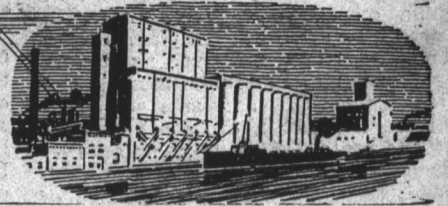


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. VIII, No. 42

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1921

\$1.00 PER YEAR

State Income Tax is Now Up to the Voters

Hard-Fought Battle, Feature of Special Session, Won by Farmers Working in Unison.

THE LENNON income tax amendment resolution was *Will be Submitted to People November, 1922*

passed by the senate June 8th, the senate amendments were agreed to by the house and the amendment will be submitted to the electors of the state in November, 1922.

Senate Prescribes Limits

The original amendment, as it passed the house, did not include the provision limiting the tax to 4 per cent and did not contain the requirement that the tax must be computed on net incomes. These amendments were inserted by the senate committee on taxation at the request of representatives of Michigan Manufacturers' association.

The amendments were not made until Wednesday morning, when it became evident that the income tax resolution would pass the senate during the day. Opponents of the income tax plan conceded that there were 25 votes in the senate to pass the resolution before the 4 per cent limit was inserted. Its acceptance by supporters of the tax resulted in a vote for the measure that fell just short of being unanimous.

It was understood that an agreement had been made with Gov. Groesbeck that the new Corporation Tax Law would be repealed whenever an income tax becomes effective, because retention of the Corporation Tax would mean double taxation for corporations.

Two Detroit members of the senate, Walter J. Hayes and Arthur E. Wood voted for the resolution because of the concession made by its supporters in accepting the 4 per cent limitation. Two other Detroit senators, John W. Smith and Oscar A. Riopelle, voted against the amendment despite the 4 per cent limitation, while the other Detroit member, George M. Condon, was absent. The two Detroit senators and Arthur E. Bolt of Muskegon were the only members to vote against the resolution in its final form.

When the senate's amendment was sent to the house it had the support on the floor of Rep. Peter B. Lennen, of Genesee County, introducer of the resolution, who pointed to it as evidence of good faith on the part of the farmer organizations which have fought for the income tax, that they do not intend to attempt to obtain an exorbitant levy. He said that in all probability a tax, if levied, would not exceed two per cent. The only votes which were cast against the amended resolution when it came back from the upper branch were those of Representatives Charles A. Brown, of Flint, R. L. Lewis, of Charlevoix, George Lord, of Detroit, and Fred Wade, of Allegan. The vote in favor of accepting the amendments was 76.

THE AMENDMENT, AS IT WILL AP- PEAR ON THE BALLOT

"Provision may be made by law for a tax of not to exceed 4 per cent upon or with respect to net gains, profits and incomes, from whatever source derived, which tax may be graduated and progressive and which may provide for reasonable exemptions. For the purpose of such tax, property and persons and firms and corporations upon which such tax may operate may be classified."

Rep. Wade asserted that the 4 per cent stipulation would lead people to believe that this would be the rate and would scare them.

"I believe that this amendment was tacked on for the deliberate purpose of defeating the measure at the polls," he said.

Rep. Lennon replied that the phrase "Not to exceed 4 per cent" is clear and that he believed the people would understand it.

"As a matter of fairness, we should not injure the manufacturing interests, the business men nor the professional men by an unduly heavy rate, and this amendment shows we want to be fair," he said.

Vote Brings Surprises

The income tax resolution passed the senate without debate. Senator Frank H. Vanderboom, of Marquette, chairman of the senate committee on taxation, presented a report of his committee offering the 4 per cent limitation amendment and that inserting the word "net," and recommending that the resolution be passed. Senator Charles A. Sink, of Ann Arbor, moved that

the rules be suspended and the resolution be put on its immediate passage. This motion prevailed and Senator Thomas H. McNaughton, of Ada, moved the previous question.

At this point, Senator Smith, of Detroit, arose and endeavored to point out that the adoption of this motion would shut off all debate. He was ruled out of order and the roll was called.

To those familiar with the senate line up on the income tax previous to the last 24 hours, the roll was a series of surprises. The first came when Senator Hayes, of Detroit, voted for the amendment. This showed the governor's success in dividing one of the two delegations that the opponents of the resolution had counted upon for united opposition to the income tax. The second surprise was furnished when the upper peninsula delegation, supposed to be solidly opposed to the tax, voted unanimously for the amendment resolution.

Smith Denounces Tax

There were 27 votes for the amendment, by Senators Amon, Baker, Brower, Bryant, Clark, Davis, Elderer, Engel, Hamilton, Hayes, Henry, Hicks, Johnson, Lemire, McArthur, McNaughton, McRae, Osborn, Penney, Phillips, Ross, Sink, Smith, of Port Huron, Tufts, Vanderboom, Wilcox and Woods.

Senator Smith, of Detroit, reserved the right to explain his vote. In making this explanation he declared that the senate had done more to perpetuate the present conditions of unemployment and industrial depression than could have been done in any other way. He described the income tax as a plan under which the farmers hoped to shift their tax burden to the cities. The senators formerly opposing the bill had "changed their convictions strangely and over night," he said, not at the behest of their consciences, but upon the advice of the governor.

The passage of the income tax resolution in the senate was looked upon by everyone as a personal triumph for Governor Groesbeck. It is conceded that his work for the measure during the past two days was the main reason for its passage, sentiment against it having been strong enough to assure its defeat at any time before yesterday.

Submission of the amendment at the November election in 1922, is believed to assure a lively contest. The forces working against the tax in the legislature arrived at the conclusion some time ago that the farmers would submit it by initiative, if it were not approved in the legislature, and began to lay plans for fighting it in the election.

As Predicted Wheat and Bean Prices Have Advanced During the Past Week



The Organized Farmer

FARM BUREAU—FARMERS' CLUBS—FARMERS' UNIONS—GLEANNERS—GRANGE



FARM BUREAU ADVANCES \$100,000 TO WOOL GROWERS

POOING, grading and volume disposal of wool in the state farm bureau's 1921 pool will be going on simultaneously within a few weeks according to plans of the wool department. Grading teams are now making their second and clean-up visit to a number of grading warehouses in the southern part of the state. This is calculated to insure carlot quantities of the various grades for the inspection of buyers. The real movement of 1921 wool is expected to start about July 1, although some of the new wool has been sold to date. Such action means that buyers will be able to follow close on the heels of graders as the pool grows older, says the department.

Wool continues to roll into the pool and grading schedules are filled for several weeks ahead. Demands for repeat visits are said to be taxing the elasticity of the wool grading schedule. To date more than \$100,000 has been advanced to growers in initial cash advances of fifty per cent of the market value of

the graded wool on date of pooling. The advance on Delaine wool, has been 15 cents; other grades have commanded less. Local buyers are declared to have been offering but slightly more as payment in full.

With the pool at better than 1,000,000 pounds, five grading teams took the field June 13. Their daily capacity is 75,000 pounds. The 1921 system plans that when the last pound of wool has been graded, the last pound will have been graded. The graders are keeping abreast of the pooling quite well, according to the farm bureau. When the pooling is done, the system intends that every grower shall have received his cash advance and that the disposal of the pool will be well under way through the farm bureau's blankets, yarn and suitings manufacturing program and through the sale of raw wool to the mills.

Wool is coming to the graders this year in the finest kind of condition, a situation which is reflected in extra returns to the grader, says the farm bureau. Prompt grading of wool on receipt has been found to place the wool before the grader in

its best aspect,—bright and fluffy. Last year the wool came into a central warehouse all summer and had to be graded on the dark days of fall and winter after it had lain in a bag for some time and had lost some of its original brightness.

About fifty of the 115 grading warehouses have been visited by graders for the first time. Present indications are that quick systematic work will feature the disposal of the 1921 wool pool, says the farm bureau.

Grading dates for the week of June 20 follow: Monday, Marten, Grindstone City, Nashville, Chelsea, Ida; Tuesday, Caledonia, Decker, Middleville, Dexter, Owosso; Wednesday, Gd. Rapids, Crosswell, Hastings, Bridgewater, Owosso; Thursday, Gd. Rapids, Marlette, Delton, Manchester, Vernon; Friday, Coopersville, Avoca, Albion, Saline, Vernon; Saturday, Greenville, Memphis, Marshall, Howell, Vernon.

82 ELEVATORS IN EXCHANGE

EIGHTY-TWO co-operative grain elevators belonging to the Michigan State Farm Bureau elevator exchange expect to widen their market horizon considerably after June 15 when they will be represented by a trio of sales special-

ists, says the farm bureau. Don Soule, of Sandusky, Mich., former Saginaw hay salesman, has taken over the hay department of the farm bureau elevator exchange. He will work in conjunction with C. S. Benton, bean specialist, and L. E. Osmer, well known Michigan grain salesman who is now manager of the elevator exchange. The exchange plans to market an average of thirty cars of grain, hay and beans daily. At present ninety per cent of its business is direct to exporters and flour mills.

Recent fluctuations of the wheat market gave Michigan farmers an excellent opportunity to unload a lot of grain and they did it. For a week when wheat was at its recent high point on the upturn of the market the elevator exchange marketed 200,000 bushels a day over a period of seven days. Recently the bean market retraced its steps. When beans got down to \$3.40 farmers quit sending them to market and the week of June 6 saw a recovery to around \$3.70 with few offerings.

COUNTY FARM CROPS EXHIBITS AT STATE FAIR

HALF THE agricultural building at the state fair at Detroit will be devoted to county farm crops exhibits this year says C. L. Brody, a member of the state fair board and secretary of the state farm bureau. Only the first 18 counties to enter will receive space as there is not room to accommodate more, according to Mr. Brody. Two thousand dollars in prizes will be offered. There will also be a special farm crops show for individual entries and \$1,000 will be distributed in prizes.

FARM BUREAU FIGHTS FOR STOCKMEN

REPRESENTATIVES of the Department of Transportation of the American Farm Bureau Federation appeared at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in Denver on June 1 and in Chicago on June 2 to present evidence showing why railroad rates should be reduced. The hearings involved the rates on live stock in the Western District. It was proposed that the Commission remove the 35 per cent general advance established on August 26, 1920.

The Farm Bureau declared that it can be shown that the average earnings of the railways in the United States are 166 per cent of those in 1913. Beef cattle prices in May, 1921, show an index number of 100; fat cows and heifers, 99; hogs, 100; sheep, 120, and lambs, 144. The prices on the live stock are the average prices for May, 1921, while the railway index is for January, 1921, the latest available. The contrast is evident.

The Department of Transportation showed that in the 8 months since the increase in rates, from Sept., 1920 to April 30, 1921, there was a tremendous falling off in the receipts of live stock at Chicago in comparison with the corresponding 8 months of the year previous. This decrease was 270,061 cattle, 11,226 calves, 156,841 hogs, 193,405 sheep and 7,752 horses. Similar data for other stock yards shows a very general decline in the receipts with the exception of sheep.

The average price for beef cattle at the Chicago yards during 1913 was \$8.25 per cwt. This is identically the same value paid during May, 1921, while April showed an average price of \$8.15. The average price for native calves during 1913 was \$10.10 per cwt. During April, 1921, the average price in Chicago was \$7.45 and during May \$8. The average price of fat cows and heifers in 1913 was \$6.10, and during May, 1921, was \$6.05. The average price of hogs at Chicago during 1913 was \$3.35 per cwt., and during May, 1921, was also \$3.33 per cwt. The price of sheep during 1913 averaged \$5.20; in 1921 average sheep prices were \$4.95 for January, \$4.75 for February, \$5.30 for March, \$6.45 for April, and \$6.25 for May. The average price of lambs at Chicago

(Continued on page 14)

PETOSKEY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

CAPITAL STOCK

100,000 Shares 8% Cumulative Preferred Stock
100,000 Shares Common Stock of No Par Value

INTELLIGENT INVESTING

Consists in investing in an enterprise only after having well satisfied yourself beyond a doubt that the enterprise is safe, will be able to make a substantial net earning, has a future, and has honest and capable management.

SAFETY

Given good management, any enterprise that can make a substantial net earning must be considered safe. Security alone back of your investment does not make for safety. Safety must mean more than mere safety of your principal. It must also mean certainty of the ability of the enterprise to make substantial returns on your investment. In this respect no enterprise could be more favorably situated than the Petoskey Transportation Company.

SUBSTANTIAL EARNINGS

The Petoskey Transportation Company is under contract with the Petoskey Portland Cement Company to deliver cement and crushed limestone for the latter concern, and haul coal from Toledo and other lake ports to the plant of the Petoskey Portland Cement Company. This guarantees sufficient tonnage to keep the boats of the Petoskey Transportation Company running at maximum capacity during the entire navigation season. Any boat company, with all the tonnage its boats can carry is in a position to make a very substantial net earning.

After taking care of all operation expenses and depreciation, the total net earning available for dividends is over \$175,000. This is more than twice what is required to pay 8 per cent on its \$1,000,000 preferred stock, and thus a very good earning will be made on the common stock.

In arriving at this net earning, operation costs were calculated on a basis far above the present level of costs. Many lake captains and others experienced in boat operation declare that the Petoskey Transportation Company is in a most favorable position to make a very large earning.

The Company's first boat of 1,000 tons carrying capacity during its first three weeks of operation, produced a net earning of more than enough to take care of the July 1st dividend on the Company's outstanding preferred stock. This is especially significant because such outstanding preferred stock is more than four times the cost of the boat. The boat will have four more week's earnings to its credit on July 1st.

ITS FUTURE

The use of cement is only in its infancy. The demand for cement for construction is growing by leaps and bounds. Being located right on the lake, the Petoskey Portland Cement Company will always have a large and ready market for its cement and crushed limestone in all Great Lakes markets. This same fact means a long life for the Petoskey Transportation Company. It will always have all the tonnage that its boats can carry. It has no competition. It will have as long a life as the Petoskey Portland Cement Company, and from the fact that the Petoskey Portland Cement Company owns sufficient raw material to produce 5,000 barrels of cement per day for over 100 years, and in addition sell hundreds of thousands of crushed rock each year, it is evident that the Petoskey Transportation Company has a long and bright future.

HONEST AND CAPABLE MANAGEMENT

Every wise investor knows that management is a very important factor entering into the success of any enterprise. The men composing the Board of Directors of the Petoskey Transportation Company are men of proven integrity and ability.

The public knows that it can depend upon the management of the Petoskey Portland Cement Company. They accomplished what many thought was impossible.

These same men are on the Board of Directors of the Petoskey Transportation Company, together with other men of equal business ability and integrity. They can be relied upon to produce results. They are all men of the square-deal stamp.

Now is the time to investigate this enterprise and act.

With every ten shares of preferred stock at \$10.00 per share can be purchased five share of the common stock at \$1.00 per share.

THE PRICE OF THIS COMMON STOCK WILL ADVANCE ON JULY 1ST TO \$1.50 PER SHARE.

Write for particulars.

F. A. SAWALL COMPANY

813-814-815 Murray Building

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Citizens 62200

Bell M. 3596

Gentlemen:

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

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

Yours truly,

Name

Address

State of South Dakota Lends Money to Farmers

Plan Under Which 30 Millions Have Been Loaned to Farmers Has Backing of State Bankers

THE RURAL Credit law of South Dakota is the biggest thing of its kind so far enacted by any state in the Union. It is a model of simplicity and gets directly at the urgent and difficult problem of supplying long-time loans for the farmer. It includes important features of the cumbersome European systems, and those of our Federal system as well but these have been sifted out, simplified, completely Americanized, and, in fact, South Dakotaized, to meet the exact needs of the farmers of that state.

Loans are made to the farmers direct; there are no agents or middlemen, no commissions to pay. He gets money much below prevailing rates and on the easiest possible terms. The state sells its bonds to obtain money, and in loaning it is amply secured by first mortgage on farm lands. The farmer pays only a small fraction of a per cent more than the rate of interest on the bonds and in this way the system is financed and is made entirely self-supporting with no additional expense to the taxpayers. The state appropriated \$200,000 to put the system in operation. All of this amount has been paid back except \$35,000, and the board can turn this over at any time, thus freeing the state entirely of all expenses. These results have been accomplished since July, 1917, when the measure became a law. The rough places have been safely passed over and the system is now in full operation.

South Dakota has loaned her farmers during the past three years \$30,000,000. The greater part of this amount was loaned at 5½ per cent; a small part at 6 per cent and still smaller amounts lately at 7 per cent, which will doubtless be the prevailing rate for some time. The bond issue up to date stands at \$31,500,000. It is estimated that it will be necessary to increase this amount gradually up to \$50,000,000, after which the annual payments coming in will supply all needs for current loans, and further sale of bonds will be unnecessary.

It may be asked why should a state go into the business of loaning money to farmers? One of the most important reasons is that the combined efforts of the State Rural Credit Board, The Federal Farm Loan Board and the local banks cannot furnish the farmers the amount of money they need for properly carrying on their business. South Dakota has taken a broad view of the matter, that of "Fostering agriculture, dairying, livestock raising and the development and improvement of farm lands." And they are getting results.

As compared with previous prevailing rates of interest, the amount already loaned is saving the farmers of the state annually, more than half a million dollars. Interest rates in general have come down in the state since the law has been enacted, and since the rural credit system carries only a very small part of the

State Aid For Farmers

IT HAS frequently been suggested that the state of Michigan should go into the banking business to the extent of making long-time loans to farmers for productive purposes. For years the entire northern half of the lower peninsula has suffered from want of capital and credit with which to reclaim the waste lands and set them to growing crops. Even when money is available, in many sections, the rate of interest is exorbitant and well-nigh prohibitive and as a consequence northern Michigan's development is very slow. While a few progressive men have been talking this thing in Michigan, the state of South Dakota has actually gone into the banking business and in the last three years has loaned over thirty million dollars to her farmers. This has added materially to the prosperity of the state. Moreover, we are told, the bankers of the state are in favor of the move as it takes off their shoulders the responsibility of supplying long-time credits, leaving their funds free for the more profitable short-time loans. The accompanying article was supplied to the Business Farmer by Rural Credit Board of South Dakota. It was written by Mr. J. A. Drake, and was published in the Nov. 5th, 1920 issue of the Farm, Stock & Home, by whose courtesy we are reprinting it.—Editor.

money loaned, it is difficult to estimate how much more is really being saved for the farmers of the state. At first the bankers, seeing this general decline in interest rates, were inclined to oppose the movement, but since its enactment, they are enthusiastic supporters; they see in it a wise and far-sighted policy, not only for supplying the pressing needs of farmers for substantial long-time credit, but for a

Over Million Farmers Join Farm Bureau Federation

THE AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation has more than a million members and is growing at the rate of 50,000 members a month. The department of organization has set its quota for 1,250,000 members by December 1, 1921 and from all indications the mark will be passed, says Secretary J. W. Coverdale.

According to the accompanying maps the farm bureau movement has three strongholds, the solid middle and central west states of Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The last named state is now 100 per cent farm bureau, every county having been organized. Most of the others are practically so. The Great West has become strongly organized during the past six months and the work continues in a whirlwind fashion, say advices. The New England states, New York and New Jersey are now almost solid farm bureau states.

A study of the two maps shows tremendous activity in the northwest since last December. Considerable work has been done in the south, particularly in Texas and a foothold has been obtained in other states.

Forty-three states now have state farm bureau federations and 47 have county farm bureau organizations. Growth of the organization is illustrated by the following table of members:

March 4, 1921	456,000
December 1, 1921	744,401
June 1, 1921	1,052,114

permanent development of agricultural resources, which could not be accomplished without the state rural credit system.

Pioneer Work

It must be remembered that the subject of rural credit in this country is comparatively new. While cheap lands and homesteads were available, there was little need of long-time credit systems for farmers, but conditions have changed rapidly in the past twenty years, making such systems entirely necessary.

Back in 1910 agitation of the subject in this country became quite general. In 1913 the American and United States commissions were sent to study the credit systems in European countries. As the final result, the Federal Farm Loan Act was passed, becoming a law July 17th, 1916.

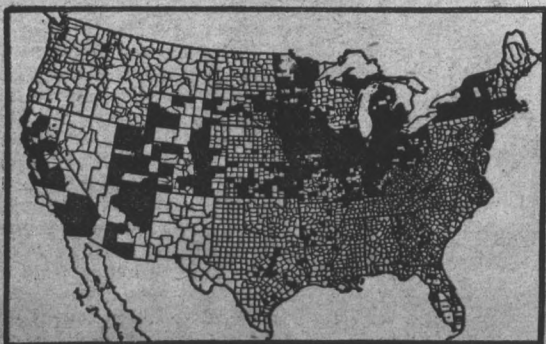
During this entire period Peter Norbeck, governor of South Dakota, saw the extreme value of a rural credit system for his state. He followed all developments closely, was a vigorous supporter of the movement and finally, after an amendment to the Constitution of the state, was able to get a law enacted. To him rightfully belongs much of the credit for the present system, which is, indeed, a monument to himself and to his state.

While the act creating the Rural Credit Board in South Dakota became a law in July, 1917, it was not until October 20th that the first loan was made. Strangely enough, this first loan was to a renter, who with the support of a long-time loan was able to become an owner. He obtained a loan of \$6,300 and purchased a farm of 216 acres. The second and third loans were made four days later and since that time the Board has found considerable difficulty in meeting the demands as they come in.

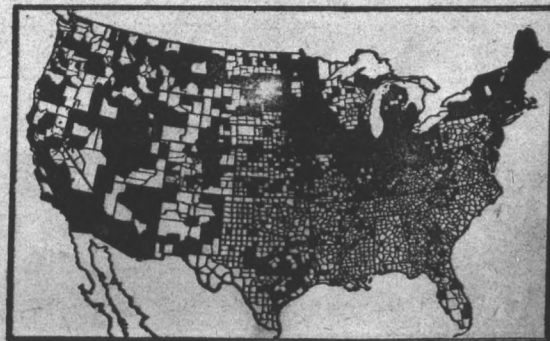
How the System Operates

It must not be supposed that South Dakota has opened up a great pot of gold in the center of the state from which the farmers may grab, as they like, all the money they need, and after spending that return for more. Not so; for while the law creates an immense source of money from which it is comparatively easy for a farmer to get a long-time loan, there are certain conditions which he must meet and he must live up to a strictly business contract. First, a man must be a resident of the state, must own land or guarantee his intentions to buy land, purchase machinery, make improvements, or pay off debts. He must furnish good title, and secure the state by giving first mortgage on his land.

"Machinery" does not mean high-powered automobiles, aeroplanes or their equivalent, but essential and necessary farm equipment, nor will money be loaned to buy oil stock or for blue sky investments. The borrower can not be a land speculator, as he can only secure a loan of \$10,000; (Continued on page 11)



Areas organized by the county and the state farm bureaus and the American Farm Bureau Federation on Dec. 1, 1920. Counties printed in black are organized.



Areas organized by the county and state farm bureaus and the American Farm Bureau Federation on June 1, 1921.

Making Life Happy for the Farm Boys and Girls

Genesee County Club Leader Gives Club Members Enjoyable and Instructive Outing

KELSEY B. SMITH, leader of boys' and girls' club work in Genesee county, has hit upon an idea for rewarding club members which we would like to see carried out in every county engaged in this line of work.

It is the custom each year to hold what is known as "Club Week" at the Michigan Agricultural College. The week is spent in studying stock judging, canning, cooking, garment making, crops, etc., under the leadership and instruction of the college authorities. Taking it in all the week is a memorable one for all who are fortunate enough to attend. The only club members who may attend the festivities of this occasion are the boys and girls who have won first prizes in country club projects.

Early in the spring of last year it occurred to Mr. Smith that some measure of reward should be given to those boys and girls who worked hard to earn the championships but lost out by a narrow margin. "It is the nature of a child to be a good sport," argued Mr. Smith, "but he must have something to build his faith upon. Will these children be as anxious to start their project again if a substitute for club work is not given?" Having answered that question in the negative Mr. Smith conceived the idea of conducting a camp for the club members who could not go to Lansing. The successful manner in which this plan was carried out is described by Mr. Smith as follows:

"The first thing to be considered in forming these plans was the site for the camp. We had to present something that would be practical to the men who we would have to visit when soliciting funds to finance the camp. Several suggestions were given consideration but the county fair grounds located just on the edge of Davison village was our final choice. The buildings could accommodate from two to three hundred persons. The grounds were well adapted for athletics, there was a good ball diamond and the race track could be used for other sports. The entire field being enclosed by a fence making it a private camp site. The fair association after hearing the plan as we presented it to them were enthusiastically impressed. They gave us full use of both buildings and grounds for the full week of August 17th to 21st.

"Most camps are financed by the people attending. Our first plan was to make the members finance the camp by paying their share of the expense. That did not meet with the approval of the committee so we planned to get out a folder to inform the club members as to the requirements, rules and general information. This would cost over \$100 so we decided to sell ads. for \$25 per one-half page. We sold fifteen \$25 ads. netting us \$375. This was sufficient to take care of the greater expense of the camp.

"The Gleaners had a building on the fair grounds in which they served meals during fair week. After giving the Gleaners assurance that there would be good leadership, and agreeing that we would hire a competent cook and they could appoint a lady to represent the Gleaner organization to take charge of the order in the dining hall we finally secured permission to use the hall.

"Two thousand folders were sent out to the



The tooth brush drill which was gone through each morning by all club members.

Farm Bureau members. These folders contained the ads. we sold to the merchants. We were careful not to approach any merchant who would not receive some benefit from the advertisement. A letter was sent to the club members which our files showed were finishers in the respective project they were enrolled in. Publicity was also started in the Flint Daily Journal. The result was eighty boys and girls enrolled for the camp.

"The requirements for attending the camp were: 1st. They must be finishers in some boys' and girls' club or enrolled in a summer club and prove they are carrying on the work as laid out by the Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. 2nd. They must pay \$1 registration fee. 3rd. They must bring their own bedding, etc. 4th. They must bring, 1 dozen eggs, 2 loaves of bread, 1-2 bushel of potatoes and 1 pound of butter. Nobody thought this was too much to bring and nobody thought they were getting something for nothing.

Our plan for developing a program was along the plan of Club Week at M. A. C. In the forenoon we had classes such as stock judging, cook-

ing, crops, etc. First aid and health by Flint doctors and the Red Cross county nurse. We made it a point to use local farms for our study of cattle and pigs. Some of the best breeders in the state are located in this section. Davison being in the center of a very rich agricultural district. For instructors we used local men, county agents, Y. W. C. A. instructors, Extension specialists from M. A. C. and county nurses. A splendid spirit of co-operation was shown by all people and organizations approached.

"Because of the wonderful co-operation of the local leaders we had ample leadership to keep the children under the best of care. This was very important because of the trust the parents had in us by allowing their children to enter our care. It was a revelation to the people who watched the conduct of the children to see how well behaved they were. The Gleaners reported that a greater co-operation could be had from their organization in the future and that the hall was in as good condition as when we took it over at the beginning of the week. The fair association began to plan on the next year's camp for as they said they were heart and soul for club work. Best of all the children had such a good time each went home a booster for club work. This was entirely due to the aid the local leaders gave to make the camp a success. These people gave their time free and helped to make the camp the big success it proved to be.

"A studied effort was made to give each boy or girl some responsibility. Three girls were appointed each day to aid in the dining hall and the cooking. Three boys were detailed to carry water, wood, and to empty waste materials. There wasn't a slacker in the entire camp. Every boy and girl measured up to the task requested of them. I have seen boys and girls from the country and those from the city in different groups but for good behavior and responsibility I think the country boy wins every time.

"The motto for Genesee county Boys' and Girls' Clubs is 'What We Start We Finish.' We think they live up to it too. This last winter Genesee was a 100 per cent county in the hot lunch project. One hundred per cent in the handicraft project and only lacked two girls to make the garment project 100 per cent. The number of Hot Lunch Clubs were 21, Handicraft 4, Garment 9. The total enrollment for the county in all projects was 417 members. With this record we think the motto was lived up to the letter but they forgot to put the last two quotation marks down."

In recent years a most perplexing question has confronted the fathers and mothers who live on the farms. "How shall we keep our children at home and contented?" The thing that has come the nearest to answering that question is boys' and girls' club work which not only gives the boys and girls something to occupy their idle hours, but instructs them in the best manner possible upon the superior advantages of farm life. Probably more boys have been saved to the farm and more girls to the farm home through boys' and girls' club work than any other agency. The possibilities of the movement have been but barely scratched, and the plan described above is one of many that may be followed to teach boys and girls responsibility, and the true essentials of manhood and womanhood, and help them enjoy the lessons while partaking of them.

(Continued on page 12)

Care of Chicks for June

THERE IS no month of the year more beautiful than June. There is no month of the year that is more treacherous to the poultryman than this beautiful month of June.

Temperatures vary greatly during the month. Wide variations in temperature cause all kinds of worry to the "Chicken Man". During the month temperature may go below frost line, it may reach 100 degrees Fahr. June has its beautiful days; it also has its stormy ones as well. Chicks hatched out during the very last days of May as is the case of many farmer's chickens or during the very first days of June usually give their owners a lot of anxiety. After a stormy day or two it often turns cold at night. If the temperature under the brooder is not correct, that is it is too low, the chicks huddle or "pile" in the corners of the house and as a result a number are suffocated. The habit of "piling" once contracted, they go on night after night whether it be a warm or a cold one. Over crowding causes over heating or "swetting." When morning comes, these over-heated chicks get chilled in the cold morning air. They get wet because of the heavy dew. Colds are contracted and trouble (Continued on page 12)



The boys and girls who came on the opening day of the camp Club Leader Smith conducted for boy and girl club members who could not attend the "Club Week" at the Michigan Agricultural College. His plan creates a greater interest in club work among the boys and girls and at the same time puts the fair grounds to a new use.

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 so requested.)

GLUE METHOD OF INNOCULATION

Please, at your earliest convenience, print in the Business Farmer the glue method of inoculating alfalfa and oblige.—C. O., Blanchard, Michigan.

Pour a pint of boiling water on a teaspoonful of chip glue. Stir until the water has dissolved all it will take up. Allow to cool. Pile the seed on the floor and sprinkle lightly with the solution, using only enough to make the seed glisten. Then sift over them the inoculating soil, using the wheat sieve of a fanning mill or a section of a screen door. One pint of the soil to a bushel will be sufficient. Stir the seed thoroughly so that a little of the soil will stick to each one. They may be used as soon as they are dry.

It will be noted that the glue method is used when inoculated soil is employed as the source of the bacteria. In case an agar or jelly culture is used, the culture may be added to a small amount of soil, and the soil then sifted onto the seed moistened with the glue solution.

The glue method is a little long and troublesome, and is consequently little used on such seeds as alfalfa, sweet clover, vetch and the common clovers, such as red, alsike, etc. In the case of these seeds, it is much simpler to moisten the seed with water and mix in the soil, or add the agar culture directly to the seed. This procedure seems to give good results and is much simpler than the glue method. The only case in which the glue method seems desirable is in the case of seeds having seed coats sensitive to moistening such as beans.—Robt. Snyder, Assistant in Bacteriology, M. A. C.

CANNOT MAKE PAYMENT

I purchased a farm last year on a contract. The contract calls for \$400 on principal this year. On account of low prices I cannot make the payment but owner agrees to let me pay taxes and interest which amounts to about \$750 and let the \$400 go entirely. I do not have to make up this payment next year. Owner said it would not be necessary to have it mentioned on contract, it would be all right. If I go on and pay interest and taxes and nothing further is done, is my contract just as valid as if I had made that payment?—Mrs. J. McL., Breckenridge, Mich.

Your contract would be just as valid but you should have some writing to show that the time for the payment of \$400 was extended.—Legal Editor.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES

I have several plum and cherry trees to transplant. When is the best time to do this?—M. G., Oakland county.

Early spring just before growth begins is the best time to transplant plum, cherry and other fruit trees. It is now too late to do this. In cases where trees have been planted but a year or two and great care could be used in transplanting, to preserve a large ball of soil about the roots in transferring the trees, the work could be successfully done as late as the last of April.—C. P. Halligan, Dept. of Horticulture, M. A. C.

MOTHERS' PENSION

We are anxious to know if our mother, being a widow for 19 years and past 90 years old, and has raised a family of 10 children, is entitled to a mother's pension. She was left without a dollar and she lives with her children.—A. E. F., Nirth Branch, Michigan.

The mothers' pension law provided and passed for the benefit of dependent children under the age of seventeen and is often misunderstood and before quoting the mothers' pension law, Section 2017, C. L., 1915, provided, "That if the mother of a dependent or neglected child is unmarried or divorced, or is a widow or has been deserted by her husband, or if her husband has been declared insane, or if feeble-minded, epileptic, or is blind, or is confined in a state hospital, or other state in-

stitution, or if the wife of an inmate of some state penal institution serving sentence for crime, or if an inmate of a hospital for the treatment of insane persons who is confined therein for the purpose of being treated for insanity or other diseased mental condition and such mother is poor and unable to properly care and provide for said child, but is otherwise a proper guardian, and it is for the welfare of the said child to remain in the custody of its mother, the court after investigation and report by the probation officer of the county, may enter an order finding such facts and fixing the amount of money necessary to enable the mother to properly care for the child, such amount not to exceed three dollars a week for each child."—Legal Editor.

NOT LIABLE FOR HUSBAND'S DEBT

I would like to get a little information on the collection of a note. It is a partnership note where A and B are the makers and C is the indorser. Now A dies and leaves a widow. She pays one-half of the note and B refuses to pay his share. A and his wife have a

joint deed of 40 acres of land. A's wife has one child. Could the bank hold A's wife for B's share of the note? B is not worth it but the endorser C is. Would the 40 acres be holding?—J. B., Pinconning, Mich.

The widow of A is not liable for any of A's debts. The 40 acres held in joint name is not liable for the debts of A. Certain exempt personal property of A is not liable for his debts.—Legal Editor.

MICHIGAN FOOD AND PRODUCT COMPANY

The Michigan Food & Product Company are here trying to sell stock. How is the financial standing of this company and do you think it safe to invest? They promise if we buy \$50,000 in stock they will build a factory here.

Never heard of this concern. The Securities Commission advises the company have never been approved by them.—Managing Editor.

FEEDS AND FEEDING

Please tell me where I can obtain the book "Feeds and Feeding" by Henry & Morrison.—C. C. DeW., Wheeler, Mich.

"Feeds and Feeding" by Henry and Morrison, is published by the Henry, Morrison Company of Madison, Wisconsin. There are two editions, one being abridged. The prices of the long and short editions are as follows: \$2.25 and \$1.75 respectively.—R. S. Shaw, Dean and Director, M. A. C.

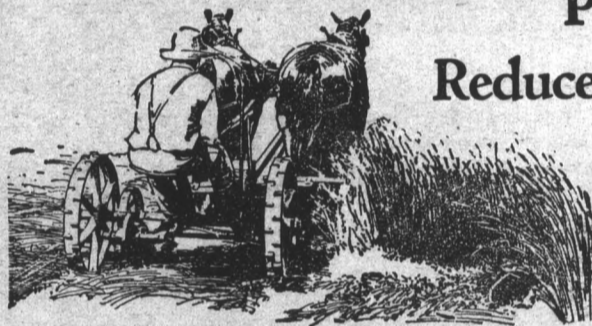
CAST CONCRETE BRICK CO.
Could you give me any information regarding the Cast Concrete Brick Co. of Detroit?—Reader, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

The Cast Concrete Brick Company was approved by this commission May 26, 1920, permission given for the sale of \$400,000 of common stock and 20,000 shares of common stock issued to F. H. Bernier, et. al., for promotion is escrowed with the State Treasurer. The company is incorporated for \$500,000, \$400,000 of common and \$100,000 preferred, par value \$10. The officers of the company are as follows: President, Frank P. Miller, Detroit; Vice-Pres., Frank H. Bernier, Detroit; Secretary, Frank B. Warren, Detroit; Treasurer, Joseph A. Nagel, Detroit; Manager, Henry E. Morley, Detroit.—Michigan Securities Commission.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Please tell me where I can buy mushroom spawn.—G. H. Studley, Penfield, Michigan.

The D. N. Ferry Seed Co., Detroit, usually have mushroom spawn to sell, otherwise mushroom spawn may be obtained from the W. Atlee Burpee Co., Philadelphia, Pa., or from almost any of the large seed-houses in the country.—C. P. Halligan, Horticulturists, M. A. C.



Prices Have Been
Reduced on INTERNATIONAL
Hay Machines

International Hay Machines speed up hay harvest



McCormick and Deering
Self Dump Rakes



International Hay Tedders



International Side-Delivery
Rake and Tedder



International Sweep Rakes
and Stackers



International Single and
Double Cylinder Hay
Loaders

THERE are two big reasons why it is desirable to speed up hay harvest—the cost of labor and the pressure of other work. The quickest and most economical way to speed up haying is to employ efficient time and labor-saving machines.

McCormick, Deering and Milwaukee mowers are light in draft, easy to handle, and can be depended upon to cut hay every minute. McCormick and Deering rakes get all the hay. International tedders hasten curing. They also insure more uniform curing and, therefore, better hay. The International combined side-delivery rake and tedder is an economical machine in that it can be changed instantly to rake or ted.

Think of the time and labor an International hay loader would save you! Hay makers know its popularity.

International sweep rakes and stackers are big time and labor savers especially suited to large acreages.

International hay presses multiply hay profit by putting the hay in the most economical shape to handle, haul, feed and store. The smooth, tight, neat appearing bales from an International hay press bring the highest market price. See the International dealer.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

CHICAGO OF AMERICA

U.S.A.

The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1921

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

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

GEORGE M. SLOCUM PUBLISHER
FORREST A. LORD EDITOR

ASSOCIATES:

Frank R. Schalek Assistant Business Manager
E. R. Walker Circulation Manager
M. D. Lamb Auditor
Frank M. Weber Plant Superintendent
Milton Grinnell Managing Editor
Grace Nellis Jenney Farm Home Editor
H. H. Mack Market and Live Stock Editor
William E. Brown Legal Editor
W. Austin Ewalt Veterinary Editor

ONE YEAR (52 Issues) \$1; **TWO YRS** (104 Issues) \$1.50
THREE YRS (156 Issues) \$2; **FIVE YRS** (260 Issues) \$3

The date following your name on the address label shows when your subscription expires. In renewing kindly send this label to avoid mistakes. Remit by check, draft, money-order or registered letter; stamps and currency are at your risk. We acknowledge by first-class mail every dollar received.

Advertising Rates: Forty-five cents per agate line, 14 lines to the column inch, 712 lines to the page. Flat rates.
Live Stock and Auction Sale Advertising: We offer special low rates to reputable breeders of live stock and poultry; write us.



RELIABLE ADVERTISERS

We will not knowingly accept the advertising of any person or firm who we do 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." It will guarantee honest dealing.

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

The State Income Tax

THANKS TO Representative Peter B. Lennon, of Genesee county; an efficient coordinated farmers legislative committee; equally staunch, wise and worthy supporters in the house and senate, and a governor of the state with sand and sense enough to use his every influence for what he believes right, the income tax amendment resolution will be submitted for the approval of the voters of Michigan, in November, 1922.

This is not so much a victory for the farming interests of Michigan who have been so well allied with hundreds of honest and far-sighted business men, in supporting this measure, as it is a reassuring proof that the governing body of a great state believes in letting the people directly, through the ballot, signify their desires on so important a step.

It is in striking contrast to the record of the sessions of a former regime, not so long ago that it can be forgotten, when the all-wise heads of a great state, decided that the people were not to be trusted in their voice on an almost equally important suggestion.

November, 1922, seems now a long way off, but actually a few short months will bring it to our calendars and in the meantime the voters of Michigan must be fully advised of this measure and what it will mean to them, collectively and individually.

There may be good reasons why the income tax will prove a hinderance to the upbuilding of this state. If there are, let the opponents of this bill come forward now with plain, honest statements of the facts. Let us be done with subterfuge, with misstatements, with under-handed propaganda not founded on truth and let the merits of this case be placed fairly and squarely before all the voters.

If this is done, we have not the slightest fear, but that the great mass will see the truth, grasp it and their verdict we shall accept not only as final, but as right.

Profitless Business and the Farmer

ALTHO the city dweller may smack his lips at the news of lowered prices to the farmer and glory at the signs of the decrease as they appear in the windows of his neighboring grocery store, his happiness is short-lived.

He is just beginning to awake to the fact that most of the prosperity of the city comes from the prosperity of the farm and the circle is not nearly so large as he thought it was, for it came back to him in lessened buying power of those with whom he does business almost immediately.

Just now there is considerable discussion regarding the "profitless business".

"There were over twenty-two thousand business failures in the United States last

year," said Mr. Hurley, vice-chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, recently. "More than twenty-one thousand of them were small concerns. A vast deal of business is run at loose ends, haphazard, without the proprietors really knowing at any time how they stand or whether they are making a profit or a loss. The yearly slaughter of business of that sort is staggering."

"Many of the larger manufacturers have thorough cost-accounting systems. On the other hand, the number of small manufacturers who have no adequate cost-accounting system and price their goods arbitrarily is amazing." He mentioned that out of sixty-six thousand concerns doing a business of a hundred thousand dollars a year and upward which have made reports to the commission, thirty thousand charged off nothing for depreciation.

"This involves a great deal of essentially unfair competition. The manufacturer or merchant who sells goods at a loss, or at no adequate profit, because he does not keep books properly and does not know whether he is making a profit or not, tends to force his competitors into a like situation. True, consumers may for a time get goods that much cheaper; but we do not believe there is an ultimate gain to anybody."

"A man who does not keep books properly, so that he really knows how his business stands and whether or not he is actually making a profit, is not entitled to credit and should not get it. Credit should always be based on an intelligible and accurate balance sheet. Those who grant credit can do a great deal to enforce adequate bookkeeping."

Does this not apply equally to the farmer who refuses to keep any record of his costs? Who does not hesitate to dump his farm produce on an already over-loaded market? Who falls into the traps laid by wise buyers to get his produce away from the growers organization which has banded itself to protect his interests?

It is a fact. The profitless farmer is a menace not only to himself and his family but to the farming business.

Better Farm Credits

IT SEEMS ALMOST too good to be true. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon wants to see the farmers get better treatment from the federal reserve banks. The former secretary, a man by the name of Houston, never could understand why the farmers needed any money to finance their business, or if they did why the government should help them get it. Under the Houston regime speculative interests were supplied with unlimited credit, but producing interests were forced to go a-begging. John Skelton Williams, former controller of the currency, made himself most unpopular with the treasury and federal reserve board officials by his insistence that such a policy was all wrong, and most detrimental to the welfare of the country. Recent events have disclosed some of the unhappy consequences that have followed in the wake of the uncalled for curtailment of agricultural credits. Had the farmers been able last fall and winter to secure what credit they needed to hold their crops there would have been no such drastic declines, no such tremendous losses, and no such industrial depression as now stalks the land. "Though it may have been unwittingly, the federal reserve board and the secretary of the treasury, one Houston, played directly into the hands of the speculators and profiteers when they withheld and recalled extension of credit to the agricultural interests. Judging from Mr. Mellon's comments to date upon farm credits, we may expect an entirely different attitude in the future toward the men who are the real producers of the nation's wealth."

On Too Good Terms

A RECENT issue of the official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association glorifies over the fact that all branches of the dairy industry in this state are receiving the support of the state through the Allied Dairy Association which is made up of independently organized units representing producers, distributors, manufacturers of dairy products, manufacturers of dairy machinery, etc. The producers' official organ sees in this allied association a common contact between all who

have anything to do with the dairy industry.

"For the buyer to fight the producer or the producer to fight the buyer is not conducive of helpful results. A war is an expensive thing; it can accomplish but little. But where all are united in one harmonious action great good will come."

There is such a thing as being on too good terms with your neighbor, especially when the line fence is not in good condition. Sometime his calf may break through and gambol in the garden which makes you feel like talking turkey to your neighbor. But if you have supped with your neighbor the night before you simply bawl out the calf and let it go at that.

We do not mean to infer by this that the producers' association should not play with associations representing the buying side if it can do so without unconsciously coming under the buyers' influence. But by the very nature of things that would seem impossible. Much as we regret to acknowledge the fact the interests of producers of milk or other food products and of those who handle these products are diametrically opposed to each other. That is because all those engaged in these activities we mention are still looking for the immediate profit and the size of the immediate profit depends on how much the one can gouge the other. To date the handler of food products seems to have the inside track in the gouging process and he will not let any relation come up between him and the producer that will deprive him of the inside track. The Allied Dairy Association may be able to accomplish something by way of raising the standard of dairy products, but it will assuredly do nothing to help the farmer get a larger share of the consumer's dollar. It might on the contrary be expected to oppose in a quiet way such efforts on the part of the farmer. So long as there is open warfare between those who produce milk and those who buy it for re-sale, it would be well for the producers' association to avoid making bed-fellows with the latter.

To Investigate Agriculture

BEFORE, during and since the war there has been a good deal of complaint against the farmer on various grounds from the ignorant and unthinking. The farmer has been called a profiteer, a heartless wretch, a chronic kicker, a seeker of class legislation, and other equally odious names. The farmer has taken all this abuse in good spirit. His reply has been: "You talk this way because you do not know any better. We are willing at any time for the government to make an investigation of our business to the end that the fullest publicity may be made of our costs, our work, our manner of living, and our losses or profits."

But for some reason or other the consumer has failed to accept the challenge. The government has blundered on its way almost if not quite oblivious of the farmer's welfare, until, so insistent has become the demands of the farmer, it has in recent months given a large measure of attention to farm problems. More than that, congress seems on the point of making the long-deferred investigation of the industry so that the farmer may soon be revealed as a truly abused individual or an unmitigated liar.

Whether such an investigation is really conducted or not the farmer's willingness that it should be has gained for him a somewhat higher measure of respect from other folks. It has been asked, "What other industry employing capital would be willing to have its practices and profits laid bare to a curious public." The answer is obvious.

A news item in a recent issue of a daily paper was headed, "Unpaid Board Bill Gun Battle Cause." Reading into the article we found that a man owed another man for several weeks board and when he was asked to pay up he refused and then the man bored him. The fellow was bored for board.

When "Babe" Ruth was arrested for speeding and fined \$100 he should have entered plea that he was attempting to field one of his own hits.

Beggars in Newport have formed a union. Now I suppose when one is asked to split wood to earn a dinner they get together and declare a strike.

JUST A LITTLE KICK

WELL I wonder if the editor will allow me a little space to tell your readers how things are going up here in Roscommon. We are all ne wland farmers, trying to make a living and clear up a farm, build fence and all the other things that a man living on new land has to do. Most of us had to go in debt to get started. When notes came due, banks refused to renew for more than three months at a time, so every three months it is go out to the bank, pay a bonus for renewal and a big interest so that it is costing us from 12 to 15 per cent on every hundred each year we owe it. The banks are not calling it in; they are dead willing to renew on those terms, but when you talk to them about a five year loan on a real estate mortgage at 7 per cent there is nothing doing.

Now comes the low prices for everything a new land man has to sell. Beans less than half what they were last year; potatoes 40 cents a bushel, corn 30 cents a bushel, hogs and cattle and sheep no price at all. Cream, eggs and chickens too cheap to lose the time to take them to market. Taxes way up, with the prospect of being higher next year.

The treasury department at Washington are to turn back to the liquor interests between one and four billion dollars for losses sustained under prohibition, but have no money to make the way of the farmer easier. Our own state is spending a big sum each year for state police to give somebody a soft snap. We have to help pay them but have never seen one of them up in this neck of the woods and don't need them anyway. What has been done with the federal farm loan? It seems anything that helps the farmer in very easily knocked out, but anything to aid the banker or monopolies is quickly decided in their favor.—M. L. Barramman, Roscommon County.

The Shylocks are still demanding their pound of flesh, are they? Most of them have been cured, but some are apparently taking advantage of the money shortage to take flesh, blood, hide and everything. Out in South Dakota they have passed a state rural credits law which loans up to the value of 75 per cent of real estate and 40 per cent on chattels. If we can't reform the bankers of Northern Michigan in any other way we'll have to have such a law in Michigan. The farm loan act which has been tied up in the courts for nearly a year is again operative and will take care of farmers who can give unencumbered real estate for security. Farmers who cannot get accommodations at their local banks at 7 per cent interest should write to the Federal Land Bank at St. Paul and find out how to secure government loans at five and a half per cent interest. It should be remembered that these loans are made for productive purposes only.—Editor.

THE FARM BUREAU—HAS IT FAILED OR SUCCEEDED?

IN YOUR issue of April 23 Mr. Briley asks, "Why are more than 50 per cent of our farmers, (and the smartest too) disgusted with the Farm Bureau?"

The writer is not familiar with conditions in Otsego county but in his experience has found that quite the contrary is the case. I find that the hardest kickers against the F. B. are those who are not members at all. The next in line are mostly those who do not read at all or, if they do, they read such important items as "Sam Jones was in Halifax last week," or "Jake Nichols owns a new Ford." These people are simply unable to see anything that is beyond the point of their nose and to these two classes may very properly be applied the Greek saying, "Against ignorance, the Gods battle in vain."

And now the question is, is the F. B. really such a dismal failure as some claim? The writer holds no brief for the F. B. and he has no axe to grind but will say right here that he thinks he has got value received for his \$10. Good gracious, man, do you think that organized business would put up such a fight against the Farm Bureau as they are doing now if it was such a failure as some claim?

There is a reason for the grain jobbers, commission men and grain

gamblers to knock the F. B., but brother farmer, what are your reasons?

Has the F. M. not accomplished enough during its short existence? Maybe not. I contend that the organization work done by the F. B. in 42 states is something wonderful even if it had done nothing else. It took the labor unions of England over 70 years before they accomplished anything of importance. So we have 67 years for the F. B. to make good.

I have noticed that private elevator owners and even some farmers are hollering about the number of clerks employed at F. B. headquarters at Lansing and they try to make us farmers think that this entire expense was taken out of our wool but they don't tell us that in this same building is also located the seed department, the sales department, the fruit growers exchange and last but not least the elevator exchange which alone does a business of many millions per year and requires many clerks. Why do they not mention the Chicago Board of Trade? The writer has been to this "largest gambling den in the world" about twenty times and is willing to bet his old hat that the expense of running this institution is from 20 to 50 times more than the entire expense of the F. B. at Lansing.

Don't forget that there are probably 15 to 25 such places in the U. S. although smaller. And now brother farmer just figure for a minute who pays for these buildings which have cost million to build and who supports them? There are several hundred jobbers, brokers and grain commission men in your state "making their living with a lead pencil." They have hundred of offices and hundred of clerks which you farmers are supporting.

In closing I will submit the following statement. If 75 per cent of our farmers will have sense

enough to stand by the farm bureau for a few years we can dispose of at least one commission man with one or more clerks for every additional clerk employed by our F. B. at Lansing and not only that, but we may also be able to market our products systematically in the near future. We may also be able to get a few cents more out of the consumer's dollar, which, according to government reports is about 36 cents. In Denmark where everything the farmers raise is marketed in a co-operative way the producer gets 68 cents out of the consumer's dollar.

Senator Ladd of North Dakota says, "The American farmer can do much to improve his condition thru co-operation and he is now ready as never before to act in concert with all in his class." How would we ever get able to act in concert with all farmers having such an organization as the Farm Bureau?—Theo. Bengel, Clinton County.

That's good stuff, Theo., right from the shoulder. And every word of it is true. Sure, the Farm Bureau has made some mistakes. It made one flagrant one right at the start which the Business Farmer told the farmers about, but that has all been ironed out now. Of course, it hasn't accomplished yet what it intends to accomplish because it hasn't had the time. Concede all that has been said against the Farm Bureau by its enemies; add to it all its errors of judgement; call the wool pool a complete fiasco instead of a brilliant success if you want to and add that to the pile, and the debit will look like an ant hill compared to the mountain of things to its credit. Unfortunately, you cannot estimate in cold cash the enormous indirect benefits which farmers receive because of the mere existence of their farm organizations. If co-operative associations never earned a penny for their members, they would still be worth the price because the fact of their existence makes selling prices better and buying prices lower. You cannot get around that fact no matter how hard you try. The Farm Bureau a failure? If it is we don't know the meaning of success.—Editor.

The Week's Editorial

THE FARMER IS NOT A QUITTER

I SUPPOSE there is no class of people who have not been affected by price declines during the past year, and that there should be more or less dissatisfaction is natural. But the farmers, who suffered most, have shown the least inclination to "lay down" on their jobs. While other classes have struck and protested, the farmers as a class have gritted their teeth and gone to work to raise another bumper crop this year. They may have made some wry faces over the bitter dose of last year's results, but they have never for one moment considered going on strike. There were many predictions last fall that the farmers would drastically reduce their acreage this year, but I believe these predictions will prove untrue. There will be some decrease, of course, but nothing nearly so great as has been prophesied in some quarters.

There are several reasons why the farmer has no intention of going out of business. One of these is that the cost of production is getting back to normal, and it was high production costs which accounted for much of his loss last year. Then there is a chance of the foreign markets opening up and a prospect of better prices through co-operative marketing. And better still, not a few of those largely responsible for the enormities of the Cummins-Esch railroad law are coming to a realization of the fact that railroad rates must come down and are evincing a disposition to join in bringing about the necessary changes in that law to insure reduction in rates. The farmer never loses sight of the fact that he is producing necessities, not luxuries. During times of financial stringency people may cut out many items from their monthly budget,

but the item of food always remains. Until the people quite eating, the average farmer is not going to quit the farm because of an occasional crop failure or a slump in prices.

But there is still another reason why the grain belt farmers have stuck to their farms—a reason that is as much a credit to their patriotism as the above reason are to their common sense. This reason was pretty well expressed by C. Q. Chandler, of the First National Bank of Wichita, Kansas, recently in an address before the Rotarians. He said:

"It is a good thing for America that the slump in prices struck the producers of the Middle West first. The cattle man and the farmer suffered from price deflation first and hardest. The farmer is complaining, and justly so, but he is not organizing any Bolshevik plan to overthrow the government because he has lost a lot of money. The farmer and the cattle man are too good citizens for that. And that is why it is a good thing that deflation hit us in the Middle West first."

Without admitting that any other class would have tried to overthrow the government had they been the first to feel the full force of price declines, I do agree with the banker above quoted that the producers of the grain belt were the safest citizens on whom the blow could have fallen. The farmers as a class are too good citizens to revolt because of injustice, or to quite their work in a pique when they do not get a square deal. They are not indifferent to injustice, by any means, but they realize that economic injustices should be removed in an orderly way, and they have lately come to realize that they must do the job themselves through co-operation, economically and politically, instead of depending upon the promises of politicians. But meantime, it is their task to feed the world and they are not going to shirk that responsibility.—Iowa Homestead.

"IT NEVER PAYS TO DO WRONG"

I HAVE BEEN much interested in reading the very wise advice given by Judge Collingwood to the State Association of Supervisors and reported in the M. B. F. by Supervisor Charles F. Klump of Iosco county.

Realizing the great importance of giving the right start, to the child, during its early and most receptive years, it has been my privilege and pleasure to have printed and made use of more than 3,000 of the little pink motto cards bearing the plain, true words, "It Pays Always to Do Right and It Never Pays to Do Wrong." Aided by the State Association of Farmers' Clubs which provided one half of the cost and State Superintendent L. L. Wright, and other helpers, these same words have been printed in large, clear type on heavy card-board 6 x 10 inches in size and to the number of 10,000, have been placed in the school rooms of Michigan to aid over 875,000 of boys and girls in the forming of noble characters.

It is confidently hoped that the teachers in our public schools will realize the importance of impressing in mind and heart of their pupils the real and full meaning of the plain words of the motto cards. If this is done, untold good will be the result.—J. T. Daniells, Clinton County.

We don't give enough thought to the teachings and the habits of our young folks. Too many men and women who pose as teachers are unfit mentally and morally for the job. The child is the most precious thing we have. Give him a right start in life; instill in him so that he won't forget it that "It pays, always, to DO RIGHT and it NEVER pays to do wrong", and we need not worry about the kind of a man he will be. I am glad to learn what the State Ass'n of Farmers' Clubs have done along this line. Let the good work continue.—Editor.

NOXIOUS WEEDS

WHAT IS the use of trying to use pure seed when the country is overrun with noxious weeds. I suggested to the local Farm Bureau that they draft a bill and submit it to the legislature empowering the Farm Bureau in each county to take charge of eradicating noxious weeds, and also to have power to enter any warehouse, car or other storeroom and condemn any hay found there containing foul or noxious weeds. Many men care nothing about noxious weeds on their farms. Unless some measure of this kind is adopted we will go on paying for high prices for select seed to no avail.—Layton Taylor, Isabella county, Mich.

Noxious weeds cost the farmers a lot of money every year. The absentee land-owner is the worst offender. Our present laws would be effective if properly enforced. The Farm Bureau could do a lot in ridding the state of noxious weeds by carrying on a campaign of education for a few years, but I doubt if the state would give it any such authority as you suggest. That authority could only be exerted through a regularly elected or appointed official.—Editor.

SOME GOOD THINGS IN M. B. F. ANYWAY

I HAD INTENDED to pay up my paper and stop it, but seeing you dropped the school question I'll renew. That so disgusted the whole family that we were almost tempted to burn the papers without even reading them. It was such uncalled for reading in a farm paper, but thanks to Mr. Ballard and Uncle Rube, who certainly are fine we will continue as members.—Frank Siler, Saginaw county, Mich.

We're mighty glad to have you back with us, Frank, but my curiosity prompts me to ask you what things you think can be properly discussed in a farm paper and what cannot? If you would refuse us the right to discuss the school question as a matter vitally affecting the peace, religion and liberty of our people, you should also refuse us the right to discuss taxation, prohibition, state and national legislation, and hundreds of other subjects. These are not directly related to the science of farming, but they are to the science of living. You would soon lose interest in the M. B. F. if you put it in a straight-jacket and insisted that it talk only about the things which pertain to the farm.—Editor.

FOR DISARMAMENT

"While prudence forbids us to disarm alone, we are ready to co-operate with other nations to approximate disarmament."—President Harding.

The last war showed us all how horrible warfare may become; the poison gas, liquid fire and aerial bombing of the innocents to say nothing of the inhuman treatment suffered by prisoners in the prison camps. Will you do your share toward stopping forever more this horror which still hangs a black cloud over the civilization of the world? Then there is the other side also to be much desired—reduction of taxes. Read the following carefully and then write to your congressman in Washington.

"Plans to organize the women of America and crystalize their expressed sentiment for reduction of armament into an effective nationwide meeting were launched in Washington on May 25, when the Committee on Reduction of Armament by International Agreement, appointed by the National League of Women Voters at its annual convention in Cleveland, held its initial conference.

"All parts of the country were represented by prominent women. The committee of sixteen appointed by Miss Hauser, chairman of the committee, have returned home to begin immediate organization of women where there is no club nor group which can express their sentiments.

"An especial effort will be made to organize the women living in the rural districts and on farms. The sentiment and opinion of these women, who in most cases belong to no clubs, has been heard only in individual expression of opinion and women generally are learning that effective action can be secured only by united efforts.

"The Borah Amendment, which passed the senate the same day that the committee on Reduction of Armaments met in Washington, has stimulated the women to push their work with greater activity and a resolution urging world-wide co-operation of women for this principle was unanimously adopted by the committee. Leading women in foreign countries will be asked to organize the women of their nation and both here and abroad a systematic campaign of education will be carried on concerning armament and its cost.

"There is a constantly increasing burden of taxation on the people of all countries to meet the military and naval programs of their governments. It is a question in which women have as vital an interest as men. We want to give women the facts; we want to present the truth to them and let them form their own opinions, then let them write their representatives in congress and parliament. Senators and congressmen have told us they want to know the sentiment of their constituents. Let the women of America and of foreign countries inform themselves of the present cost and future plans of their governments toward armament. Then as citizens they have the right to express their honest opinions and convictions to those who represent them."

I am going to select all patterns from this time on and I will try to choose only those that are up-to-date, practical and pretty. There never was a time within my knowledge when a woman could dress herself and her children so simply and so tastily. If you wish a pattern for any particular kind of gown will you just ask me for it?—Editor.

Here is my lady as she leaves home for a picnic, a trip to town or goes out to supper. The dress is very up-to-date and very easy to construct. Choose some soft clinging material and make the little vest and cuffs of white or colored, or gaudy with a little button-holing and a n d knots of wool yarn. Sizes 34 to 36. 12c.



The Farm Home

A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

My dear friends: Please do not think of me as someone a long way off and too busy to help you. Really, I want this page to be more than just the best department in this already awfully good farm weekly. I am so in hopes that you, whether you are sixteen or sixty, will write me once in a while on any subject that is bothering you or making you happy! I promise never to misplace your confidence, and you have no idea what a happy, helpful, friendly little department we can make this if you will only help me. In return I promise that there is nothing you can ask me that I will not be glad to do to the best of my ability, whether it be looking up a recipe, getting you the best advice on any subject or shopping for you in Detroit. Mr. Stoum is as anxious as I am, that the Business Farmer should be liked as well by the women as it is by the men folks and he has told me that here is one corner where we can have our own sweet way. Please write me some nice chatty letters on what you are doing, planning or thinking about—send me in some recipes you have found extra nice or some hints you have found time-savers. I want, Oh, so much, to know you all better!—Mrs. Grace Nellis Jenney, The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR CHILDREN

IS ONE OF the finest bits of philanthropy existent in this state. A very attractive and bright-eyed little lady was telling me about the home this week and one could plainly see her heart and soul are in the work. Last year they cared for 1,156 children and supervised 923 in adoption homes. They will place children permanently for adoption or place them in homes for a specified time, paying their board if necessary. If a man loses his wife and has little children dependent on him the home will take them and care splendidly for them until such time as the father is able to give them a

usually buys these eggs "case count" and paying the same price for all kinds and sizes, provided they are eggs with an unbroken shell. Small production results in small or infrequent shipments.

Remedies

Many of these losses can be prevented by:

Selecting pure breeds that lay more or larger eggs, such as the White Leghorns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, etc.

Giving better care, food and shelter, with dry, clean vermin-proof nests.

Confining males except in breeding season.

Wynken, Blynken and Nod

Wynken, Blynken and Nod one night
Sailed off in a wooden shoe—
Sailed on a river of crystal light,
Into a sea of dew.
"Where are you going, and what do you wish?"
The old moon asked the three,
"We have come to fish for the herring fish."
That live in this beautiful sea:
Nets of silver and gold have we!"
Said Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.
The old moon laughed and sang a song,
As they rocked in the wooden shoe,
And the wind that sped them all night
Along
Ruffled the waves of dew.
The little stars were the herring fish
That lived in that beautiful sea—
"Now cast your nets wherever you wish
Never afear'd are we!"
So cried the stars to the fisherman three;
Said Wynken, Blynken and Nod.
All night long their nets they threw

home. I will tell you more about this work next week, but if you wish to get in touch with the management write to The Michigan Children's Home Society, St. Joseph, Mich.

THE EGG CROP

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture has taken up in all seriousness the egg crop and is sending out some valuable suggestions regarding its handling. I will publish a few excerpts from the bulletin and if you find the information helpful I will be glad to give in detail the plan set forth for developing the Community Egg Circle. I have a limited number of the bulletins on hand which will be sent to those asking first.

Marketing the Egg Crop

When it is estimated that the annual production of poultry and eggs in the United States is in excess of \$600,000,000—equal to the value of the hay or wheat crop—and when it is estimated that there is a total loss of nearly 3 per cent of the eggs marketed, the importance of this subject is evident.

This great loss is due largely to improper handling between the farm and the market. Many farmers look upon eggs as a by-product, and the returns as so much clear gain. The hens forage for a living, eggs are gathered when convenient and kept almost anywhere. With such carelessness and a combination of mongrel stock, dirty nests, stolen nests of broody hens, unconfined males, late maturing pullets, and other undesirable conditions, is it any wonder that the product includes a high percentage of small, cracked, dirty, stale, heated, and even rotten eggs?

Occasionally the accumulations of all these kinds of eggs are taken to the country merchants and exchanged for merchandise. The merchant

To the stars in the twinkling foam—
Then down from the skies came the wooden shoe,
Bringing the fishermen home;
'Twas all so pretty a sail it seemed
As if it could not be,
And some folks thought 'twas a dream
They'd dreamed
Of sailing that beautiful sea—
But I shall name you the fishermen three:
Said Wynken, Blynken and Nod.
Wynken and Blynken are two little eyes,
And Nod is a little head,
And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies
Is a wee one's trundle bed.
So shut your eyes while mother sings
Of wonderful sights that be,
And you shall see the beautiful things
As you rock in the misty sea,
Where the old shoe rocked the fishermen three:
Said Wynken, Blynken and Nod.
—Eugene Field.

Collecting eggs frequently, especially in hot or muggy weather. Storing eggs in a dry, clean, cool place.

Using small and dirty eggs at home.

Marketing frequently, with protection at all times from heat.

Selling for cash on a basis of size and quality, "loss off" instead of "case count."

Using an attractive package. Combining shipments as a matter of economy.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

THE EDITOR wishes to thank our good reader, Mrs. H. V. S., for salt-rising bread recipe. We have now published quite a number and will leave this until some one asks for another.

To rid your lawn of moles put 1 teaspoon of paris green in 1 cup of flour; mix well and boring a hole, put a little in each runway. I have found it effective where all else failed.

A good book for a graduate who is inclined to be serious is, "The Foes of Our Own Household," by Theodore Roosevelt.

It is something of a humiliation to have clergy, press and college professors trying to standardize the clothing of women for the sake of modesty and virtue. Where are the morals of some of our sisters?

Dear Mrs. G.—The next time you shampoo your hair try a lemon rinse. The strained juice of a lemon in the last rinsing water cuts all the grease and clinging dandruff, separates each hair and leaves it shiny and clean. It does not affect the color, and seems to add body as well as beauty to the hair.

RECIPES TRIED AND TRUE

Pie Crust

FOR ONE PIE: 1 cup of flour, 1-4 tps. salt; stir into this with a fork 1-2 cup of hot lard or crisco; when well mixed add 1-4 cup of very cold water slowly. More flour is used in rolling out. May be used at once or stand to cool.—Editor.

SALT-RISING BREAD

IN RESPONSE to the request in the M. B. F. for a recipe for salt-rising bread, I offer the following. I make the emptyings the day before baking by scalding 1-2 cup of new milk and turn on two teaspoons of soda, stirring thoroughly. Cover and keep warm during the day, stirring occasionally, usually is light by night. When light set in cool place, next morning take 1-2 bowl of warm water, add 1-2 teaspoon sugar, very small pinch salt, soda and ginger, then thicken with flour, stir emptyings in last, set in warm place to rise. It should be light in about one hour. Then set sponge with equal parts new milk and warm water, warm the flour unless weather is very warm; when sponge is light add good pinch salt, knead lightly. Grease the top when put in tins, also when baked. This requires some longer baking than yeast bread. I trust this may be of some help to the inquirer.—Mrs. J. T. Daniells, Clinton County.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH CODE

AIR—Inside air is never so good as that of outdoors. Be in the open air every minute that you can.

Sunshine—Sunshine stops the growth of the germs of sickness. Let the sun shine freely into your home and upon your clothing.

Sleep—Children need at least 10 hours' sleep each night. Sleep with the bedroom window open top and bottom.

Bathing—Bathe at least twice a week, better once a day.

Play—Play every day, winter as well as summer, and always outdoors if you can.

Milk—Milk is the very best food for growing children. Drink three or four glasses of it every day.

Dress—Dress comfortably and lightly. Keep warm by exercise, play and deep breathing.

Water—Drink three or four glasses of water every day.

Food—Wash your hands always before eating. Eat slowly and chew all your food well.

Mouth, teeth and nose—Keep these clean, as they are the windows and doors for disease germs; use tooth brush and handkerchiefs often.

HELPS FOR COMPLEXION

THESE suggestions are given out by the Michigan Food and Drug Monthly and may be useful to some one.

How to Cure Blackheads

This is one of the most common of complexion evils. In the majority of cases, it is found that constipation is at the root of the trouble. In such instances, care as to the digestibility of food should be observed; a saline enema is excellent. Attempt to remove the cause, then use local treatment. Steam the face until skin is quite soft, or use a good cold cream freely every night, rubbing thoroughly into the face until the flesh is well softened, then remove the blackheads, after which apply a prepared facial astringent or bathe the face in cold water to close the pores. Persevere in this treatment and the blackheads will disappear.

How to Rid Oneself of a Birthmark

If you can stand a little inconvenience and some blistering, try using the milk of milk weed. It is perhaps the very best remedy for removal of the disfigurement. Rub a little of the fluid over the birthmark; it will, in all probability, blister the skin, then the outside skin will dry and peel off leaving the flesh lighter in color. This process can be continued until all trace of the mark disappears.



Here is a cunning little dress for a nice girl for a Sunday school and parties. Two materials of contrasting colors may be used. A good way to make over an old dress that has been outgrown. Sizes 6 to 12 years. 12c.

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: We are publishing a story on page 4 that I hope all of you boys and girls will read. It is about club work in Genesee county and I am sure you will read it with interest whether you belong to a club or not.

When I was small and attended the county school there were no clubs like these, nor did we have any studies on agriculture among our lessons. All we learned regarding farming we had to learn at home, and, as the parents of many of the boys and girls barely knew enough about farming to make a living many of the children grew discouraged and decided to go to the city when they grew up where they believed they could make more money and live better. Now the country schools teach agriculture and keep the children interested in that business. The boys' and girls' clubs go still farther. You are taught while you are actually doing the work and to make the work more interesting prizes are offered to the ones who are the most successful. Then the winners attend the agricultural college for a week during the summer and learn more there. This plan does not keep all members interested in the work as only the leading ones receive prizes or have a good time. In Genesee county they have a plan whereby all members have a good time together when the work is over. Read about it and then talk to your county club leader about it.

—UNCLE NED.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a little girl 10 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I am in a sewing club called the "Willing Workers." I will tell you about the work. We have 21 girls as members and make dresses, aprons, middle blouses, bloomers, pajamas, princess slips and all kinds of dresses. For my winter work I made a kimono, night dress, a pair of bloomers and an apron with ties. We have club meetings with lunches and frankfurter roasts in the woods and marshmallow roasts and each one takes something to eat and we have a great time. We have very long faces after we have made French seams in the garments and have to rip them out again. They have a boys' club too called the "Handicraft Club," which makes step ladders, library tables, medicine cases, milk stools, hall trees, chests of all kinds, bread boards, necktie racks, and almost everything. Then we have the "Canning Club" of the girls in the summer months. I canned 140 jars of different kinds of fruit, meat, chicken and vegetables and pickles. We enjoy the club very much. Miss Robb and Mr. Turner, the state club leaders were at the Hemlock school recently for our club exhibit. We put all our garments and manual training work on exhibit and had them marked. Several prizes were given us. Saturday was the winding up day of club work and we all went to Saginaw to have our pictures taken. I like the club work so much I can hardly wait for the berries to start to ripen. I have a sister in the club work in the second year. I am in the first year. I wish all the boys and girls would join the club and learn to sew, can, and raise pigs, poultry, calves, beans, corn, potatoes and popcorn.—Bernsten Watson, Hemlock, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I hope you will get over and give me enough room for my letter. I will write about a trip I took Christmas with my two cousins. We went to Iron River, Michigan. We left home on the four o'clock train Saturday. My big sister came to the depot with us.

We rode on the same train until we got to Nasstora. On the way there we passed many clearings. One was called Perch and we saw children sliding down hill. We also passed where we were above the telegraph poles and other places where the poles were above us. When we arrived at Nasstora we had to change and waited for a long time until our train came. Before the train came we went out and looked around but it was dark and we could not see much. We then went back to the depot and when our train came along we started to get on and didn't know which car to get on and went into the smoking car, but a man told us to go through into the next car. We had to change trains again at Channny. This train was very nice. When we reached Iron River we could see all over as there are electric lights there. Two of my cousins and another boy met us at the depot. We went to a show. We stayed in Iron River for three days and then went out to our relatives' farm, about 15 miles from there. We had a very good time and on Christmas we ate candy, peanuts and apples until we were nearly sick. Coming back we left Iron River early in the morning and came by way of Channny. It was noon when we reached there and we saw a part of the town. We were there quite a while and got weighed. I weighed 85 pounds. Last Sunday I got weighed again and I found that I weighed 87 pounds. When our train came I was very glad to get on as I was anxious to see my sisters, brother and parents. I had a letter and a jewelry bag from Ethel Fay Sharp for Christmas. Hope some of the girls and boys will write to me.—Your M. B. F. friend, Alma Powell, Sidnaw, Michigan, Box 106.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have just been reading some interesting letters in the Children's Hour. The boy who wrote the elf story must have a great deal of imagination. We had a field day at our school this week. In the state of New York everyone above the sixth grade and through the high school has had to take these physical ability tests. The tests for the girls were a 50 yard dash, volley ball serve and basketball ball far throw. We had to throw the basketball with only one hand. I was given a basketball for my birthday and we have lots of fun with it. We play the following game at school most of the time. Two people choose sides and one side tries to get the ball away from the other. The side that has it passes it back and forth. It is good practice in throwing and catching the ball. I think it would be very nice if Harry Vernon's sister would send her poem to the Children's Hour. I am a member of the Victory Class. It is a class of Sunday school girls from eleven to fourteen years of age. Yesterday morning we went on a May Walk and cooked our breakfast outdoors. It was the first time most of us had ever had the experience of cooking bacon, eggs and coffee over a real campfire. Do you boys and girls have gardens of your own? We have a fairly large garden and lots of strawberries. Sincerely yours—Margaret C. Hoxton, Oakfield, N. Y.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am twelve years old and I go to school. For pets I have two kittens and two sheep. I have two gardens, one flower and one vegetable garden. We take the M. B. F. and like it very well. I like the Doo Dads, they are so funny. I am going to bed so I will have to close. What has a thousand eyes and yet it cannot see? Answer, a thimble. What is the longest word in the alphabet? Answer, Smiles, because there is a mile between the two s's.—Alice L. Rasmussen, Greenville Michigan, Route 3, Box 67.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I am a boy 14 years of age. We have 24 little chickens and 9 hens. I have 2 sisters and one brother. I am going to work over at Mrs. M. Maynard's this summer. My mother and my sisters are going to work in the beets. I have a good teacher. Her name is Mrs. Maynard.—Walter Murawski, Bannister, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned:—I have written to you before and saw my letter in print. I read the Children's Hour many times over and like it very much. Our school was out two weeks ago and today I tried the examination. There were many pupils there to take it. I tried the seventh grade and my sister tried the eighth grade. I wish some of the girls would write to me.—Elma Gustafson, Chief, Michigan, R. F. D. 2, Box 65.

Dear Uncle Ned:—May I join your merry circle? I am a girl twelve years old, and in the fourth grade. We live on a farm of eighty acres. We have three horses, five cows, two calves and two little pigs. I am going to have a garden. I am going to plant some peas, radishes, sweet corn, lettuce, and some flowers. My pets are two little rabbits and one little kitten. We have 100 little chickens and 8 little goslings. I am going to have one gosling. I like the Children's Hour. I can hardly wait until Saturday comes. Our school let out the 25th of May. I will close for this time. Your niece—Miss Bessie Stehlick, Bannister, Michigan.

Three Club Leaders



Above are shown three schoolteachers who are leaders in boys' and girls' club work in Genesee county. Their help has meant much toward making the work a success in that county. On page 4 there is a complete story regarding a new plan to create interest in club work. I hope you boys and girls will read this article and then ask your club leader if you cannot do the same in your county.



Get More Profits by
Clearing More Land!

Measure the Profit of Your Stump Land—Cleared!

WHEN not plowing, cultivating or harvesting, put some of your time into clearing land. Every acre cleared adds to your farm profits. The crop from newly cleared acres often pays clearing costs and there's a profit besides. Put your idle acres to work by using

DU PONT

RED CROSS DYNAMITE

—especially made for land-clearing. Red Cross Dynamite has maintained its leadership because it gives the best results per dollar spent for explosives —and every "stick" is uniform in quality.

See your dealer for Du Pont Dynamite and blasting accessories.

Write for free book—"Farmers' Handbook of Explosives."

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Chicago, Ill.
McCormick Building

Duluth, Minn.
Hartley Building

THE AUTO-OILED AERMOTOR

A Real Self-Oiling Windmill

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. Every moving part is completely and fully oiled. A constant stream of oil flows on every bearing. The shafts run in oil. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Any windmill which does not have the gears running in oil is only half oiled. A modern windmill, like a modern automobile, must have its gears enclosed and run in oil. Dry gears, exposed to dust, wear rapidly. Dry bearings and dry gears cause friction and loss of power. The Aermotor pumps in the lightest breeze because it is correctly designed and well oiled. To get everlasting windmill satisfaction, buy the Aermotor.

Write today for Circular. **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago Des Moines Kansas City Minneapolis Oakland



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

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

\$44 Buy the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2 1/2

Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **EASY TO CLEAN**

NEW BUTTERFLY Separators are guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in four larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here; sold on

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and on a plan whereby they earn their cost and more by what they save. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., 2260 Marshall St. Chicago

60 DAY SALE GALLOWAY SEPARATORS

New low prices—special 60 days! On our Hi-quality genuine Galloway Sanitary close-skimming Cream Separator. Sold direct from factory to farm.

\$750 FREE!

\$7.50 off our already new low prices on 10,000 machines! Time payments if desired. **WRITE TODAY!** A postal for Galloway's Special Cream Separator offer and Book of Bargains with cash prizes on Engines, Mowers, Spreaders, Implements and Specialties. Save big money. Write at once—while offer lasts.

Wm. Galloway Co., 24563 Waterloo, Wis.

OTTAWA

Patent Applied For. **1-MAN FASTEST CUTTING LOG SAW.** falls trees, cuts branches. A. B. P. Light weight. Does the work of 10 men. Easy to move. Does belt work. 30 Days' Trial. Cash or Easy Terms. 30 Year Guarantee Free Book. Get new low factory direct price today.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO. 1401 Wood St. OTTAWA, KANSAS.

My Fence Prices Lowest

BROWN'S BARGAIN FENCE BOOK

Just write and get my New Bargain Fence Book—see the big money you can save this year by buying BROWN FENCES at my low factory—freight prepaid prices. Competition can't touch them. 125,000,000 rods sold, proves BROWN FENCE satisfaction. Reels sold, proves BROWN FENCE—rust-resisting. 150 styles. Heavily Galvanized—rust-resisting. Sample to test and book FREE, postpaid.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 1127, CLEVELAND, O.



MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THE PAST week has seen a decided improvement in connection with the general industrial activity and in all lines of retail trade; department stores report a satisfactory business during the month. The last mentioned fact seems rather remarkable inasmuch as it is well known that stores of this grade are holding prices to higher average levels than any other lines of retail trade. Mid-summer dullness has made its appearance, rather early this year, in jobbing and wholesale lines but dealers and their country representatives are looking for an early opening in these departments, next fall.

The textile and leather goods industries report an active demand for their products and production is increasing rapidly, in both of these manufacturing lines. Iron, steel, and lumber are still dull and slow owing to a difference of opinion, concerning values, between builders and prospective buyers. Rapidly increasing business is reported by nearly all of the automobile plants, that have recently cut prices and many of them have already added to the number of their employees.

The railroad situation seems to be still somewhat badly mixed from the standpoint of both wage and freight reductions. From what the general public had read in the newspaper reports concerning the necessity for a cut in the wages of railroad employees, the impression had become quite widespread that a cut in the freight rates would immediately follow the cut in wages; it has been recently given out, however, by authoritative sources in Washington, that no general reduction in freight rates can be made until the net operating incomes of the railroads of the country equal 5 1-2 per cent of their appraised value which for the purpose of rate making was placed at \$18,900,000,000.

A 5 1-2 per cent income on the above amount would exceed one billion dollars; to earn this amount, annually, the railroads of the country would need to yield a net operating income of more than \$97,500,000 per month. Railroad earnings, in April, were relatively good but the incomes from 171 class I railroads, which represent fully 90 per cent of the total railway mileage of the country, were only \$27,566,000, which shows how far the roads are from earning the 5 1-2 per cent.

The Transportation Act provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall establish rates that will return to the carriers as a whole, under honest, efficient and economical management, a fair return on the aggregate value of the railway property. For two years, beginning March 1, 1920, such fair return was set at 5 1-2 per cent and the Commission was given power to increase this amount by the addition of 1-2 of one per cent to make provision for improvements, betterments or equipment. The present arrangement, therefore, stands until March 1, 1922, when it will be incumbent upon the I. C. C. to determine what a fair return may be thereafter. The inference then it that no general reduction in freight rates can occur until March 1 of next year; should a tremendous traffic revival take place at an earlier date, the time for the reduction may be advanced accordingly.

Revisions, in specific cases, there have been and will probably continue to be, made by the roads themselves in consideration of special showings made by certain groups of shippers, that make it appear that present rates are oppressive and unfair. Reductions have been made to accommodate the shipment of cattle from Texas and New Mexico to the grazing grounds of the Northwest. A differential has been granted the Atlantic seaboard for grain for export, coal to the Great Lakes and lumber from the Pacific coast to

Edited by H. H. MACK

GENERAL MARKET SUMMARY

DETROIT—All grains bullish and demand small. Beans steady. Potatoes firm. Hogs lower.

CHICAGO—Grains strong. Hogs lower. Potatoes and beans steady. Provisions irregular.

(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.)

Chicago. The office of the Interstate Commerce Commission is literally deluged with requests for freight reductions on various commodities but only a small percentage of these requests can be given serious consideration under present conditions.

There are many evidences that in many lines, price deflation has about run its course; a study of the general commodity list shows fewer declines during the past month than for any previous, similar period. Unemployment shows a slight increase but the bulk of this increase is the result of voluntary idleness, resulting from strikes in certain trades.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 14, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 Red	1.57	1.53	1.74 1/2	
No. 2 White	1.50			
No. 2 Mixed	1.52		1.69	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

(No. 2 Red) (No. 2 White) (No. 2 Mixed)

Det. 2.97 Chi. 2.95 N. Y. 2.95

The Chicago wheat market closed bullish Saturday of last week. The weather conditions were bearish early and bullish later, a hot wave being predicted for this week, which was regarded as unfavorable for both winter wheat and oats, as they are in the filling stage in many sections. Net gains on wheat were 2 1-3 @ 5 1-4c.

Export business is good and many dealers believe larger than most people know. They say those intimately connected with the business attempt to keep new business secret in order to hold prices down. Cables from Liverpool said buying from England was not to be expected for a week owing to the millers' conference in progress there.

The Detroit market closed the week with the opposite tone dominating and prices dropped. Early in the week prices advanced 2 cents but this gain and 1 cent more was lost Saturday.

On Monday of the present week the Detroit market was bullish and prices advanced. At Chicago the trend was the opposite and prices dropped 3 cents. The weakness at Chicago is believed to be only temporary.

CORN

CORN PRICES PER BU., JUNE 14, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 Yellow	.63 1/2	.62 1/2	.63 1/2	
No. 3 Yellow	.62 1/2	.64		
No. 4 Yellow	.59 1/2			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

(No. 3 Yellow) (No. 4 Yellow)

Det. 2.05 Chi. 2.02

Corn prices were off 1-2 @ 1c early last Saturday at Chicago, with trading against the bids. In the last hour they advanced, so that buying against offers became active. July sold from 61 1-3 to 64 3-8c. There was also active covering by shorts in July and buying of September and selling of July and vice versa, which advanced the July to even with September. Country offerings were lighter and cash trade was slow. The week's receipts at primary markets were the largest at this time in years.

The Detroit market closed the week quiet and prices followed those of wheat.

Corn prices at Detroit on Monday June 13, were affected by the strength in wheat and they went higher. Prices at Chicago held strong.

OATS

OAT PRICES PER BU., JUNE 14, 1921				
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.	
No. 2 White	.41 1/2	.39	.48	
No. 3 White	.40	.37		
No. 4 White	.37			

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

(No. 2 White) (No. 3 White) (No. 4 White)

Det. 1.30 Chi. 1.29 N. Y. 1.28

Oats were quiet and followed the trend of other grains last week at Chicago. The buying was mainly for short account. Receipts were heavy. Cash basis was unchanged. Shipping sales for Saturday were 69,000 bushels.

This coarse grain was quiet at Detroit also last week and prices declined.

RYE

Chicago rye trade was light last week and consisted mainly in spreading with wheat. The market at Detroit has lost 7 cents since our last issue and No. 2 is now quoted at \$1.45.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

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



WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1921.—Indications are that July will not be an excessively hot month and I am not fearing extensive damages by hot winds or dry weather. There are always exceptions but I do not expect them to be extensive. In most sections of America and Canada the indications are favorable for July cropweather to be normal. If it materially varies from a general average I would say that July will average wetter and cooler than usual. Rainfall for July will be located much the same as the average of May and June. But most rain is expected in the Atlantic States with diminishing rain in direction of the

Rockies' crest. This does not refer to inches of rain but to rain normals. Normal rain in some sections is one inch per month, other sections all the way up to ten inches. When I say more I mean more than normal. I am expecting most rain during the weeks centering on July 4, 16 and 27. Coolest weather during the weeks centering on June 30, July 8 and 27.

Storm forces of July will average normal at least with probabilities favorable to greater than usual intensity. The most severe storm periods will center around July 4, 16 and 27. See the crooked temperature line in July chart. You will note that this line widens near the dates given for the severest storms. The enlargement of the line also denotes increasing rain. It also denotes warmer where the line goes to the tops and cooler where it goes to the bottoms.

W. T. Foster

BEANS

BEAN PRICES PER OWT., JUNE 14, 1921			
Grade	Det.	Chi.	N. Y.
O. H. P.	3.75	4.50	4.50
Red Kidneys		9.25	

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Det.
O. H. P.	7.65

The bean market at Detroit took a turn for the better last week and made two advances, one of 10 cents and one of 15 cents. There is a steady tone to the market and beans are in fair demand. A market expert at Chicago advises his customers to buy what they need up to the new crop. "Bean market better, with more improvement in sight," he says.

POTATOES

SPUDS PER OWT., JUNE 14, 1921		
	Sacked	Bulk
Det.	1.10	
Chi.	.95	
N. Y.		
Pitt.		

PRICES ONE YEAR AGO

Grade	Det.
	9.33

Old potatoes are firm on most markets owing to limited offerings, but there is an easy tone in the greater part of the market and the tendency of the prices is downward. Several markets report higher prices than those of a week ago. The old stock is not expected to go higher because of the lowering trend of prices for new potatoes.

HAY QUIET AND EASY

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Det.	19.00 @ 20.00	18.00 @ 19.00	18.00 @ 19.00
Chi.	22.00 @ 23.00	21.00 @ 22.00	21.00 @ 22.00
N. Y.	27.00 @ 30.00	25.00 @ 28.00	
Pitt.	22.50 @ 23.00	21.00 @ 22.00	18.00 @ 19.00

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO			
No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.	
Det.	37.50 @ 38.50	37.50 @ 38.50	36.50 @ 37.50
Chi.	37.50 @ 38.50	37.50 @ 38.50	36.50 @ 37.50
N. Y.	37.50 @ 38.50	37.50 @ 38.50	36.50 @ 37.50
Pitt.	37.50 @ 38.50	37.50 @ 38.50	36.50 @ 37.50

LIVE STOCK MARKET

The cattle trade had rather of a rocky time of it, last week, but the prices for steers and handy killing cattle firmed up toward the close and the finish was level with that of last week. The top price, paid for both mature steers and yearlings, was \$9. Last week's receipts were 16,500 larger than those of the week before which included only five market days; they were 14,000 larger than for the corresponding week, last year. The average quality of the cattle received in the Chicago market, last week, was not nearly as good as that of the week before, accounting, in part, for the lower top which was made; no cattle, as good as the market toppers for Decoration week, came to hand last week and there were scattered through arrivals, many cattle that showed signs of having had plenty of grass. Common butchers cattle showed a loss of 25 cents per cwt. Feeders were 25 to 50 cents lower and very dull.

Eastern dressed beef markets were active and firm all last week and the Chicago trade in carcass beef was full steady with that of the week before. Eastern order buyers competed actively with Chicago killers for the offerings in that market and exporters took their full share. The week's top, for steer cattle, was less than one dollar higher than the average which was at \$8.05 per cwt. was \$7 lower than for the corresponding week last year, \$8.20 per cwt. lower than two years ago and \$2.60 per cwt. lower than the ten-year average.

On Monday of this week, cattle were easy and a trifle lower in all markets, Detroit showing a loss of

(Continued on page 14)

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA LENDS MONEY TO FARMERS

(Continued from page 3)

after that he gets his credit elsewhere. It is a system devised entirely for helping farmers, either renters to buy land and equipment, or owners to operate to a better advantage and greater profit.

When a farmer wants a loan, he usually applies through his local bank, which generally charges a small fee of \$5 or \$10, but if he is able to make out his papers properly he can make his application direct. As a rule, however, the board prefers to place the loan through the local bank, which is held responsible for the handling of the money and seeing that it is properly expended for the purposes indicated in the application.

The system is so simple and effective that if papers are made out properly and there is no question in regard to the title, it is possible to make a loan in twenty-four hours, but usually it requires a period of about thirty days. No local farm loan associations are required as in the Federal Loan plan, and no guarantee of payment is demanded except first mortgage.

The elimination of this cumbersome feature is a big advantage. Farm loan associations made up of local farmers all jointly responsible for any default of payment is copied from European systems. Such a plan is better suited to conditions where the farmers have small holdings and live closely together. European farmers, also, are more accustomed to form numerous small organizations, but in this country the farms are larger and each farmer is more independent, and as a rule does not like the idea of guaranteeing his neighbor's obligations. It is something of a hardship to form these local loan associations and very often farmers, rather than go to all this necessary trouble, are apt to get along as best they can without the loan. By eliminating this feature and loaning to the individual farmer direct, the South Dakota system is a long step in advance of all others based on the farm loan association plan.

The Rural Credit Board of South Dakota may loan to farmers up to 70 per cent of the value of their land and 40 per cent of the insured value of the improvements, provided the improvements do not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the land and do not exceed a total of \$5,000; and provided, further, that the amount called for is not greater than \$10,000 and does not exceed the average assessed valuation of the land for the three preceding years. Where the loan is less than \$10,000, a reappraisal may be permitted at the discretion of the Board and such additional loans may be made as the reappraisal may warrant.

The borrower has the option of paying all or any part of the loan after five years, but when a loan is made on a certain piece of land, it stands there until the mortgage is cancelled by payment. If the farm changes hands the purchaser must assume the obligation and keep up the payments. In case his inability to pay is finally evident, the policy of the Board is not to foreclose the mortgage but rather help the man sell out to someone better able to assume the obligation. In case of sickness, drought or other misfortune, the Board shows every consideration possible, allowing ample time but charging 8 per cent interest on defaulted payments until made good. But up to date there has been very little trouble in this connection.

The law gives the Rural Credits Board almost absolute authority over its operations. It is necessary therefore, to have this important piece of machinery in reliable hands. The Board is composed of five members, of which the governor, himself, is one. While the members are appointed by the governor, its operations are free from political influence. As a balance, the law provides that one member shall be of the opposite party from the one in power.

The Board decides when it shall issue bonds to secure money and to what amount. It has a treasurer of its own, no money passing through the state treasury. In short, it handles its own affairs and is unhampered by being tied up by other institutions of the state. The independence with which it operates adds greatly to its effectiveness. This immense farm loan business is handled in a conservative, businesslike manner which avoids assuming doubtful risks. As a precaution against loaning money on worthless land, there are three inspectors who pass final judgment before loans are placed in sections where there is any doubt.

Payment of the Loan

The method of repaying a loan is unique and is known as the amortization plan. Coming from European countries, it is but natural that rural credit systems should be encumbered by some objectionable features and the word amortization is one. On close examination it is not dangerous when applied to debt.

The first letter, "a," apparently means, "to," and the remaining part of the word comes from "mort," meaning death. Applied literally, then, it means killing the debt. The end of this debt comes very gradually and by the South Dakota plan is fully accomplished at the end of thirty years. A small payment is made annually in addition to the interest, which is exactly enough to clean up the loan in that length of time.

In borrowing money at six per cent by this plan the farmer pays \$7.26 annually for each \$100, or fraction thereof. Six dollars are paid for interest and \$1.26 applied on the principal, leaving \$98.74 unpaid. The principal becoming less annually reduces the amount of interest and allows a greater payment on the principal each year. When fifteen annual payments of \$7.26 have been made, the principal is reduced to \$70.55. The amount of interest is \$4.41 and the amount applied on the principal is \$2.86. Up to this point the payment on the principal has been rather small, but during the last fifteen years the period the principal is reduced more rapidly. The thirtieth year it will be noticed that \$6.85 will be applied on the principal with only \$0.41 for interest.

A Few Advantages

The farmers of South Dakota, through their Rural Credit Board, borrow money on their farms at a greatly reduced rate of interest, and by paying a small amount additional each year cancel their debt in thirty years. The annual payment at present rates amount to 7.26 per cent on a simple interest basis, which is much less than former rates in the state before the rural credit law was passed; and, in fact, less than is paid at present on short time loans.

The payment of loans by this system is so gradual that farmers are afforded a sure foundation. With any reasonable success in farming they need not fear foreclosure. Then can assume other necessary obligations, make more permanent improvements and formulate their plans with greater assurance of the future. With this gradual payment of the mortgage debt, local banks are glad to make short-time loans with only a second mortgage as security or on the farmer's own personal credit. The system stabilizes financial matters in general for the farmer and is proving a great factor in developing the agriculture of the state. In view of the present breakdown of the Federal Loan System, it is highly important that every state should have a rural credit system of its own, and no better example can be found than the one already in operation in South Dakota.

Changing Type

"I heard Mabel said when she married that she had selected the very flower of her admirers. To what particular bloom did she liken him?"

"At first she thought he was the pink of perfection, but when the baby came to claim her attention, he was just a mere poppy."



"Carbola-Clean" Buildings

means that walls and other surfaces offer no harboring places to contagious disease, lice, and mites. It means sunny-sweet interiors—light and wholesomeness. It means healthier and more vigorous cows, hogs and hens. It means fewer losses through death, fewer non-producers, fewer low-producers. It means a better profit on your investment—more money in your pocket.

CARBOLA
The Disinfecting White Paint

a snow-white paint combined with a germicide many times stronger than pure carbolic acid, is the standard of sanitation on thousands of the best kept farms, large and small, and at leading agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Carbola helps prevent the start and spread of contagious diseases that affect herd or flock—glanders, contagious abortion, roup, white diarrhoea, canker, etc.—and kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., besides greatly increasing the light and general evidence of cleanliness. Carbola—which is mixed with water and ready for use in less than five minutes—gives you quickly a paint and disinfectant to apply in one operation instead of two, saving time, labor, and money. There is no straining or waiting, and no clogging of sprayer as there is with whitewash. No peeling or flaking. The smooth-flowing paint-and-disinfectant gives an even surface and puts wholesomeness into every crack and crevice to stay there. Carbola does not spoil if left standing—may be mixed today and used any time—another advantage.

Use Carbola Instead of Whitewash and Disinfectants

to paint sunshine and health into stables, poultry houses, hog pens, cellars, kennels, rabbit hutches, creameries, outbuildings, garages, etc. Apply with brush or sprayer to wood, stone, brick, cement or other surfaces or over whitewash. A gallon (a pound of the powder) covers 200 square feet. Use it also as a lice powder, for which it also is unexcelled.

Your hardware, paint, drug, or seed dealer has Carbola or can get it. If not, order direct—prompt shipment by parcel post or express. Satisfaction, or money back.

10 lbs. (10 gals.) \$1.25 and postage. 20 lbs. (20 gals.) \$2.50 delivered. 50 lbs. (50 gals.) \$5.00 delivered.

Add 25% for Texas and Rocky Mountain States
Trial package and interesting booklet 30c postpaid

CARBOLA CHEMICAL CO., Inc., Dept. X, 7 East 42d Street, New York

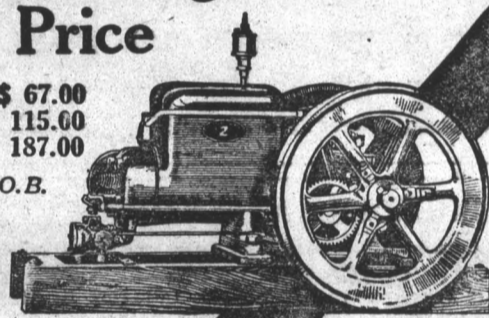
A Good Engine at a Low Price

1½ H. P. \$ 67.00
3 H. P. 115.00
6 H. P. 187.00

All Prices F. O. B.
Factory

Add Freight
to Your
Town

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Manufacturers
CHICAGO



8
Quality
Advantages
1. Economically
uses kerosene
as well as gaso-
line. 2. High
tension mag-
neto eliminates
batteries; gives
hotspark, quick
starting. 3. Throttling gov-

ernor for steady speed and close regulation. 4. Suction fuel feed, no pump. 5. Speed controller gives change of speed while running. 6. Renewable die-cast bearings. 7. Positive lubrication. 8. Automatic in operation—little attendance—easily started.

You'll be surprised at the work the "Z" can do for you on one gallon of kerosene. It will pump 10,000 gals. of water—light 10, 16 c. p. lamps for 15 hours—grind 40 bu. of feed—saw 5 cords of wood. Over 300,000 are used by farmers everywhere. Your "Z" dealer will show you why it's the best engine buy.

AGENTS—MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING

Greyhound Motovols, Protex Paints, Gear Compounds, Chemicals, Disinfectants and Auto Accessories. K. R. Jackson, \$413.36, Ruder, \$329.65, Swain, \$214.77, C. J. Ring, \$187.78 in one week. Work entire or part time. Experience not absolutely necessary. Write quick for details and exclusive territory. Shipping points—Minnesota Transfer, Chicago and Kansas City. Address all correspondence to main office.

INTER-STATE OIL & PAINT COMPANY

Dept. 23, East Hennepin & 33rd Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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



**You'll enjoy
the sport of
rolling 'em
with P.A.!**

FIRST thing you do next—go get some makin's papers and some Prince Albert tobacco and puff away on a home made cigarette that will hit on all cylinders!

Do it while the going's good! Such flavor, such coolness, such more-ish-ness—well, the only way to get the words emphatic enough is to go to it and know yourself!

And, besides Prince Albert's delightfulness, there's its freedom from bite and parch which is cut out by our exclusive patented process! Certainly—you smoke P. A. without a come-back. Joy'us? You'll say so!

Prince Albert is the tobacco that revolutionized pipe smoking. If you never could smoke a pipe—forget it! You can—AND YOU WILL—if you use P. A. for packing!

Prince Albert is sold in toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome round and half pound tin humidors and in the pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top.

PRINCE
the
national
joy
smoke
ALBERT



Copyright 1921 by
R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

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!

Will You Introduce a Friend or Neighbor?

HERE'S AN INTRODUCTORY COUPON—Tear it out and hand it to a friend or neighbor who is not a subscriber. It is worth just 25c to him, because we will send The Business Farmer on trial to any new name for six months, for this coupon and a quarter (25c) in coin or stamps.

25c This Coupon is worth twenty-five cents to any NEW subscriber introduced by an old subscriber.

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Friends:

I want to introduce a NEW subscriber and for a quarter (25c) enclosed in coin or stamps you are to send our weekly every week for six months.

To

Address

Introduced by your reader:

M

Address

MAKING LIFE HAPPY FOR THE FARM BOYS AND GIRLS (Continued from page 4)

In recent years there has also been another problem confronting certain rural districts. "How can we make greater use of the grounds and buildings constituting the county fair?" These buildings represent a considerable sum of money considering the few days per year they are used. Any scheme that would put them into greater use has long been sought by fair authorities. To what better purposes could county fair grounds be put than to afford a site for picnics, outings, camps, etc., for the people of the rural districts? There is no reason why in every county of the state the farm boys and girls should not get together at the fair grounds for a week or two of healthful recreation and study, under the proper guidance of older people. We believe that an annual outing of this kind, having a useful purpose back of it, would be of immeasurable value in making boys and girls more contented with the rural environment.

CARE OF CHICKS FOR JUNE (Continued from page 4)

soon follows in the wake. If chicks are to be artificially hovered in brooders or under hens, keep them not too warm nor too cold.

During the first week of the chicks life see to it that the temperature under the hover stands at 100 degrees at all times both night and day. We realize how hard it is to maintain this temperature for during the day the air of the room as well as out of doors may reach 90 degrees. The doors and the windows of the house may be thrown open but the temperature under the hover should be such that the chick may find a temperature that will be normal to and for them.

If the chicks are to be reared by hens, do not let the hen out of her coop until the dew is entirely off. No matter what the temperature is, the hen is the hover, her body heat reaches the 100 degrees and a little better.

If the chicks crave warmth they should find it whether under a commercial hover or under a hen. Next comes the food and water problem. During the first week of the chicks life follow the schedule mentioned in the M. B. F. of recent issue.

Great care should be exercised in looking after the drinking vessels that supply the drink for the chicks. Discard any drinking fountains that will not permit the hand to enter to wash and keep in sanitary condition. Keep the drinking water in the shade. Keep fresh water before the growing chicks at all times.

When June is ushered in and if the chicks are ten or twelve weeks of age, separate the sex. Market all cockerels. Take the pullets in their colony house to the range. The qualities of an ideal range are as follows: Hillside, (supplying succulent grass), trees or shrubbery (for shade), meadow (for plenty of insect life), running stream (for water supply), close proximity to the other farm buildings (for convenience of management and watchful care.)—C. H. Burgess, Prof. Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

COW FEED FROM SAWDUST NOW

HYDROLIZED sawdust as a part of a ration for cows is apparently giving satisfactory results in Wisconsin. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture reports that cows at the agricultural college of that state are doing as well on a ration consisting of one-third sawdust as they did when their feed was only one-fourth wood meal.

The Bureau of Animal Industry is considering the proposal of the Forest Service Laboratory to start feeding trials with dairy animals in which the wood product will form a part of the ration and the tests will extend for an entire year at least. The hydrolized wood feed for these cows will be made at the laboratory. So far all the stock feed has been made from white pine sawdust. Other soft woods, particularly the western species, will be tried in the future.

These free booklets on Farm Sanitation

tell you how to prevent disease among livestock and poultry and describe in detail the many uses of

KRESO DIP No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

Parasiticide and Disinfectant

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

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

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

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

No. 163—**POULTRY.** How to get rid of lice and mites, also to prevent disease.

Write for these booklets.

Animal Industry Department

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

KRESO DIP No. 1 IS SOLD IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES AT ALL DRUG STORES

Three Advantages

now offered by

SOUND BONDS

1. Larger investment returns than can normally be secured from even the highest grade investment stocks.
2. An opportunity for enhancement in value almost as great as from speculative securities.
3. A degree of safety which probably has never been equalled before because of the large increase in asset values of industrial and railroad corporations.

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

L. L. Winkelman & Co.

62 Broad Street, New York

Telephone, Broad 8470

Branch Offices in Leading Cities

Direct Wires to Various Markets

THE BEST BREEDERS

advertise in The Michigan Business Farmer. It will be worth your while to read the livestock advertisements in every issue to keep posted on what they have to offer.

8%—if your money is bringing less write

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



BREEDERS DIRECTORY



(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type. show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 12, 24 or 36 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.

Oct. 21, Holsteins, Howell Sales Co., Howell, 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.
T. L. 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 SIRES

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

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

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

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

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aagis Korndyke-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 19 lb. 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 CALVES Sired by SEGIS FLINT
Hengerveld Lad. The average records of his four nearest dams are 33.12 lbs. butter and 730 lbs. milk in seven days from A. R. O. dams representing the leading families of the breed with records up to 29 pounds in seven days. Priced to sell.
L. O. 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 Lundie Korndyke Segis" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. "T. W. Sprague, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN COW, MERCENA DE
Kol of Mapleide, 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 Heng. Lad, full sister to a 32 lb. cow. Dam will start on yearly test Nov. 15.

ROY F. FICKIES
Chesaning, Mich.

HERD SIRES IN SERVICE

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

SOME GOOD YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEIN 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.

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 8 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.

A ROYALLY BRED BULL

Born Nov. 13, 1920. Mostly white. Sired by a 35 lb. son of King of the Pontiacs; dam a 15 lb. 2 yr. old granddaughter of Pontiac De Nijlander, whose records of 35.43 at 5 1-2 yrs. 32.73 at 4 1-2 years and 30.11 at 3 1-2 years put her in the first ranks as a producer. First check \$150 gets him. Herd Federally Supervised.
BRANDONHILL FARM, Ortonville, Mich.
John P. Mohl, 1205 Griswold St., Detroit, 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.

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

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, C. E. ATWATER,
President, Secretary,
Gladwin, Mich.

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Embaggard Lillik 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 Lillik Flebe 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.

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

A PROVEN BLOOD LINE

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

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

TWO BULL CALVES

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

for sale. From calves to full-aged cows.
F. E. GOODAR, Richmond, 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 Gehrholtz, Herdsman,
MARION STOCK FARM, Marion, Michigan

FOR SALE—SMALL HEAD OF REG. HEREFORDS, 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 Herd headers. We have also a large line of registered Hampshire Hogs, Glits, 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.

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

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS JUST TWO 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.
ORAP FARM, Swartz Creek, Mich.

SHORTHORN

FOR SALE ONE EXTRA GOOD 18 MOS. old Red Scotch bull suitable to head pure bred herd. Also several cows and heifers carrying the service of a son of Imp. Lorne who was twice grand champion of Michigan.
L. P. OTTO, Charlotte, Mich.

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.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'n 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

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

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls for quick sale. Fair Acres Goods and Collynie Cullen 5th. Both born 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

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

ANGUS

The Home of
Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny
Probably
The Worlds' Greatest BREEDING BULL

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS
Orion, Mich.

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

BARTLETTS' PURE BREU ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.I.O. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited.
CAR' 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 (Sired by PEN- hurst Fern Sultan, R. M. Breeding.
J. F. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Michigan

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

IF THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD, HOW much would a son of Pogie 99th's Duke 8th, who has 60 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 cow.
FRED HAYWARD
Scotts, Mich.

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

HIGHLAND FARM JERSEYS FEDERAL ed herd. High production, splendid type and breeding. Write us your wants.
Samuel Odell, Owner. Adolph Heeg, Mgr.
Shelby, Michigan

GUERNSEYS

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

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

HERE'S SOMETHING GOOD

THE LARGEST BIG TYPE P. C. IN MICH. Get a bigger and better bred boar pig from my herd, at a reasonable price. Come and see them. Expenses paid if not as represented. These boars in service: L's Big Orange, Lord Clansman, Orange 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 Clansman. 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 privileges. Boars in service: Clansman's Image 2nd, W. B.'s Outpost and Smooth Wonder. Visitors welcome.
W. B. RAMSDALL
Hanover, Mich.

FOR SALE BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA pigs. A litter of seven, four gilts and three boars, sired by a son of Clansman. Dam by Big Fashion. Ten weeks old. Price \$15 each. Will sell one or more.
T. J. SPURGEON, Ligonier, Indiana

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, Crosswell, Mich.

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

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

L S P C—4 BOARS BY CLANSMAN'S 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 bear ready for service. \$25.00.
JOHN C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

B. T. F. C. A FEW TOP GILTS BRED TO
Highland Giant, the \$500 bear. 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
L hogs? Vote yes and order a good one. Fall
gilts \$30 to \$50; spring boars \$15 to \$25. Two
Prospect Yank gilts bred to Hart's Block Price
March 24th at \$50 each.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

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

I Am Offering Large Type Poland China Sows,
bred to F's Orange at reasonable prices. Also
fall pigs. Write or call.
CLYDE FISHER, R 3, St. Louis, 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 weaning pigs. 1,000 pound head boar.
JOS. SCHUELLER, Weidman, 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.

REGISTERED DUROC PIGS

\$10.00 each. Write your wants.
F. A. LAMB, Cassopolis, 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.

A FINE LOT OF SPRING DUROC JERSEY
pigs, either sex. Brookwater breeding at rea-
sonable prices.
SCHAFER BROS., R 1, Leonard, 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 1st. The
boar that sired our winners at Michigan State
Fair and National Swine Show.
F. HEIMS & SON
Davison, Mich.

OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International**4th Prize Jr. Yearling**

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
BLANK & POTTER
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.

DUROC JERSEY REGISTERED 'BOAR'
King \$15 up. Satisfaction guaranteed.
E. E. CALKINS, Ann Arbor, Mich.

DUROC PIGS 8 TO 12 WEEKS OLD, \$10.00
each. Pedigreed.
S. O. WEEKS, DeGraff, Ohio

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

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King \$29.49
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.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE?

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

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

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, Ferrinton, 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.

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

O I C AND CHESTER WHITE

Bred sows for August farrow. March pigs that
will please. Prominent bloodlines. Write
CLARE V. DORMAN, Snover, Mich.

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

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

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS NOW READY TO
ship. A bargain in fall and spring boar pigs.
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-
horns, 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 doe \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Qual-
ity guaranteed.
E. HIMEBAUGH, Coldwater, Mich.

MAN WANTED

A reliable house, well and fav-
orably known among the farmers
in Michigan has an opening for
an honest, energetic man to sell
to farmers.

The man for this job must re-
alize that he will be expected to
work hard and steadily and that
his advancement will depend en-
tirely upon the amount of energy
enthusiasm and loyalty he puts
into the work. Applicant should
have a Ford car or horse and
buggy. Previous selling experi-
ence desirable but not absolutely
necessary.

If you are only curiously inter-
ested do not apply, but if you
really want to better your condi-
tion by hard work, write
BOX K

care Michigan Business Farmer,
Mt. Clemens, Mich.

**FARM BUREAU FIGHTS FOR
STOCKMEN**

(Continued from page 2)

during 1913 was \$7.70; during 1921
the average prices were \$10.90 for
January, \$9.20 for February, \$9.65
for March, \$9.60 for April and \$11.10
for May.

The average revenue received by
all the railroads of the United States
for hauling a ton of freight one
mile during 1913 was 7.19 mills. In
January, 1921, the average revenue
for hauling a ton of freight one mile
was 11.92 mills, an increase of 66
per cent. The carriers are, therefore,
charging rates two-thirds higher
than in 1913, while the prices on all
live stock, except sheep and lambs
are at the 1913 level.

**TRUTH-IN-FABRIC UP TO
GROWERS**

TEN NATIONAL farm organiza-
tions joined in a letter to Pres-
ident Harding this week pointing
out that "the counterfeiting of vir-
gin wool take advantage of people's
misunderstanding the terms 'all
wool' and 'pure wool,' which they
believe to mean only virgin wool
but, which may include all grades of
substitutes, even the most inferior."
The proponents of the bill have been
heard, and a few of the opponents.
The Senate Judiciary Committee has
discontinued hearings for two weeks.
It is expected that the manufactur-
ers will be fully represented on re-
hearing. Wool growers will have to
impress the committee and their
Congressmen of the serious need of
this legislation in order to have it
passed.

**GRIMM ALFALFA ACREAGE IN-
CREASED 500 PER CENT**

LAST YEAR the state farm bur-
eau performed a great service
for the farmers of the state in
increasing the registered Grimm Al-
falfa acreage by more than 500 per
cent. Expecting to increase that
figure this year, J. W. Nicolson,
manager of the state farm bureau
seed department, has gone on a
three weeks tour of the great north-
west registered alfalfa seed grow-
ing country. Mr. Nicolson is lining
up the growing of first class north-
ern grown pedigreed Grimm and
Cossack alfalfa to produce seed for
Michigan farmers. He will visit
Utah, Montana, Idaho and Colorado.

Dry weather is essential for the
production of high class seed and
stocks from that territory are ideal,
says Mr. Nicolson. Irrigation makes
moisture control possible in that
section. It is probable that Michi-
gan will always have to import most
of her alfalfa seed, says Mr. Nicol-
son, as the state has so much rain-
fall that growing alfalfa for seed is
a very uncertain proposition. On
the other hand, conditions here are
unexcelled for alfalfa as a hay crop.

Despite the report that Michigan
farmers were going to quit growing
beans because of the present price
depression, the demand for certified
beans has been exceedingly active.
Indications show that the cold
weather late this spring did not do
much damage, says the seed depart-
ment, as the demand for short sea-
son hay crops, such as Sudan grass
and millet is very light.

**HELP STRAWBERRY GROWERS
SECURE CARS**

EXPRESS cars furnished straw-
berry growers of western Mich-
igan early in June through the
action of the state farm bureau
traffic department enabled growers
to get their crop on the market, the
state farm bureau is advised. Cars
were not to be had, it is said, until
the Michigan Fruit Growers' Ex-
change and the farm bureau traffic
office sent representatives to Chi-
cago and induced express officials
there to find cars to meet the urgent
needs of Michigan strawberry grow-
ers.

Traffic Bulletin No. 2 of the state
farm bureau traffic office; a pamph-
let that answers questions that puz-
zle the rural shipper and tells him
how to protect himself financially on
his shipments, has been distributed
to county agents and co-operative
associations throughout the state.

BUY**BATTERIES**

direct from factory and save

50%

6VOLT 11or13Plate \$15.00

Any Assembly

12VOLT 7Plate \$20.00

Any Assembly

Every Battery carries a One
Year Guarantee

WHEN ORDERING GIVE MAKE
OF CAR AND YEAR MADE.
A \$2.00 DEPOSIT MUST ACCOM-
PANY ALL ORDERS.
ALL BATTERIES SHIPPED EXPRESS
C.O.D. SUBJECT TO INSPECTION
A 10% DISCOUNT WILL BE AL-
LOWED IF THIS ADVERTISEMENT
IS RETURNED WITH ORDER.

Storage Battery Service Co.

6432 E. JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT MICH.

New VICTORY
7500 MILE
GUARANTEED
\$9.45 30 x 3
\$9.45 30 x 3 1/2
\$11.50 30 x 3 1/2

Brand New non-skid
tires offered direct to
you from the factory at the dealer's price.
Tough over-size cord construction gives
10,000 to 15,000 miles! 7,500 miles guaran-
teed in writing.
Made to stand
roughest,
toughest
road con-
ditions.

Brand NEW Tires

NOT rebuilt,
NOT "second-hand"
or "lightly used." Remember Victory
tires come fresh from the factory direct to you with the
biggest mileage guarantee and lowest price ever made
\$3,000 cash reward paid to any one who can prove Victory
tires are not firsts and Brand New!

DON'T SEND ONE CENT!
We send Victory tires for free inspection to prove you save 33
per cent while this Factory Sale lasts! Don't send a penny, just
mail coupon. Don't wait, nothing to wait for. Stock up for all
Summer at our sensational bargain price.

TUBE FREE with Coupon
Pure rubber, fresh from fac-
tory, so we guarantee them
two years! Send to you with-
out one penny of cost if
you mail coupon quick!

**2 YEAR
GUARANTEED
Tube FREE!**

GARFIELD TIRE & TUBE CORP., Dept. 15

3935 Washington Blvd., Chicago

Please send no money in advance, tires and FREE
tube marked X below.

(X) 30x3 Brand New Non-Skid (1) 30x3 1-2 Brand New Non-Skid
Victory Tire, \$9.45 Victory Tire, \$11.50

(X) 30x3 Tube Free (X) 30x3 1-2 Tube Free

I may either pay the Factory Sale price above for tires (and not
one cent for the tube) after inspection if satisfied—or return the
shipment to you at your expense, as I may decide.

Name _____

Address _____

P. S. This tire constructed so it will stand the roughest and
toughest kinds of roads.

OTTAWA
14 H-P ENGINE IS NOW ONLY \$35.50
Other sizes 2 to 22
H-P at low prices.
Good engines sold
direct to you. 90 Days' Trial—10 Year
Guarantee. Write for Free book be-
fore you purchase any engine.
OTTAWA MFG. CO.
1281A King Street Ottawa, Kansas

The Best Breeders

advertise in The Michigan Bus-
iness Farmer. It will be worth
your while to read the livestock
advertisements in every issue
to keep posted on what they
have to offer.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

(Continued from page 10)
25 cents per cwt. Heavy cattle are slow sale and grass cattle are not wanted in any market.

Chicago got an over-supply of sheep and lambs, last week and prices showed a sharp decline in nearly all departments; the official count, for the week, was 80,273 being a gain of 28,000 from the showing of the week before. The trade was a choppy one, some kinds gaining in price early in the week, only to lose the gain and some more with it, toward the close.

Western sheep sold better than natives, last week but at the close, they showed a loss of 25 cents per cwt. Yearlings, after making a new high for the month, eased down in sympathy with fat lamb prices. Native springers top, early, at \$13.75 but \$12.50 bought the best at the close. California springers were scarce, the top for the week being \$13.85. Last year's lambs were scarce and of extremely common quality, the best on sale bringing \$12.40. Feeders were fairly active, prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$7.50 per cwt. for both spring lambs and yearling lambs. The top on the close, for aged sheep, was \$4 per cwt. Sheep and lambs were dull and lower in all markets on Monday of this week, Detroit paying \$10 to \$11 for lambs.

The live hog trade gave a good account of itself, all last week and the close was at the extreme high point for the week. The week's top \$8.40, was paid on both Friday and Saturday and a large number of loads went over the scales at \$8.35. The average weight of Chicago hog arrivals, last week, was 238 pounds, being 3 pounds above that of the week before and heavier than any corresponding week since 1913. Hogs are not nearly so badly discredited by weight as they were on this date last month and there is reason to believe that heavies will continue to improve in their selling qualities as the season grows older.

Last week's Chicago hog run at 162,100 was larger than for any corresponding week during the previous ten years being 71,500 larger than for Decoration week, 10,700 larger than the same week last year and 31,900 larger than the ten-year average for the same week. Shipments, from Chicago, at 32,700 were considered large for this season of the year. Last week's Chicago average cost for hogs, \$8.05 was, with one exception, the lowest weekly average since 1916. The top in Detroit, on Monday, was \$8.25.

The Experience Pool

Bring your everyday problems in and get the experience of other farmers. Questions addressed to this department are published here and answered by you, our readers, who are graduates of the School of Hard Knocks and who have their diplomas from the College of Experience. If you don't want our editor's advice or an expert's advice, but just plain, everyday business farmers' advice, send in your question here. We will publish one each week. If you can answer the other fellow's question, please do so, he may answer one of yours some day! Address Experience Pool, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

(1)—Is there any successful way of getting rid of thistles when cultivating?—Take an old crosscut saw that is of no further use and take it to your blacksmith and have him cut a piece off about 6 inches shorter than your rows are wide. Then have him put a fairly sharp edge on the back of this piece and rivet two L-shaped strips to this piece the same distance apart as the rear legs on a one-horse cultivator. Now have holes bored in the upper end of these strips so they can be bolted to the two rear legs. Bolt onto the cultivator so it will cut about 1 inch under the surface of the ground. This will not only get the thistles but all the other weeds as well.—M. G., Masom County.

(2)—What makes egg shells so tough chicks cannot hatch out?—I would say it is lack of moisture. Just take a cloth that is large enough to cover the eggs and wet it in warm water. Cover the eggs with this and you will soon see the chicks hatch out and it will do no harm. I always do this with good results.—Mrs. F. B. C., Sumner, Michigan.

QUESTION NO. 3

What seed can anyone sow in woodland to make pasture?—F. H. F., Livingston County.

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, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

POULTRY

PULLETS

4,500 White and Brown Leghorn and Ancona 8 weeks old Pulletts; also 10,000 Yearling Leghorn and Ancona Hens. Send for prices and description of stock.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Desk 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan

Selected W. Leghorns, Anconas, High-est laying strains raised right. 8-week 85c; 10-week \$1.05; 3-month \$1.25. Laying hens \$1.50.

ZEELAND POULTRY FARMS

Zeeland, Michigan.

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

DIKE 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 Bldg., Elmira, N. Y.

QUALITY CHICKS, BLACK MINORCA, LIGHT Brahma, 25c each. Barred Rock, R. I. Red 18 cents each.

TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

BUFF. BARRED, COLUMBIAN, Partridge, Silver Penciled, White Rocks, Anconas, White Wyandottes, Rouen Ducks, \$2 setting, postpaid. Catalog 2c.

SHERIDAN POULTRY YARDS
Sheridan, R. 2, 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 making. 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. HEINBACH, Big Rapids, Mich.

LEGHORNS

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED ROCK AND ANCONA CHICKS \$12 per 100 for June delivery. Pure bred, safe arrival.

H. H. PIERCE, Jerome, 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. Pulletts at \$3 and \$5. Also yearling hens \$3 and \$4. Hatching eggs, \$5 per setting of 15.

GRABOWSKIE BROS., R. 4, Merrill, Mich.

ANCONAS

S. C. MOTTLED 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. Trills \$10. Eggs \$2 for 15; \$3 for 30. Special 100 rates. HERMAN POHL, Fowler, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

\$50,000 for 1921

Our 47th season. Chicks sent prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Wyandottes, Minorcas. Utility and exhibiting quality of very reasonable prices. Catalog and price list free.

20th Century Hatchery, Box 5
New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS SHIPPED SAFELY EVERY-where by mail. White Leghorns, Anconas and Rocks. The great egg machines. Guarantee full count, strong, sturdy chicks on arrival. 48 years reliable dealings. Price \$10 per 100 up. Vast-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 an expert supervision. Nine leading varieties to select from:

Barred Rocks R. 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. 2
New Washington, Ohio

BABY CHICKS AT REDUCED PRICES



S. C. White and Brown and English Leghorns \$9.50 per 100; Anconas \$11 per 100; Broiler chicks \$7.50 per 100. Sent by parcel post

PREPAID. Order direct from this ad.

WYNGARDEN HATCHERY
Box B, Zeeland, Mich.



WE ARE BREAKING UP OUR BREEDING pens and offering you this valuable stock at \$1.75 per head. Both males and females must go. Write us now how many you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. This change to be effective June 18th.

LORINE & MARTIN
East Saugatuck, Mich.

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 anywhere. Catalog free.

MONARCH POULTRY FARMS & HATCHERY
Zeeland, Mich.

Business Farmers' Exchange

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

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

FARMS & LANDS

\$1,400 SECURES 210 ACRES WITH HORSE, 25 dairy cattle, crops, modern machinery, poultry, full equipment; buildings estimated worth \$8,000; income last year \$5,000; wood and timber to nearly pay for all; convenient all advantages; 100 acres machine-worked, 3 tons hay, 350 bu. potatoes, 125 bu. corn to acre; apple orchard; fine 9-room house, 100-ft. barn, etc.; prosperous owner willing to retire, sacrifices, \$4,500 gets everything, only \$1,400 down, easy terms. See page 32 illus. Catalog 1,100 bargains. FREE STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BE. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

3 FARMS, CLAY AND SANDY LOAM SOIL partially fenced, 2 walls, 60 acre crops, fair buildings. H. HOY, Rose City, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS 122 acres. Good buildings, fine location, 3 miles from Lansing, Mich. Must sell \$18,500; 40 rods to school. S. W. HEMPEY, R. 7, Lansing, Mich.

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

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

MACHINERY

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

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

BECKMAN HATCHERY
20 E. Lyon St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

CHICKS \$9.00 PER 100

And Get Them at Once

Standard Bred S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, 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

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN BABY chicks. Good strong ones from flock on free range. Write for prices.

J. W. WEBSTER, Bath, Mich.

HATCHING EGGS

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

BARRED ROCKS HATCHING EGGS FROM in the blood of Park's best pedigreed pens. \$3 per 15. \$6 per 50. \$12 per 100. Prepaid by parcel post in non-breakable containers.

R. G. KIRBY, R. 1 East Lansing, Mich.

R. C. BR. LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 FOR 15. Pekin duck \$1.50 for 8. W. Chinese goose eggs 40c each. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

Ancona Eggs for Hatching, 5c apiece. Chix 10 cents. Cockerels 3 wks. Write for special prices. EVA TRYON, Jerome, Mich.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, BRED to lay, \$1.75 per 15, \$3.00 per 30. Other prices on request. Parcel post prepaid.

J. M. Trowbridge, R. 4, Box 41, Gladwin, Mich.

S. C. Black Minorcas, Northrup Strain. Eggs, 15 for \$1.75; 50 for \$4.50; 100 for \$8.00. C. J. DEEDRICK, Vassar, Mich.

FOR SALE—10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND 20-32 New Racine Separator. Cheap if taken at once. Inquire MARTIN J. HEUSSNER, Marlette, Mich.

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

GENERAL

LIGHTNING RODS, EXCLUSIVE AGENCY and quick sales to Live Dealers selling "DID-BID-BITZEN RODS." Our copper tests 99.96 per cent PURE. Write for Agency. Price as right. L. M. DAVIS Co., Northfield, Wis.

STATE MAP SHOWING LEADING AUTO roads and railroads, etc. Pocket size 35c postpaid. DELBERT D. GREEN, Leslie, Michigan.

HOMESPUN SMOKING OR CHEWING tobacco 10 pounds \$2.50; 20 pounds, \$4.00. FARMERS' UNION, Mayfield, Kentucky.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO—DIRECT FROM growers. Save 75 per cent on your tobacco bill. Rich, mellow leaf, aged in bulk. Chewing and smoking. 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASS'N., D319, Hawesville, Ky. X

YOUR DOLLAR PLACED IN THE BANK will bring you three cents in one whole year. Why not make it earn \$10 or more? Are you watching Detroit grow? Are you making any profit out of it or are you sleeping while the other fellow gets it? Write us. We give you references. RICKARATH & STORREY, 1124 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—LEARN HOW ANY ONE CAN own a high grade tractor on the "Easy Payment Plan." Address P. O. Box 1130, Indianapolis, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEED

FOR SALE—IMPROVED RED KIDNEY seed beans. Hand picked and graded. Yielded 24 bus. per acre, 1920. ROBT. P. REAVEY & SON, Cass, R. 1, Michigan.

FENCE POSTS

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

A Message from the Publisher of The Michigan Business Farmer

Victory Is In Sight!

Farmers Awakened to their Market Helplessness by Last Year's Catastrophe, Can Win Now, if they will Stick!

FROM THE day the first issue of The Michigan Business Farmer went to press, we have been, with your help, trying to encourage, promote, and demand **BETTER MARKETS AND BETTER MARKETING FOR THE FARMERS' PRODUCTS!**

In that way only, we have repeated over and over, can the producer hope to get his fair share of the consumer's dollar. Today, all are agreed on this point and many indeed are the worthy agencies which are working out these selling problems for the individual departments of the farming business.

Grain Growers, Live Stock Markets, Wool Pools, Fruit Growers, all working towards one end—**THAT THE PRODUCER SET THE PRICE ON WHAT HE SELLS!**

STAND BY THESE MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS LIKE MEN! Remember the whole farming business, which means **YOUR PROFITS FROM THE CROPS YOU ARE NOW WORKING SO HARD TO PRODUCE**, is right now at Armageddon, you lose or you win exactly as you stand by the men and the institutions which are standing for you.

* * * *

SLAP EVERY LIE IN THE FACE that seeks to loosen your faith in the men or the methods of your organizations—ninety-nine out of every hundred you can bet were started by **PAID UNDERSTUDIES** of the old marketing gang, who are fighting, just as the old saloon interests fought, to protect their fat necks and save their pocket-books!

If there ever was a day which tested **YOUR** license to be called a business farmer,

this is the day! If you stand four-square, demand your rights, turn a deaf ear to lies, market your crops as your organization advises, read, think and thus mix a little brain-work with your hand-work—**1921 WILL BE THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA FOR THE FARMING BUSINESS!**

The licking we took last fall when the manipulators pulled the bottom out of the markets, will be the most profitable in history and the farmer will be the one who laughs last!

* * * *

You and I may have agreed in past years and past months that the farmers of Michigan needed this weekly to protect their business and their interests—

—but I will tell you frankly today that I am firmly convinced that this weekly will mean more to **YOU** during the next six months, than it has in all the years it has been serving you!

There is not a phase of the farming business movements which we will not boil down into few words so you can read it even if you have only a little time in the evening or Sunday.

No matter how many other papers you receive, none will cover the business end of your business like The Business Farmer—watch it and see if this is not true!

Two months ago, you and I might have had good reason for being down-hearted, but right now I can see a glow in the east of better times for the business farmers of Michigan, which is going to rival the finest sun-rise that ever cast its revitalizing rays over our wonderful state!—**George M. Slocum, Publisher.**

SPECIAL RENEWAL OFFER

The Michigan Business Farmer,

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

In accordance with your special offer for June only,

I enclose \$..... which pays up my subscription to **JANUARY FIRST, 19.....**

Name

P. O.

R. F. D. No. State

(Be sure and enclose your address label torn from the front cover of any recent issue so we will be sure to give you credit.)

FOR JUNE ONLY!

PLEASE LOOK at your address label on the front cover and notice the date following your name. If it is any date before July, 1921 (Jul21), you can save money by renewing this month and at the same time be sure that you do not miss any copies by your name being taken off the list.

We like to have all our subscriptions expire the first of January, so for this month only, we will make you this offer:

SEND FIFTY CENTS and we will change your label to January first, 1922

SEND ONE DOLLAR and we will change your label to January first, 1923

SEND TWO DOLLARS and we will change your label to January first, 1925

SEND THREE DOLLARS and we will change your label to January first, 1927

As the publisher states in the above editorial, there never was a time when you will enjoy and profit so much from your reading every week's issue and we are making this timely offer to bring up to date and renew every reader who for any reason is in arrears. We will send you receipt by first-class mail.

THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Mich.