.



**No. 4½**—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 500 lbs. or 250 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$65  
Terms: Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance, \$5.25 a month for 12 months.

**No. 5½**—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 600 lbs. or 300 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$74.00

Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$6.00 a month for 12 months.

**No. 8**—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 850 lbs. or 425 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$78.80  
Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$6.40 a month for 12 months.

#### It is Always Best—

to select a larger machine than you now need. Later on you may want to keep more cows. Another thing—remember, the larger the capacity the less time it will take to do the work.

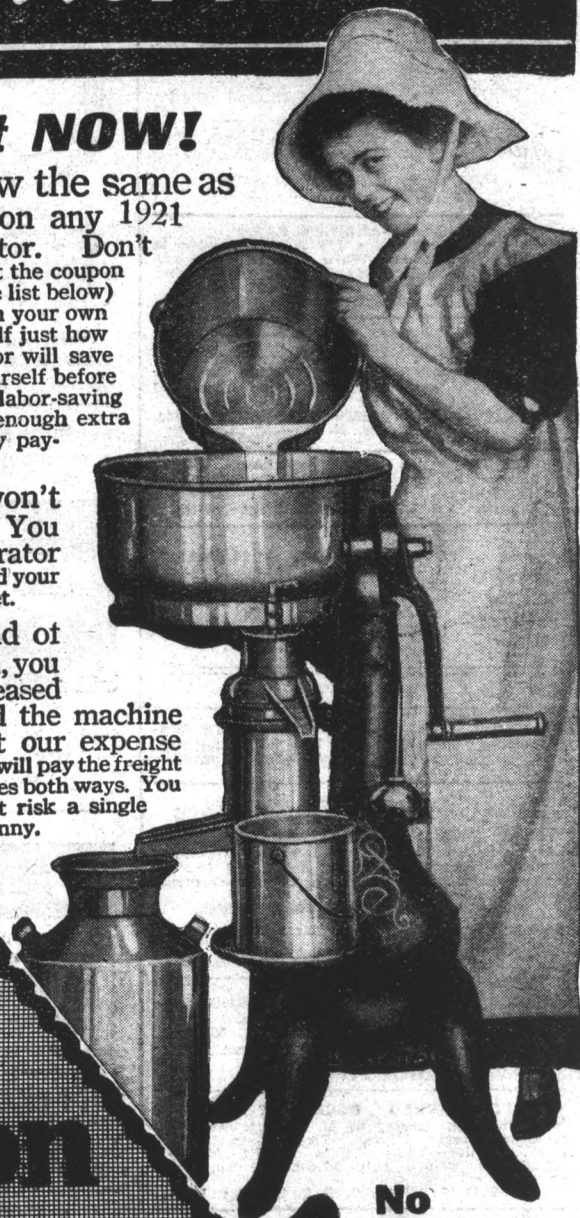
**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. MANUFACTURERS**  
2314 Marshall Blvd., Chicago

### —But You Must Act NOW!

We will accept the coupon below the same as cash for full first payment of \$2 on any 1921 model New Butterfly Cream Separator. Don't send a single penny in advance. Just fill out the coupon telling us which size machine you want (see list below) and we will ship it for you to try 30 days in your own home. Then you can find out for yourself just how much a New Butterfly Cream Separator will save and make for you. You can see for yourself before you pay a cent how easily this great labor-saving money-making machine will save enough extra cream to meet all the monthly payments before they are due.

In this way you won't feel the cost at all. You will have the Separator to use on your farm and your money in your pocket.

If at the end of 30 days' trial, you are not pleased just send the machine back at our expense and we will pay the freight charges both ways. You don't risk a single penny.



### No Discs to Clean

The New Butterfly is the easiest cleaned of all Cream Separators. It uses no discs—there are only 3 parts inside the bowl, all easy to wash. It is also very light running with bearings continually bathed in oil. Free circular tells all about these and many other improved features.

## FREE COUPON

**ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2314 Marshall Blvd., CHICAGO**  
Gentlemen: Please ship me on 30 days' FREE TRIAL, in accordance with your offer in

**THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER**

one New Butterfly Cream Separator, size..... If I find the machine satisfactory and as represented by you, I will keep it and you are to accept this coupon as \$2 first cash payment for same. If I am not pleased, you agree to accept the return of the machine without any expense to me, and I will be under no obligation to you.

I keep.....cows.

I wish to buy on.....terms.  
(Cash or easy payment)

Name.....

Shipping Point.....

State.....Post Office.....

Name of Your Bank.....