

"—for all the farmers of Michigan!"



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Five Hundred Milk Producers in Annual Meet



Denouncing Bolshevism, condemning the demands of organized labor, reiterating their faith in organization and pledging

anew their support of the Detroit Milk Commission, the third annual meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n passed into history as the organization's most successful and harmonious convention. Between five and six hundred delegates and members were present representing every county within the Detroit area and many counties outside of the area. Prior to the convention there were rumors of discontent, and it was whispered about that some fireworks would be discharged, but nothing happened to disturb the peacefulness or harmony of the meeting. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted with practically no discussion, and the recommendations of the nominating committee that the old officers be re-elected met with unanimous approval from the members. There were some minor changes in the personnel of the board of directors, but these, too, satisfied the rank and file of the members.

The only friction which arose during the entire meeting was over a suggestion offered by the resolution committee that the association request the Detroit Milk Commission to fix the price per point of test over the 3.5 basis according to the current prices of butter fat. The request was made as a protection for the owners of breeds producing milk of a high butter fat content who claim that they are being discriminated against under the present arrangement. The suggestion precipitated considerable discussion and opposition from the Holstein people, who, predominating in numbers, defeated the proposal. Prices in the Detroit area are made on the 3.5 per cent butter fat basis, with a differential of 4c for each point above or below that test.

There was considerable discussion over the

Renew Pledges of Faith in Organization and Resolve to Stand Rigidly by Milk Commission

abuses existing between the producer and the condensaries. Scores of farmers voiced their complaints over the tests that had been made by the condensaries to which they sold. Farmers in all parts of the hall declared that they were being cheated on their test right along, and that there was no way they knew of by which they could secure a fair test. President N. P. Hull agreed that there were causes for complaint and promised that the matter would be gone into and a remedy sought.

The splendid address of President Hull who told what had been done and suggested what should be done will be found on the following page.

Milo Campbell with his characteristic punch and vigor, dwelt upon the necessity of greater organization among the farmers, and showed how the future of the dairy business depended to a large extent upon a large and influential business organization.

"The problems of the Michigan milk producers do not begin to compare with the problems of the producers of other states. You are getting more for your milk than any other milk producers' association north of the Mason-Dixon line. That didn't just happen. It means that some one has been doing something. But you appreciate this as much as I do, and I am greatly impressed with the loyalty so much manifested toward this organization.

"You must stay organized. When I read that a price-fixing committee is to be named to cut down the high cost of living, to begin at the ceiling and tell the consumer what he should pay for food products and then come down to the farmer and tell him what he must sell for, I begin to see more clearly than ever before why the farmer's only hope of justice lies in organization. Get into farm organizations. Encourage your organizations to unite

with each other. There must be unity. The churches are getting together under one roof. Thank God for that. And the farmers

can get together under one roof if they want to. The passage of daylight saving repeal over the president's veto shows the mighty power of organized farmers when working in unison.

"There is a tidal wave sweeping over the world. It is lapping at our shores. The steel strike is but one indication of the great unrest. Grant that labor has grievances; grant that labor has the right to strike, but remember that there are dead-lines which cannot be crossed. Union labor organizations are asking the unreasonable and the unjust. And farmers will suffer if these demands are granted.

"We want no confiscation or destruction of private property in this country. It was the farmers of Lexington who fell before the British general, Pitcairn, in the first blow struck for American independence. And it must be the farmers who will stand firm and true to defend their liberty and their rights to own private property from the hands of the Bolsheviks and radical socialists. Stand fast for law and order, and you will put up an impenetrable defense against the despoilers of our independence."

Prof. Oscar Erf Tells Ohio's Troubles

Prof. Oscar Erf of the Columbus University, who has devoted the better part of his life to a study of the costs of producing milk and to securing a profitable market for the Ohio producers, told of the many trials and troubles encountered by the farmers of that state. It was in Ohio that the officers of a milk producers' association were dragged out of their beds in the dead of night and thrown into the Cleveland jail on a charge of violating the anti-trust laws. Prof. Erf played a more or less important part as a witness in the trial of the men. The fact that they were finally discharged does not remove (Con't on next page)

Is the Farmer a Profiteer? "No," Says Prof. Anderson, and Produces Figures to Prove his Statement

A MILLION TIMES that question has been asked, and a million times it has been answered, "NO." Ordinary common sense will make that answer, but before the court of public opinion and the court of legal inquiry, common sense must be backed up by indisputable evidence.

There is at least one man in Michigan today who has in his possession this evidence. He is Prof. Anderson of the Michigan Agricultural College, who has conducted investigations for a number of years into the cost of producing milk. Prof. Anderson says the milk producer is not a profiteer, and he has the figures to convince the most exacting jury that his statement is correct. Prof. Anderson presented some of these figures in an address before the Milk Producers' Convention at East Lansing last week. A survey in Livingston county showed a loss of \$10.60 per cow from March 1, 1917 to February 28, 1918, and a loss of \$20.54 per cow from March 1, 1919 to Feb. 28, 1919. The cows in question had an average annual record of 8,000 pounds of milk, which is considerably above the average for the Detroit area. The principal loss occurred during the months of March, April, May, August, September, October and November. The other months of the year showed a slight profit.

An analysis of costs, receipts and net profits or losses on ten other farms, conducted by Investigator Odell of the M. A. C., disclosed the following facts: Farms Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7 and 10 last money, varying from \$261 on farm number 6, to \$995 on farm number 7. The other farms showed a profit, ranging from \$575 on farm number 5 to \$1,175 on farm number 9. Subtracting the total losses from the total profits showed a gain of \$960 on the ten farms. The total capital invested in these farms was \$251,803, and the profit of \$960 therefore represented a return of less than four-tenths of one per cent.

Prof. Anderson made it clear that milk producers of the Detroit area might be called upon to testify before a grand jury as to the cost of producing milk, and he submitted the above figures to show that there was authentic evidence at hand showing that the farmers were not profiteers.

"Look the world square in the face," said Prof. Anderson. "There is nothing to be ashamed of. You have performed a really patriotic service in producing food during the war under such conditions and receiving such small returns. In times that are to come you will receive your reward, if you will only be patient, conservative, considerate and fair."

New Associations to Join the Potato Exchange

By W. C. CRIBBS, Field Agent

AN ASSOCIATION for the shipment of potatoes was organized at Amble, in Montcalm County, in October. Amble is one of the heavy potato shipping towns of Montcalm County, and the farmers there are anxious to get into the co-operative marketing game on the same basis as the other associations of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange. They have hired Mr. Rushmore for their manager. Mr. Rushmore is a farmer who has had several years experience in the potato handling business.

Another association, the Gladwin Elevator Company, at Gladwin, has been organized, with a membership of 400 members. They are preparing to handle everything which the farmers of that section have to market. They have joined the exchange and expect to get under operation in a short time.

An association also has been organized on the Old Mission Peninsula. They have been purchasing supplies for some time and recently took out a membership in the Potato Growers Exchange. On this peninsula the farmers sold 55,000 cases of cherries to the Case & Martin Pie Co., of Chicago, last summer, for \$3.11 per crate. This sale was brought about through the co-operation of the farmers and their county agricultural agent. These farmers have several cars of apples and potatoes to market this fall.

Alpena County has a county-wide association which has united with the Exchange, and members are loading potatoes at five points in the county. The farmers of that county have several hundred cars of hay to sell this year, as well as large quantities of potatoes. Most of the produce and hay raised in this county will be marketed through the associations. All of these associations in Alpena county will be managed by one manager, who will be located in the city of Alpena and will have men

in charge of the loading at the different points.

The town of Keystone in Grand Traverse County is the point where the farmers are now organizing another association for Grand Traverse County. After seeing the success of the association located in



Chief Pe-tos-key, the popular spud grown by members Michigan Potato Exchange.

Traverse City, these farmers are planning to operate in the same manner.

The Marion Elevator Co-operative Company was organized at Marion.

October 18, with a membership of 232, which is a big number to have lined up at the organization meeting. They have a good prospect of reaching a membership of between five and six hundred. They also are to join the Potato Growers' Exchange and are negotiating for the purchase of the only elevator in the town. Marion is one of the very large marketing centers of Osceola county and of Northern Michigan.

Thompsonville Farmer's Co-operative Association was organized recently with a membership of 48 and expects to start business right away, so it can get the benefit of co-operative marketing this fall. There are several good live associations in Benzie County, where the farmers are receiving more for their crops by marketing their produce in this way.

The large Farmer's Co-operative Association at Freemont has just recently joined the Central Exchange. This association is one of the most successful associations in the state and will do a business which will reach close to one million dollars this year.

Mr. Dorr D. Buell, president of the Potato Growers' Exchange, has just finished a schedule of conferences for the local associations in the different parts of the state.

Workers Plan on A-1 Quality

These were conferences of managers and directors of the locals and were held in smaller groups so there would be a larger per cent of the men present. The first conference was held in Big Rapids, where 60 took part in the discussions. The second conference was held at Cheboygan, October 10, with about 30 attending, from Cheboygan, Alpena and Presque Isle counties. October 11, the third conference was held in the library at Manicelona with 40 present from Antrim and Otsego counties. The fourth conference was held at Escan-

aba, attended by all of the managers of the association of the Upper Peninsula. Most of the directors and all of the county agents were present, numbering 64. These men took an active part in all discussions. The last conference was held October 17 in the court house in Traverse City, and was attended by 84 men from Antrim, Charlevoix, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Benzie, Wexford and Leelanau Counties.

At these conferences the propositions of standardization of the output of the locals was thoroughly discussed to the end that there could be a more uniform product put out by the different associations. Quality of product and pack of shipment so the consumer may get more value for his money and less waste in freight, on produce that is nothing but a loss when it reaches the market, were some of the main items taken up. Quality pack is the watchword of the exchange, and the members never miss a chance to impress the importance of high class produce as the greatest asset of the associations, which will mean millions of dollars for the members of the exchange who number 15,000.

All managers of local associations are watchful in grading the produce which is packed by them, lest some inferior produce gets into the car, for they understand that the farmer is now doing his own marketing and anything which is not up to standard is a direct loss to the farmer and member of his association. As long as the farmer sold to a local buyer and did not care what kind of produce he sold or care what the buyer did with them after he got his money, there was no reputation to build which would pay him for better produce, but now the farmer understands that through these associations he is standing behind his produce and is in a position to build something valuable for the future.

Five Hundred Dairymen Attend Michigan Milk Producers' Most Harmonious Session

(Cont'd from page 1)

the sting of their imprisonment nor of the inhuman manner in which they were treated while prisoners of the law.

According to Prof. Erf, Ohio, has tried the commission plan of arbitrating prices and differences between producer, distributor and consumer, with poor success. Prof. Erf claims the failure to sustain an arrangement of this kind was due to the personnel of the several commissions who have from time to time been appointed. In his opinion, the men selected were not inclined to play fair with the producer who as a result became dissatisfied with the arrangement.

Prof. Erf also told of the efforts of enemies to undermine the different Ohio associations. One such effort was the organization of a company which producers not members of the association were induced to support. The company eventually failed, owing the farmers over \$50,000. Prof. Erf warned the Michigan producers against supporting any plan which would weaken the state association.

D. D. Aitken

D. D. Aitken of Flint usually handles his subject without gloves, and his address before the producers convention was in keeping with his blunt and forceful manner of speech.

"The dairy farmers are to blame for any condition that pays them no profit on their product," declared Mr. Aitken. "I never got into the habit of patting a farmer on the back, and I can't find any excuse for doing so in the present situation. The condition that exists today does not reflect much credit on the dairymen of this country."

"It takes no more brains to manufacture automobiles than it does to run a farm. Most of the big manufacturers of the cities came from the farms. But they use their brains. You've got as good or better brains than they. Why don't you use them? Who knows anything about this product of yours, I want to ask? You don't tell the people who buy your product anything about it. Why, then

Officers and Directors of Milk Producers' Association

OFFICERS

N. P. Hull, president Lansing
J. C. Near, Vice-President Flat Rock
R. C. Reed, Secretary Howell
H. W. Norton, Treasurer Howell

DIRECTORS

Milo D. Campbell, one year Coldwater
M. L. Noon, one year Jackson
Lyman W. Harwood, one year Adrian
Ray Potts, two years Washington
M. W. Willard, two years Grand Rapids
A. M. Eckles, two years Plymouth
James Brackenberry, three years Bad Axe
W. J. Barnard, three years Paw Paw
Dr. W. C. McKinney, three years Davisburg

can you expect them to be eager to buy it and pay a good price for it? Over in Battle Creek they mix up chopped straw and grain, advertise it, and SELL it at two or three hundred per cent profit, but you go on in the same old rut and never say anything about your product. Use your head a little more, and spare your body so much hard work.

"Solve your problem mentally first. When you have a surplus what is the use of complaining. Get rid of it. Tell the consumers you have it for sale, and it will soon disappear. What do other manufacturers do when they have a surplus of goods. They put page advertisements in the newspapers; they tell the world about their wares, and it doesn't take them long to get rid of them.

The public will solve this problem of yours. If the public thinks little of your product, the public will buy little of it. If you educate the public to think highly of your product, and to want it, the public will buy largely of it. You have a great powerful organization here. There is nothing reasonable that you cannot do. Set aside one-half of one per cent of your returns to advertise your product, and you won't have any trouble with a surplus or the complaint of the women's clubs that the price of

milk is too high. Why, if the public knew the truth about your product, you couldn't begin to fill the demand.

"Don't leave anything undone to create a good impression for your product among the consumers. Cast out of your organization the man who produces milk that is unfit. Insist on sanitary surroundings where the milk you are selling is produced. It is necessary for you to produce clean and pure milk in order to protect your name and business. For when an inspector discovers dirty milk produced in unsanitary surroundings and announces it to the public, you all suffer, because the public at once cuts down its consumption of your product."

Mr. Aitken made a plea against the migration of the country population to the city. He pointed out the superior advantages of rural life, showed how the high wages of the city were nothing but a snare and delusion, and described the social and financial benefits of an industrious and thrifty life upon the farm.

Will Hold Mid-Winter Meeting

The producers agreed to accept the invitation of the college to hold a mid-winter meeting in conjunction with Farmers' Week at the M. A. C. Prof. McCollum of Wisconsin, whose investigations into the food value

have contributed the most valuable information the world now possesses upon that subject has agreed to address this mid-winter meeting.

Address by Pres. N. P. Hull

"What has been done, what should be done. Briefly, the thing that has been done, or the thing that we have been trying to do is to revolutionize the old industrial system as it applied to the farmer. That industrial system ever since you and I knew anything about industrial systems has pre-supposed that the farmer should work hard and someone else should determine the value of that labor by fixing the price his labor created. Just as long as this system goes on, the people who fix the price will take care of their own interests and the farmer will receive what is left regardless of whether he receives a fair recompense for his labor or not. It isn't right. Absolutely, it isn't right; isn't fair to the farmer, to his wife and children; and to the great industry of agriculture. Nor, for the best interests of this great nation of ours. Just as sure as the sun rises, unless some band of men with enough initiative, courage and loyalty to grapple with this situation and help revolutionize the present system, but one thing can result and that will be the discouragement and disintegration of agriculture. When agriculture is no longer the leading industry of this country, America will have come to its high point and must of necessity retrograde. The situation requires wise planning, careful executing, and the giving up of some individual notions, and the loyal working-together as great American citizens.

"Now what have we done? We organized here in this room about three years ago. At that time there was no question but that the price of manufactured milk products had been increasing by leaps and bounds, where the price to the producer of milk has advanced but little. No question but what men producing milk were getting less than the cost

(Cont'd on page 5)

What Farmers Should Know of Origin of Soils

By PROF. M. M. McCool

(This is the fourth of a series on soils, which a real soils expert, M. M. McCool, of the M. A. C., is writing for business farmers.)

ALTHOUGH SOILS have been formed in several different ways they may be placed in two groups according to origin, namely, sedentary, or those that lie near the original position of the parent rock, and transported, or those that have been removed in some manner and deposited in another locality. The groups may be subdivided as follows:

Sedentary—Residuary, Cumulose.
Transported—Colluvial, Alluvial, Moraine, Lacustrine, Glacial, Aeolian—Water deposits.

Residuary Soils

Residuary soils are formed on plateaus or on slopes so gentle that the run off water does not remove them. The nature of the residuary soils depends upon the character of the parent rock or rocks, and the nature of the climate under which they are formed. If they are formed from granite much of the more soluble material is removed in solution, and the more resistant material, such as quartz, remains, being rather coarse in texture. Loose, sandy soils result, as a rule, when sandstone is on the surface. Soils formed from limestone, in general, are fine in texture, being made up largely of the impurities that existed in the limestone. There are many impurities that existed in the limestone, much of the lime having been removed in the drainage waters during the process of weathering. Soils derived from other rocks as a rule are fine in texture.

The climate governs to a great extent the character or fertility of residuary soils. Where the rainfall and temperature are adequate for a rapid and extensive growth of natural vegetation the soils are rich in vegetable matter or humus and on the other hand if plants do not thrive the soil will be low in this substance. Thus it follows soils derived from the same rock formation may vary widely so far as productivity is concerned.

Cumulose Soils

Soils that have been formed mainly by life processes are termed "cumulose soils."

It is estimated that there are approximately 150 million acres in the northern and eastern parts of the United States. They include the peat and muck deposits and consist chiefly of decayed or partially decayed water plants that have grown up and fallen down and been covered by shallow water. They are therefore, low in mineral matter and respond to applications of potash and phosphorus. Some require lime, and others do not. If they have been formed in so-called "hard water," liming is usually unnecessary. The majority of these deposits need more or less drainage.

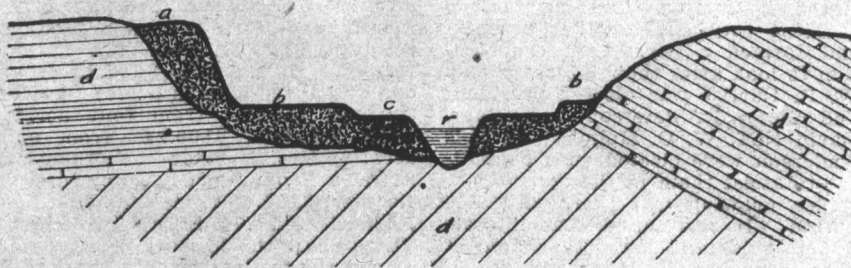
Along with the cumulose deposits it is fitting to consider marl beds. They are deposits of amorphous material composed largely of either carbonate of lime, magnesia, or both, that lie from a few inches to several feet below the surface of many of the muck and peat formations. They are made up in part of shells of the lower organisms.

Alluvial Soils

Alluvial soils are those that are deposited in the overflow areas of small streams and rivers, and are frequently spoken of as bottom lands. The deposits in the larger stream flood plains are for the most part fine in texture although they may

vary somewhat in this respect. The variation is due mainly to the difference in the rate of the flow of the water. Swiftly flowing water moves larger particles than slowly moving water. Since the velocity of streams, subject to freshets, will vary greatly the soil laid down may lie in strata of different texture. In general the finest particles are deposited the farthest back from the bed of the stream where the movement of the water is slowest. Alluvial soils, especially the larger deposits, are proverbially fertile, inasmuch as conditions are favorable for the accumulation of vegetable matter, and in addition when the streams overflow their banks fresh material is laid down; however, the character of the material depends greatly upon the source.

Another formation that is especially important in Michigan is the river terrace. These deposits occur along all the larger streams in the glacial area and in many instances along belts where temporary streams ran during a part of the Glacial Period, when they cut valleys and deposited soils. As a rule the soils of these formations are rather sandy, generally a layer of gravel is found a few feet from the surface. In the northern portion of this state the deposits are less productive than those of the



Cross section of alluvial soil. (a) old stream terrace; (b) old flood plain terrace; (c) present flood plain or "bottom land;" (d) bed rock, river stream.

southern. As is to be expected the topography is level. Where limestone rock has been ground up, the soils differ from residuary deposits derived from limestone in that they contain large quantities of lime. With the exception of the old lake bed in eastern Michigan there are no large areas that contain carbonate of lime in the surface soils except as fragments. The parent rock or glacial material has weathered so much that the small particles have washed out.

Wind-Formed Soils

Wind has been a potent factor in soil distribution. It has covered approximately the southern third of the glacial province with a thin layer of fine-textured surface, and still finer subsurface material, however, no distinctively clay soils are found. The color of the surface and sub-surface soils varies widely depending upon differences in drainage or other conditions. Most of the corn produced in the United States is grown in these soils.

Lake-Formed Soils

Soils that were deposited in lake beds are called lake formed. As the great mass of ice melted in the glacial region enormous quantities of water were formed. Many temporary glacial lakes of widely different sized areas resulted. The most notable was Lake Agassiz, now the Red River basin, which covers upwards of 110,000 square miles. In addition the Great Lake Basin formerly comprised more extensive areas than at present. It is estimated there were 4,000 lakes in Connecticut just after the period of glaciation, while there now exist approximately 1,500. It is said there are 8,000 lakes in Minnesota, one half of which will be either drained or filled up with sediment within the next 50 years. Numerous extinct glacial lakes occur in Michigan, Wisconsin and New York.

The soils deposited in the larger lakes, on the whole, are uniformly fine in texture and fertile, but coarse material may lie near the former shore lines. The texture, and likewise the fertility of the soil deposited in the smaller lakes varies enormously. Many lake deposits need drainage for maximum crop production.

How Cleveland Aims to Curb High Cost Evils

AT THE MILK PRODUCERS' convention Mr. Milo Campbell discussed the absurdity of the methods employed by public agencies to discover and remove the causes of the high cost of living. "They begin at the ceiling," said Mr. Campbell, "and go down. They tell what the retailer must sell at, instead of pointing out what the producer must have and then following the cost in its logical sequence to the ultimate consumer."

THIS SEEMS to be the practice, all right. The consumer wants cheaper bread, cheaper potatoes, cheaper milk, etc., and philanthropic authorities assure them that these things shall come about. But they make the mistake of thinking that all that needs to be done to bring down the cost of living is to command those who produce and sell to lower their prices.

The city of Cleveland is doing a little investigating into the high cost of living. It is mixing brains with zeal. It early realized that sensational charges of profiteering, and prosecution of occasional offenders would not solve the problem of the high cost of living. It discovered that the solution if any, was at the "roots—cost—in the tree of food production and distribution."

The jury appointed to investigate the high cost of living soon made public the following statement:

While this jury has its own theory of the basic causes for the high and increased cost of food and living generally, yet we think that the public itself should find the cause; that they will be more certain that it is the true cause and will more quickly apply the real remedy.

We will, however, point a way by which the public can find the cause.

Should Consumer Know What it Costs to Produce?

ACLEVELAND grand jury investigating the high cost of living made this statement: "The public has the same right to know the cost of producing food as its price on the market place."

Cleveland is right. The consumer should have the right to know what it costs to produce food. He should also know what it costs to make clothing, to build apartment houses, to operate transportation lines, to manufacture shoes, to operate theatres, to build automobiles. Cleveland should get the old-fashioned idea out of its head, though, that the farmer's business is any different than any other kind of business. It should know that farmers are manufacturing a commodity for sale to those who want to pay a fair price for it, but not for sale to those who want to buy it for less than cost of production. The same rules of ethics and economics that apply to industrial enterprises apply with equal force and justice to agricultural enterprises and vice versa. As a thing to be produced, sold and exchanged, food occupies no different position than any other commodity. The consumer is entitled to know the cost of producing food, not because it is food, but because it is simply one of the many commodities that the consumer purchases. Farmers will welcome a public investigation of their costs. It will show beyond a doubt that they are not getting what they should for their products. But if Cleveland is fair and insists on investigating the cost of producing all other commodities, we predict that there will not be any investigations. Imagine, if you can, the milk dealers, the shoe and clothing manufacturers, the theatre owners, and other producers and purveyors of commodities and service opening up their books to a grand jury and making public what it costs them to do business!

It is high time that the farming industry be viewed with a fresh industrial eye, one that is not obsessed with the present traditions of farming. Such a fresh eye might reveal why the farming industry has not been developed in proportion to other industries.

Price of food is well known. But the cost of producing food is absolutely unknown.

All previous food investigations have begun at the price to the consumer and have started toward the cost, but have ended in a tangled

mass of leaves and twigs before even getting to the branches, to say nothing of the trunk and roots in the tree of production and distribution.

But the end exists to this complete cycle and can be found.

Why not go first to the roots—cost—in the tree of food production and distribution?

Cost finding is now an exact science in many industries. It is a system for finding detailed material and labor cost with a proper distribution of overhead or burden charges

upon each operation and department of production.

It is our recommendation that the governor of the state appoint a special commission, made up of cost experts, not farmers, but selected preferably from the industry where the science of cost investigation has been most highly developed and that they be assigned to some small county in the state, say Morrow County, where the production is almost exclusively agricultural in the way of base food items, and where the operations are carried on under average conditions.

Let this commission be empowered to take testimony under oath, make observations and apply their science of cost finding to every operation and element that goes to make up cost—including labor, material, interest on investment and administrative charges. This investigation would not be for the purpose of exposing the farmer as a profiteer; it might be found by this commission that the farmer was not receiving enough profit. Let this investigation be entirely friendly to the farmer.

It is our suggestion that after these base costs of production are determined by this commission of cost experts, that a permanent cost commission be established in the state and to be known as a bureau of costs. This bureau should be empowered to make changes in these base costs as conditions may arise from time to time. These base costs should be posted in all market places and in any store where raw foods are offered for sale.

The public has the same just right to know the cost of producing the necessities of life in the commonwealth, as has the individual to know the cost of conducting his household.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

GRINNELL

WILL HANDLE THOUSANDS OF SHEEP IN N. E. MICHIGAN

C. E. Burtless, a southern Michigan sheep breeder, who has been making use of the rich pasture lands of northeastern Michigan during the past three or four years for the pasturing of his herds during the summer months, has purchased the Anderson ranch of 2,360 acres, located not far from Prescott, and proposes to get into the game in northeastern Michigan on a scale heretofore not attempted by any one in the business in that section of the state.

By making use of other tracts which he will lease, Mr. Burtless intends to have flocks of 15,000 to 18,000 sheep in northeastern Michigan next summer and he intends, hereafter, to winter in the neighborhood of 10,000 ewes.

He says that 200 acres of land producing alfalfa and root crops will provide winter feeding for all the sheep that he can handle through the winter, so great is its fertility and its special adaptability to the raising of clover.

Mr. Burtless in the past few years has pastured sheep in ranches in Clare, Ogemaw, Iosco and other counties and he says that he now knows what can be done in a big way and he is going to do it.

This last season he had a large flock on cut over lands near Prescott and last week he shipped from that point an entire train load of "feeders." The shipment was so large, for this section of the country, that the Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau had moving pictures taken of the process of loading and shipping the animals and these pictures together with some others taken on northeastern Michigan ranches will soon be shown in some of the movie theatres of this and adjoining states.

"The use of moving pictures to advertise its farming possibilities has been carried on by the Canadian northwest for some time," said secretary Marston of the Development Bureau, "and our views are going to show a diversity of possibilities in farming and ranching which are impossible on great Canadian lands."

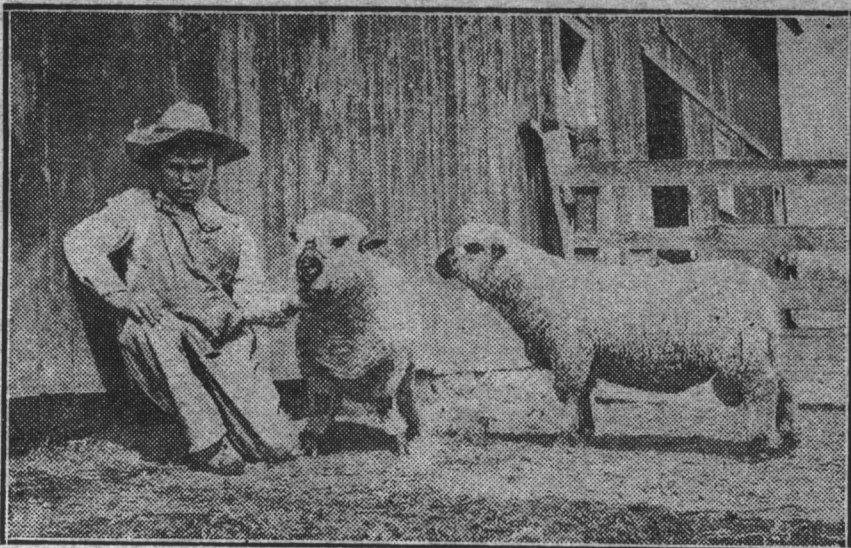
Emmet Organizes for Testing

The Emmet County Co-operative Cow Testing Association No. 1 was organized in the office of the Emmet County Farm Bureau at Petoskey, for the year.

This association is the first of its kind in the upper part of the lower peninsula of Michigan and is a part of the Farm Bureau program.

The live stock industry in Emmet County is going largely to dairying, with the Holstein and Guernseys as the predominant breeds. Eight pure bred dairy bulls have been brought into the county this year, also a number of grade and pure bred cows.

The testing association has 24 men signed up with a number of



Glen Armstrong, this young Fowlerville shepherd is shown with two prize winners at the Michigan State Fair. Armstrong Bros. are owners.

others who will shortly do so.

The following men were elected as directors: H. H. Starmer, Clyde Morford, Paul Schnell, F. A. Zerby, Ed. Cetas and C. L. Hicks. K. K. Vining is County Agent.

Pea Growers Meet

The Pea Growers for the W. R. Roach & Company canning factory at Kent City got together recently and formed a permanent organization to look after their interests. Guy W. R. Curtiss was elected president and Victor E. Peterson, secretary. David Neff, W. O. Holmes and Nels Anderson were elected on a committee to assist them in the work.

Pea growing was thoroughly discussed. It was found that it costs \$28 to raise and harvest an acre of peas, counting the labor and use of the land only. To this must be added \$12 for the cost of the seed. Nothing was charged for fertility removed from the soil by the crop or for depreciation of machinery, etc. Only the growers present received returns sufficient to pay the cost of production this year.

The growers were convinced that they could not raise peas at a profit for three cents per pound and agreed that they would not and could not grow any peas next season for less than four cents per pound with a \$3 per bushel charge for the seed.

Grand Traverse Farmers Report Returns from Cucumber Crop

Michigan is a good cucumber state. Occasionally dry weather or early frost puts a crimp in the crop, but in the majority of years it is a good cash crop and pays a fair profit. The season of 1919 was an exceptionally good one and most of the farmers were satisfied with their returns. A Buckley correspondent writes us on the subject as follows: "I am sending you a list of our growers and

would like to have you print it. Farmers did well here this season, in Wexford and Grand Traverse counties."

The report submitted shows that \$2,839.58 was paid out to the farmers in the immediate vicinity of Buckley. The production per acre averaged from 50 to 100 bushels. The largest acreage per farm reported was four acres. Andrew Anderson received \$247.09 from two acres; Mrs. W. H. Gaswell, \$304.43 from one and three-fourths acres; Grill & Spencer, \$513.44 from four acres; Anna Johnson, \$100.21 from one acre; Mrs. Peter Paffhausen, \$106.18 from one acre; Jerome Reamer, \$187.68 from one acre; Zue Richard, \$171.06 from two acres. These show the highest receipts per acre, but practically every grower in the section averaged better than \$50 per acre, showing that in normal years this crop will return a fair profit.

Men Wanted for U. S. Campaign

The United States Grain Corporation desires to secure men with milling and grain experience to assist in the grain-dust explosion and fire-prevention campaign in the mills and elevators throughout the country, which is being conducted in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The appointments will be made at salaries ranging from \$1,620 to \$2,400, dependent on the training and experience of the applicant. Men with training or experience in one of the following lines will be eligible for appointment to this work.

1. Milling, mechanical, electrical, agricultural or chemical engineering education, training or experience.

2. Practical experience in grain mills and elevators in the handling, manufacture and production of flour feeds and grain products.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE MILLIONS, LOAN TO FARMERS

During the month of September, 1919, an aggregate of \$8,400,360 was loaned to 2,841 farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgages according to the monthly statements made to the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane leads in the amount of loans closed, the same being \$1,056,750, with the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul running next in amount, \$1,044,200. The other banks closed loans in September as follows: Houston, \$922,235; Wichita, \$763,800; Louisville, \$718,700; St. Louis, \$705,875; Omaha, \$669,400; Baltimore, \$577,900; Springfield, \$542,200; Berkeley, \$489,300; New Orleans, \$462,225 and Columbia, \$447,775.

On September 30, 1919, there were operating in the United States 3,830 Farm Loan Associations. The total mortgage loans made by the Federal Land Banks through these associations, September 30, 1919, to 100,412 farmer borrowers, amounted to \$261,175,346. During September, 7,485 applications were received asking for \$25,491,081. During the same period 5,174 loans were approved, amounting to \$15,816,179. Altogether 219,205 farmers have applied for loans under this system, in the aggregate amount of \$605,575,801.

The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal Land Bank Districts as follows:

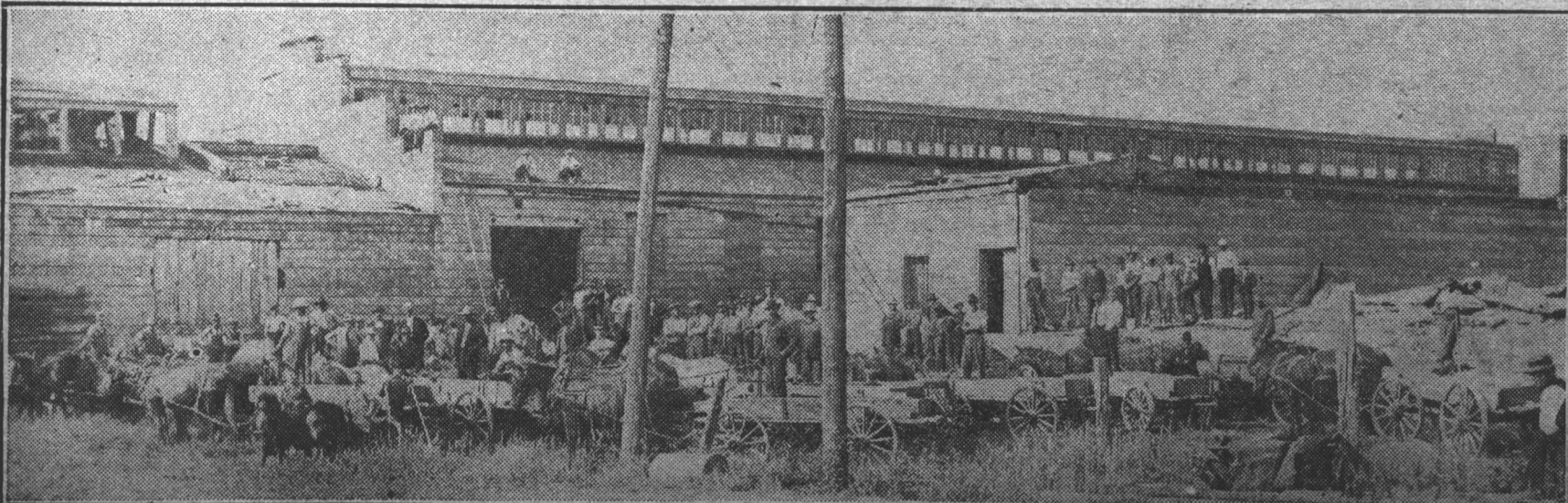
Omaha	\$35,390,290
Spokane	34,880,860
St. Paul	33,605,900
Houston	28,666,561
Wichita	23,311,800
St. Louis	20,895,940
New Orleans	18,192,505
Louisville	17,959,900
Berkeley	14,065,400
Columbia	13,891,045
Baltimore	10,401,600
Springfield	9,913,545

Up to September 30, 1919, interest and amortization payments due by borrowers to the banks amounted to \$12,666,313.61. Of this amount all but \$172,456.72 or 1-4 per cent had been paid, and of this sum \$86,816.60 represents instalments which had become due during the month.

Dwight Farmers Organize a Union

Dwight Township (Huron County) farmers met on October 14 and organized a union with 63 charter members. At this meeting the following officers were elected: Pres., Frank Schott; Treas., Fred Moeller; Sec., Hugh J. Clark. The union will hold another meeting in the near future.

The minutes of the meeting were given mostly to the discussion of the principles of co-operation and political organization.



Scores of farmers of the Elk Rapids Co-operative Association appear here as the last of 1,500 loads of sand were dumped in their warehouse to make a floor level safe from floods. The farmer members gave their time and labor free.

A HORSE CAN TRAVEL WHERE AN AUTOMOBILE CANNOT GO

Often in the deep snows of winter an automobile cannot get through the drifts, but the horse can travel anywhere if he can secure footing. There is just one thing will insure safe footing on any road anywhere any time, no matter how icy or slippery, and that is the



**Neverslip
Red Tip
Horse
Shoe
Calk**

Whatever the occasion; a hurried trip to the doctor, an important call to town, a load of produce to be delivered—your horse is ready when you are ready. The wise horse owner will go to his horse shoer early and have the safe, reliable RED TIP SHOES put on. Then he can laugh at the weather. No sleet storm, no sudden freeze will hold him back. His sharp, strong RED TIP CALKS can be adjusted in 20 minutes, and he is ready for the road. Avoid substitutes. LOOK FOR THE RED TIP

THE NEVERSLIP WORKS
New Brunswick, N. J.

BE AN EXPERT

**Auto and Tractor Mechanic
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Young man, are you mechanically inclined? Come to the Sweeney School. Learn to be an expert. I teach with tools not books. Do the work yourself, that's the secret of the

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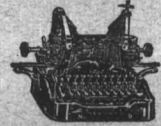
of practical training by which 5,000 soldiers were trained for U. S. Government and over 20,000 expert mechanics. Learn in a few weeks; no previous experience necessary.

FREE Write today for illustrated free catalog showing hundreds of pictures men working in new Million Dollar Trade School.

LEARN A TRADE
Sweeney
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
63 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

WAS \$100—NOW \$57

Here is the famous Oliver Typewriter offering you a saving of \$43. The \$57 Oliver is our identical \$100 model, brand new, never used. Our finest, and latest model. The same as used by many of the biggest concerns. Over 700,000 sold. We send an Oliver for Free Trial. Not one cent down. If you want to keep it, pay us at the rate of \$3 per month until the \$57 is paid. This is the greatest typewriter bargain in the world.



Write today for our new book, "The Typewriter on the Farm."

The Oliver Typewriter Co.
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10 Cents
WORTH OF KEROSENE
or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 50 HOURS and will produce **300 CANDLE POWER**

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30c. at your druggist's
Contains no opiate.
Good for young and old

PISO'S
for Coughs & Colds

MICHIGAN MILK PRODUCERS MEET IN ANNUAL SESSION

(Cont' from page 2)

of production. Who was being wronged? Were we to stand that sort of thing? Was it good Americanism to make no protest? What was to be done about it? Supposing one of us who was a large contributor to a certain factory had said that it was no longer right, and he would not stand for it? What could he have done individually? Not one thing. Bear that in mind; for upon that rests the structure we are trying to build. The individual could do nothing because he did not contribute a sufficiently large per cent of the milk going to that factory. Shall we find fault with the buyer? Possibly. But he is in the business for profit; is looking out for his own interests. Selfishness is one of the things that we have to reckon with in this world. Conditions would remain the same unless we exert our influence to see to it that we get a square deal. Is there a man here who wants to accept less than a square deal? Or who thinks that we should do other than insist upon having a square deal? But you may say: 'Hull, we haven't had a square deal yet and we have been organized for three years.' When you take a great industrial system that has been in vogue for years and years, entrenched by immense wealth do not expect to upset it in three years. We can not expect to do it in three years, may go on for a decade and not have it done. No organization of the character of ours has accomplished more than have we in the same length of time. I have one strong plea to make to you today. Be absolutely loyal to this and other organizations of this kind. If everything does not go as each one of you thinks it ought to, do not forget the big purposes ahead. I am making only this one plea; only for unity of action. Let us consider everything we have to do wisely, determine carefully our line of action, then all pull together. Never until we farmers learn the lesson that we must be good enough citizens to abide by the will of the majority will we be able to accomplish for ourselves what we should. We must keep our eyes on the star ahead and work for it.

(Editor's note: Unfortunately lack of space prevents our publishing Pres. Hull's address in entirety in this issue. It will be concluded in the Nov. 8th issue.)

Sense and Nonsense



"Just as my hoss and his competitor came down the home stretch nose and nose and it seemed certain that it would be a dead heat," imparted the frazzled horseman, "a bee stung my skate right on the end of his nasal appendage, and I'll be gormed if he didn't win out by the swelling!"

A man who had purchased some currant buns at a bakery was distressed on starting to eat one to find it contained a fly. Returning to the bakery, he made an indignant complaint, demanding another bun in place of the inhabited one.

"I'm sorry sor," said the saleswoman, "I can't give you another bun, but if you will bring back the fly I will exchange it for a currant."

First Little Girl—Your papa and mama are not your real parents. They adopted you.

Second Little Girl—Well, that makes it all the more satisfactory. My parents picked me out and yours had to take you just as you came.

A school board member tried to be pleasant to a small boy. "What are you studying, my boy?" he asked.

"Arithmetic and geography," answered the boy.

"And what are you learning in arithmetic?"

The boy thought for a minute and then he replied: "Guzinta."

"Guzinta?" said the surprised official. "What's that?"

"Why, don't you know?" said the boy. "Two guzinta four, three guzinta six, four guzinta eight, five guzinta ten."

PRINCE ALBERT

The national joy smoke

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By R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.



Prince Albert is supplied in tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and in that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

PUT a pipe in your mouth that's filled brimful of Prince Albert, if you're after smoke peace! For, no matter how bad has been your pipe-past or your experience rolling your own, P. A. will hand you such tobacco joy you'll wish your job was to see how much P. A. you could get away with!

You can "carry on" with Prince Albert through thick and thin and no matter how hard you test it out you'll find it true to your taste and tongue. You'll be after laying down a smoke barrage that'll make the boys think of the days in France!

Prince Albert never tires your taste because it has the quality! P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process which cuts out bite and parch—assurance that you can make new smoke records without any comeback but real smoke joy every time you fire up!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

A Word to our Staunch Friends:



Is Business Farming entitled to YOUR help?

Have the past two years of its service to the farming business in Michigan proven its unflinching loyalty to the cause—

—is it striving for the right in every problem which confronts the farmer, whether milk-producer, bean raiser, potato grower or whatever his principal interest?

IF IT IS—

—then Business Farming IS entitled to YOUR help and you'll be glad to give it, as most of you have more than once since this paper was founded TO SERVE ALL the farmers of Michigan!

HOW YOU CAN HELP NOW!

- 1.—Look at the yellow address label on the front cover, if it is marked (G) or any date previous to (Nov. 19), send in your own renewal and if you can possibly spare two or three dollars make it for three or five years.
- 2.—Get a friend or neighbor to subscribe, every name you add multiplies our strength to help YOU.
- 3.—Do one or both of the above before a week from Saturday.

WILL YOU BE ONE TO ACT?

It takes only a few minutes to act on our requests. We have not bothered you during the months when you were planting, harvesting or welcoming the boys home—NOW WE NEED YOUR HELP—will you do it for

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.,

October 30, 1919

—for all the farmers of Michigan

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

Consolidated Feb. 1, 1919, with The Gleaner

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Milk Producers Are Investigated.

AS A RESULT of charges submitted by the Republican Club of Detroit, the attorney-general is investigating the methods of fixing milk prices in the Detroit area. The Republican Club accuses the Detroit Milk Commission of being partial to the producers and biased in its decisions. It declares that the distributors and producers are in a combination to fix and control the prices of milk without due regard to the interests of the consumer.

Anyone familiar with the personnel and decisions of the commission knows how utterly baseless these charges are. At no time since the commission was named has it increased the price to the producers without the most exacting proof that such increase was necessary to meet mounting costs of production. On several occasions the commission has, in fact, refused to grant the price asked by the producers because it meant raising the price of milk to the consumer. Because of the commission's rigid adherence to an equal consideration for each party concerned it has probably received more complaints from producers than from consumers. We are sure that the attorney-general's investigation will disclose plenty of evidence that there is "no cause for action."

Nevertheless, the complaint and the investigation shows that the position of the producers is not altogether secure. Any concerted opposition from the consumers of Detroit or dissatisfaction in the ranks of the producers themselves will topple the arrangement over and the producers may find themselves in a position where it is not so easy to maintain uniformity of action and price. Certainly no time should be lost at this crucial period in convincing the people of Detroit thru a publicity campaign that the producers are NOT getting their lion's share of their dollar and that they cannot accept lower prices under present conditions and produce the quantity and quality of milk needed by the people of Detroit. If the consumer cannot be convinced of the reasonableness of the producers' position, then the producers' association MUST fortify itself against the forces of disintegration which would forthwith be released.

The members of the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n hold very much the position of stockholders. They pay dues into the association and expect their officers to secure fair returns for their support. The stockholders and officers of every corporation certainly have the right and exercise it to determine the selling price of the commodity it manufactures. It matters not whether there be ten stockholders or a thousand. The law protects them in their rightful efforts to secure a fair return on their investment. Are they not in fact, if not in law, as much a combination for the purpose of fixing prices as any milk producers' association

that fixes the price of its commodity? But the law differentiates. So it would be well for the milk producers to meet the requirements of the law by incorporating.

Why should not the Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n incorporate for \$50,000, and sell to each of its 10,000 members a \$5 share of stock. This money could be invested in such tangible property as loading stations, cheese factories, or with still larger capital in a small milk plant in the city of Detroit. Then what would prevent the officers of this corporation fixing the price of the commodity that its stockholders manufacture, and either sell this commodity to the existing distributing company or direct to the consumer as it seems the wiser plan?

We submit that this is the most simple, practical and only permanent solution of the problem of marketing milk.

* * *

Has the Industrial Conference Failed?

LABOR HAS walked out of the industrial conference in a huff, and the first attempt to arbitrate national differences between national employer and employee and establish a satisfactory industrial policy has apparently met with failure.

Labor demanded the right of collective bargaining. It argued that the employer should agree to treat with representatives of organized labor whether these representatives were directly or indirectly the choice of the employees represented. The employers' group conceded the right of collective bargaining, with limitations. It agreed to recognize the right of a group of laboring men in a certain factory to name their own spokesmen to lay their grievances before their employer, and held the employer morally bound to discuss these grievances with such spokesmen. It was unalterably opposed, however, to recognizing spokesmen other than the direct choice of the complaining employees.

Of course, organized labor could not accept such a proposal as this, for it meant in effect, the end of the powerful union labor organizations.

On the other hand, capital is not to be altogether blamed for refusing to put its head in the lion's jaws, for as surely as the sun rises and sets the adoption of a national policy recognizing the right of a labor organization to dictate the terms of employment in all the big industrial plants would virtually place all industry at the mercy of labor officials.

The employers have gone a long way to meet with labor. But they are not sure of their ground. The unreasonable demands of labor at a time when labor is receiving the best treatment in its history frightens capital. What are the ultimate aims of organized labor? Does organized labor really know what it wants? Has it a conception of what the ideal relations should be between employer and employee? Is it prepared to state the exact conditions of employment that it would be satisfied with?

These are sensible questions, and until labor knows and is prepared to describe the final goal it is seeking, there can be no honest co-operation between employer and employee. The more radical labor leaders have talked of the workers wresting the factories from the hands of capital. They have said, "There is nothing in common between employer and employee." Should we wonder then, or censure, when employers hesitate to grant ALL that organized labor asks?

The situation is bad, worse even than had no conference been held. Prior to the conference, employers had made no pronouncements as to a general labor policy. Labor did not know what to expect from capital. Consequently labor was in a poor way to formulate a policy of its own. But now, the employers' group in the industrial conference, presumably speaking for all employers has gone on record, and labor at last knows what it may and may not expect from capital. The solemn words of Samuel Gompers, as he left the conference, "Some day you will be glad of the chance to meet with us and talk collective bargaining" contains a threat that is not pleasant to think about. There are sorry days ahead unless a miracle happens to change the very natures of the men who employ and the men who are employed.

A Lesson in Politics

THE FARMERS of Ontario are in the saddle and from present indications will control the next legislature. The farmers' political movement in that province has been evolutionary rather than revolutionary. There have been no striking outward manifestations of their discontent or of political unity among them. In fact, it appears that they did not themselves suspect their real strength until it functioned at the election.

The result in Ontario is one of profound interest to the farmers of Michigan. The same leaven that has been working quietly in the minds of the Ontario farmers and slowly drawn them into political cohesion is busy in Michigan. There are no agreements between the farmers of Michigan of a political nature. There is no set rural policy upon state issues or candidates for state office. So far as outward indications point there is no wide-spread unity of sentiment among the farmers of the state. But simply because there has been no occasion for the display of sentiment, as there was in North Dakota, does not prove that it does not exist. On the contrary it does exist, very widely. It crops out here and there every once in a while. It bubbles up at farmers' gatherings. It is the moving spirit back of the rapidly developing co-operative movement. It flared brightly when the legislature turned down the ware-house amendment.

There are some issues upon which the farmers of Michigan can and will unite if given the chance. There are other issues which would split their ranks asunder. The spirit of these farmers today is such that they could easily and almost unanimously unite upon a capable and well-principled man for governor. If he were a farmer so much the better, so much greater and active would be their interest. Farmers are wise to the deficiencies of the administration of state affairs the past several years. They do not countenance the recklessness and lavishness with which the people's money has been spent. They are ready for a change in the policies that govern state affairs. They are ready for an old-fashioned kind of an administration that plays politics a little less and attends to business a little more. They are just in the mood to support a man whose public utterances and record denote some conception of the needs of the people and a desire to administer the affairs of the state in a truly progressive and economical fashion. There are men in this state of that calibre. Keep your eyes open for them, and make no allegations until the MAN you can support with all your heart steps forward.

* * *

Ontario Goes Dry

ONCE MORE the dries have given John Barleycorn the merry ha-ha. The farmers of Ontario, true to form, turned out en masse last week Tuesday and changed a predicted victory for the wets into a complete triumph for the dries.

Was it not but a few months ago that dry leaders claimed they feared a reaction, a reversal of sentiment? That the end of the war would result in a greater desire for personal liberty and license? In fact, did we not ourselves confess such a fear? And was it not indignantly asserted by the paid agents of the booze interests that the United States and Canada had "put something over on the soldier boys" and that when they returned and were given a chance to vote upon the prohibition issue, they would kill it dead in a door-nail and hang its skeleton in the legislative morgue along with some of the unpopular issues of long ago? The Ontario election was the first important election in which these opinions were put to the acid test, and it has conclusively proved them all wrong.

If the Ontario election proved anything at all, it proved that the people of the province have profited by prohibition. But more important than that it proved the statements of the wets about the soldiers to be lies and libels. It has removed the stigma placed against the soldier and showed that he is still the defender of justice and righteousness and has no more use for the license of debauchery and drunkenness than for the license of militarism.

FROM PRODUCER
TO CONSUMER

Seeing in your Sept. 27 issue the letter on the laborer's dollar and your comment, I thought I would add a word. With the motor truck now in use the consumer could make quite a saving and the farmer get nearer a living price for his product if the laborer or consumer would buy a lot of his supplies direct from the farmer instead of from a retailer who bought from a jobber who bought from a wholesaler who bought from a local buyer who bought from the producer. But here we have the city man electing to office men who make rules for the city, (we cannot call them laws) which prohibit farmers from selling their produce direct to the consumers, so there you are again. Another hold-up.—R. F. K., Newaygo, Mich.

I am sure I do not know of any state laws that prohibit farmers from selling direct to consumers if they desire. There are some city ordinances, it is true, which prohibit farmers from peddling their wares on the street without a license, but peddling farm products from house to house is never going to be the solution of the farmers' marketing problems. Many cities maintain public markets where farmers may display their wares and the consumers may purchase. The most notable of these in this state is the Adrian Community Market where several hundred thousand dollars worth of farm products are sold each year direct to the consumer. But at the most the community market provides an outlet for only a very small fraction of the farmers' total crops. I like your idea of using the motor truck for bridging the gap between producer and consumer. I think with the building of good roads the truck will become a mighty factor in rural transportation and assist the farmer in making a profitable connection with the retail merchants of his nearest city.—The Editor.

FARMER, NOT A FARMER

"Ram Lamb Farmer" in your Sept. 27 issue is certainly a good one. Let me say, however, that to turn but to the primaries, and nominate the right man on the dominant party ticket is sometimes more "efficient" than "splitting a ticket." A good man in the majority party in the legislature can do much more than a better man can do if he is of the minority party. Let the "ram lamb" fellows "butt" but let us remember the day of the primary and be there for our candidate.

Now it is not always true that a farmer in the legislature represents the farmer best. I have in mind a farmer supervisor who is planning to go to the legislature. He is popular as a supervisor, but until he is properly educated he would make a very poor representative for farmers. Why? Because he never saw the inside of a Grange hall, a Gleaner Arbor or a farmers club. He never gave an hour's time or a pleasant look toward any co-operative business. In other words he is a "stand-patter from stand-patville."

Now would it be wise to allow a farmer of that type to be nominated for the legislature on the dominant party ticket in opposition to a progressive organization helper of some other vocation, even a lawyer? A "stand pater" of either party usually makes a good supervisor, but in the legislature they (often unwittingly) play into the hands of the "interests."

Beware of the farmer candidate who never did anything for farm organization or co-operation till a short time before running for office and one who is popular with the city folks. Cass and Allegan county farmers were badly represented in the last legislature by so-called farmers while Van Buren made a much better showing with a lawyer representative. Moral. Let us be sure our man has sympathy and is intelligent as to the needs of agriculture and not merely a popular farmer. Let us have farmers by all means in the legislature, other things being equal, but confound the stand-pat farmer of both parties. Turn them in with the "ram lambs and let them butt."

—C. S., Lawrence, Mich.

One needed only to watch the vote of a large number of "farmer representatives" at the last session of the legislature to appreciate the force of your statement. They do not as a rule represent their agricultural constituents. If they did, they wouldn't be there. Don't you know that now-a-days if a man wants to get into the legislature or even be elected supervisor in a township that has a town vote, he must cater to the town vote, or

in other words be "popular with the city folks." Hasn't experience taught him that he cannot depend upon the solid farmer vote? Doesn't he know that his neighbors are jealous, and wouldn't vote for him "if he was the last man on earth?" You bet he does. And while the ram lamb farmers frolic in the pasture lot, your farmer candidate ties up to the small town politicians who elect him to office and hold him to account thereafter. Then when the fight is over, and your "farmer representative" "plays into the hands of the interests," the ram lamb farmers' bleat their disapproval and charge upon the offender. Now I ask you, man to man, whose fault is it that "farmer representatives" do not represent the farmers?—The Editor.

ARE THE BIG MANUFACTURERS PROFITEERING?

Your comment on the article in Business Farming of Sept. 27 on the laborer's dollar and asking for a remedy for the situation has certainly put a very large proposition up to your subscribers. In making a few observations it would appear to the writer one of the major causes for present dissatisfaction among those engaged in agriculture, is the meddling and obstructing of natural conditions by certain classes of people and political interests who all appear determined to ruin the business of farm producing. They do not recognize the fact that the farmers are their best customers and that he is compelled to sell his products at less than cost of production, and that it will only be a short time longer that he will have the means to buy necessary tools and equipment to run his business. There is scarcely a word said even by the farmer press in regard to the lowering of those things the farmer must buy. They are all urging him to equip his farm with the latest and most modern tools although it is well known that the manufacturers are piling up fabulous fortunes by profiteering to the limit on their wares, and are paying wages that no farm management can meet thus drawing the laborers away from the farms, not just the boys but whole families leaving their farms and flocking to the already congested cities. There is nothing said about lowering the price on cotton, sugar, tobacco and other southern products. Oh, no, the colonels and majors would not stand for that a minute. Just those those things that the north and west depend on largely to pay their ever increasing expenses and taxes. Such as cattle, hogs, sheep, corn and almost every product that is grown north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi rivers.

Now for the remedy. I do not believe that legislation or agitation will effect a cure, but there will come a time when automobiles and tractors will become a drag from the inability of the farmer to buy, when food will become so scarce that the city man or woman will not quibble at the price, when bread and soup lines will be longer than ever before, when men will no longer be arrested and imprisoned for asking enough for his farm products to insure a decent living.

Suggestions from subscriber at editor's request: Would it not be a good idea to have an investigation to find out how much profiteering there is in the manufacture of farm implements, automobiles, farm trucks, tractors, feeds, such as bran, cottonseed meal, shoes, raw cotton and clothing, sugar, railroad freight rates, telephone rates, official salaries from President down. Cut out a lot of red tape by reducing government and state committee and bureaus. This would compel profiteers to lower their wages thus compelling a return to the farms, reducing consumers and encouraging farm production and by this process eliminating the H. C. L.—Subscriber, Fife Lake.

Well, subscriber, you have said a mouthful, all right. Suppose we admit that there is profiteering in all lines of manufactures today. Suppose we have such an investigation as you suggest. How shall we then proceed to force the profiteers to desist from profiteering? Manufacturers are not as a rule paying higher wages because they are forced to. Manufacturers do not increase the prices

of their commodities because of choice, but rather because of necessity. Every time the cost of production advances because of scarcity of raw material, wage increases, etc., naturally the price to the consumer must also be advanced. It is true that recent investigations show that it is common practice for manufacturers and dealers to increase their margin of profit the same time their costs are increased. But may we not partially excuse this practice? No matter what a man may produce, be it a tractor, an automobile, a manure spreader, a bushel of potatoes, a sheep or a cow, is he not entitled to a little larger profit per tractor, per cow, etc., if the increased selling price, based on an increased cost of production, lessens the demand for his product as it usually does? Where the real trouble lies is in the fact that the manufacturer has control over his selling price, and the farmer has not. Could the farmer today advance the prices of his crops at will so that at all times he could be assured of a fair profit, he would not, I am sure, make any complaint over the profits of others. And if under such an arrangement the farmer was obliged to increase the prices of his products to the consumer and consumption consequently dropped, would it be fair to accuse him of profiteering if he added a little higher profit to each unit of produce sold? Please do not misunderstand me. I know

there is profiteering in most lines of business. I am aware that capital is reaping unconscious profits, and there ought to be a way provided to curb them. But investigation after investigation has shown that there are no artificial means available for holding down the prices of commodities so long as demand exceeds the supply. Let us hope that there is a better remedy than the one you suggest. The thought of bread lines is not a pleasant one, and if the time ever comes when the people of the cities are driven back to the farms by the pangs of hunger, it will be a sorry day for agriculture. Are we not big enough to comprehend the larger aspects of the situation and strive to put this business of farming on the same sound economic basis upon which all other successful enterprises are built?—The Editor.

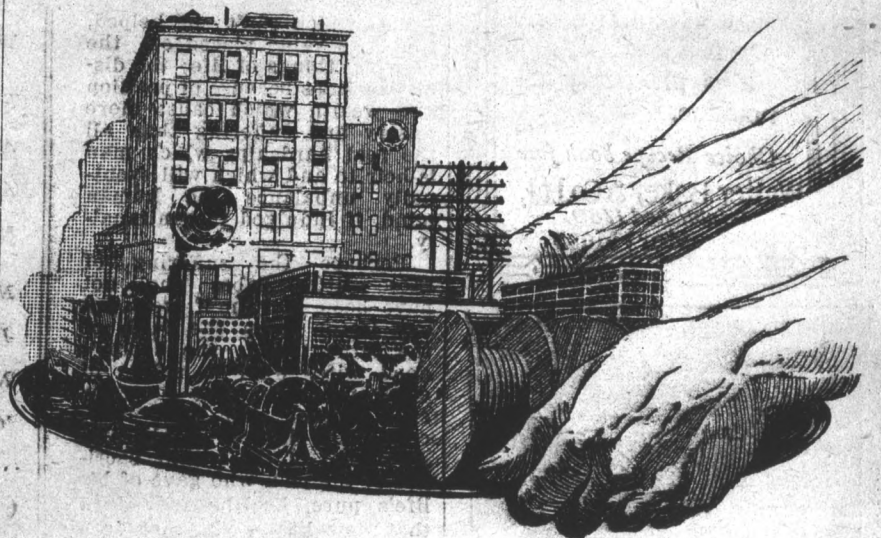
Fair Exchange

"Look here, waiter!" said Mr. Joyce, scowling deeply over his plate. "I ordered turtle soup. There is not even a morsel of turtle flavor in this." "Of course not," said the waiter. "What do you expect? If you ordered cottage pudding would you expect a cottage in it?"

Farm Visitor—I'd like to get a few hens.

Farmer—What kind?

Visitor—Good hens. The kind that says "Now I lay me" twice every day, if you've got 'em.



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Yet this vitalized and humanized organization is so capably managed that you command its service, at any time and in any place, for a few copper cents.



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Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder is a weekly illustrated news paper which gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The author of 15¢ a copy will bring you the inside news of the world. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's Capital, the Nation's paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth in its 15¢ copy. This paper will tell you the truth about the world's affairs, the truth about the world's people, the truth about the world's events, the truth about the world's future. It will tell you the truth about the world's affairs, the truth about the world's people, the truth about the world's events, the truth about the world's future. It will tell you the truth about the world's affairs, the truth about the world's people, the truth about the world's events, the truth about the world's future.

The 15¢ does not repay us; we are glad to have new friends. The Pathfinder, Box 3, Washington, D.C.

The Farm Home

A Special Department Devoted to Our Women Readers



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PURE AND DELICIOUS

It is a most satisfactory beverage. Fine flavor and aroma and it is healthful.

Well made cocoa contains nothing that is harmful and much that is beneficial.

It is practically all nutrition.

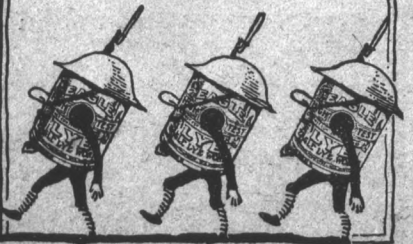
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Established 1780.
Dorchester, Mass.



Let Eagle Lye Guard Your Home

Make your home a safe place to live in; make it free from disease-breeding germs. Buy a can of Eagle Lye from your grocer; it costs only fifteen cents and if you follow the simple directions on the can it will guard your home and keep it free from germs. Try it.



DO DITCHING THIS FALL

Prevent winter rains smothering the soil. Put land in shape for early spring work. Get your ditching and terracing done now with



10 Days Free Trial

THE LUKHART CHILDREN

HERE IS the pessimist who said that this old world was growing worse every day, that men were all selfish and the milk of human kindness had run dry! The above theory has been refuted a thousand times very recently in the examples of human faith, love and kindness shown in the Lukhart children case.

Every mother in the state, yes and every father too, has skipped his favorite section of the daily paper to learn of the progress of this wonderful case. Surely the days of miracles are not past! It was thru no wrong doing of these little children that they were made to suffer, but rather because of the petty worries and selfishness of the mother who had brooded over her inability to satisfy her every wish and desire until her reason had become unbalanced.

There is a lesson for every mother as well as every woman of the land in the story of these children. It's the fretting over things which can't be helped, the false value placed on the material things of life; the dissatisfactions because of position and wealth which cause more misery and suffering than all the real hardships which man is heir to and which will eventually unbalance the human mind, if indulged in continually.

Perhaps the suffering of these little babes shall not have been in vain if we learn our lesson from the faith of the father and the doctor's good wife, who, in spite of every report to the contrary, still believed that these innocent little children would live. And what of the willing sacrifice of the man who gave of his life's pure, healthy red blood that new life might flow into the veins of these children and finally the generosity of the people who helped the father bear the burden imposed upon his finances through the hospital nurses and railroad bills. In all this the noted doctor gave of his best. The father was obliged to leave his position, pay expensive railway fares and hospital and nurses bills. Certain it is that within our hearts there should be kindled a new faith, a new love and a determination to meet our problems as they come from hour to hour; not looking backward or anticipating, but just taking each day's and each hour's tasks as they come.

"Any one can carry his burden, however heavy, till night fall. Any one can do his work, however hard, for one day. Any one can live sweetly, lovingly, purely, till the sun goes down. And that is all that life really means."

OUR BEAUTY CORNER

INSTEAD OF giving you prescriptions for beauty lotions, etc., we contend that to be beautiful one must first be healthy, for a person who is not well is not happy, and if you are unhappy, your face will reflect your feelings. Therefore this series of articles will deal with "First Aid" measures, with a view of properly caring for our bodies so that we may retain our health which will do more for our good looks than all the beauty parlors ever started.

This week we will take a few minutes to study the teeth. Perhaps you are one who has always carefully brushed your teeth and know the value to your looks as well as your health, of well preserved teeth. Then it is to the children—the coming generation that we must direct our efforts that they too may realize the necessity of regular attention to this very important part of our bodies.

Decayed teeth are not only ugly to look at but they impair the health of their owner, as well as causing a very unpleasant breath, therefore besides the brushing night and morn-

ing, a dentist should be consulted once each year at least so that all cavities may be filled before they get large enough to do any damage. It is not only cheaper to have them cared for early, but less painful, and it is not too early to begin cleansing the teeth just as soon as they appear in an infant. A small pellet of cotton may be used first, soaked in a solution of boric acid. This will sweeten the child's mouth and cleanse the film from the teeth. As soon as the child is old enough, which is usually between two and three years of age, they will enjoy the fun of brushing their own teeth with a tiny brush, just like mother does, and it is not hard thus early in life to

When the Fields Are Turning Brown

LOTS of folks have left the country, They have hurried into town.

For the days are growin' shorter,

And the woods are turnin' brown.

They can't see no beauty in it;

Those town folks are blind's a bat

When they'd rather have the city

Than the woods, as look like that.

I just love them giant oak-trees

With their arms a-hangin' down,

And the acorns droppin', droppin'

As the woods are turnin' brown;

And the crows among the branches

Callin' out, from tree to tree,

Make me wonder if they're carvin'

To each other about me.

Now, here ain't no use a-sayin'

That all nature wears a frown,

Just because the grass is yellin',

And the trees are turnin' brown.

No such thing they're only smilin'

'Tis their way to sing a song,

'Cause they've kept the birds and flowers

In their shade all summer long.

I have walked through half the country,

But there's nothin' I have found

Quite so comfortin' and restful

As the woods a-turnin' brown.

I've grown old within their shadow,

Old, and purty nigh as gray,

But there's nothin' that I know of

That's as dear to me as they.

instill in the little mind the habit which will last through life.

If food lodges between the teeth and cannot be dislodged with the brush then dental floss should be used, or if this is not on hand, use a thread, never pins, as they are liable to injure the enamel.

In the city schools a regularly registered dentist examines the teeth of all pupils regularly, but in the rural schools where this service is not to be had, the parents must take extra care.

Toothache is due to decay and to food entering the cavity of a tooth where it decomposes and causes irritation and pain of the sensitive nerves. If the cavity can be reached, it should be cleaned out, afterwards putting in something to deaden the nerve until a dentist can be visited. To clean it out, twist a very small piece of cotton around a tooth pick and put in the hole of the tooth, twisting it around and around until the cavity is thoroughly cleansed. After the cavity has been cleansed out, a small application of oil of cloves on cotton placed well down into the cavity will usually stop the aching. If you haven't oil of cloves on hand, absorbent cotton soaked in spirits of camphor and placed in the cavity, while causing an intense burning will usually be effective in easing the pain. However these are only first aid measures and the tooth will quickly ache again unless it is properly filled.

WHAT WOMEN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT VOTING

IT IS gratifying indeed to us to receive such a large number of inquiries concerning this series of articles from Mr. Grenell's work on "What Women Should Know About Voting." It shows women are awake.

Women in Politics

By JUDSON GREENELL

"Home Rule" is the law of Michigan in local and civic affairs. It is a good law; it enables each community to govern itself. Under it each locality makes its own rules and regulations as to the number, power and character of its officials, and concerning things which it wishes to do or leave undone. However, these local rules and regulations must conform to the state constitution and to state laws of general application to all communities of the same character.

Safeguarding the Home

"Each vote intelligently cast by a Michigan voting woman helps to defend and safeguard the home. Woman is by virtue of her motherhood the real guardian of home life in all civilized communities; and she is now, by virtue of her right to vote, an equal co-partner with man in regulating the civic affairs of the community in which she dwells. Thus her responsibilities and her influence have been greatly increased.

"Each fair-minded Michigan woman voter wants the local government to be good." By local government is meant the county, as well as the city, village or township. To be really good, the government must at least be up to the average intelligence and the best moral standard of those composing the community. It cannot be any better than this, for the same reason that a stream cannot rise higher than its source. It is because our standards are so variable, between both individuals and communities that there is criticism of officials and methods.

"Wise criticism should not be ignored. It may hurt a community's pride to criticize its defects, to expose an official's blunders, but these aid in keeping local self government nearer the standard of what is right.

Economy

"Economy holds first place, as a civic virtue, in the public mind, even among those who pay no direct taxes. The reason for this is plain. The greater the sum total raised by taxation to be expended by community officials, the less there is left to those who earn it.

"Now the candidate who promises to expend the least in carrying on the activities of his office, may really be the most extravagant. For often there is more economy in spending than in refraining from spending. A low tax rate is very far from being any real evidence of an economical administration.

Highways

"The wise spending in civic government, is well illustrated in street paving, a matter entirely within the power of the community to regulate. The wise citizen knows that good roads, good highways, are necessary, both in the city and country; but it is also evident that a dirt road, sufficient to meet the needs of a thinly settled and therefore seldom traveled area, will never do for a trunk highway, with its never-ceasing heavy traffic. So there is real economy in spending thousands of dollars a mile for such a thoroughfare, for it would be real extravagance to try to keep up a dirt road under such traffic conditions. And it is also clear that it would be extravagance to build a concrete roadway where, from the very nature of the case, it will be seldom used.

"No intelligent woman will hesitate for a moment to cast her ballot for the candidate with adequate knowledge of the needs of the community in the matter of paving, as against one ignorant of highway building; or for the candidate or candidates who are reasonably sure to make selection of such a public servant, as against one who would make the office the football of party politics."

The Children's Hour

DEAR CHILDREN: With Christmas getting nearer every week, the air is just full of good things at our house. Last week we packed and sent to Dora Peterson, of Bitely, Michigan, and Leola Francis, of Bentley, each a lovely red pencil box containing three pencils, a pen holder and an eraser. We are sure that Dora and Leola will enjoy carrying their boxes to school with them and that if others could see them, they too would hustle out and get the one subscriber which entitles them to this gift.

Then Mildred Burton, of Mesick, chose as her gift a blue plaid hair ribbon. With hair ribbons so high, and plaid about the scarcest of all ribbons, we know that she will be a happy little girl when she wears her new ribbon to school.

And if the boys could only see the shipment of boy scout knives I have just received and have all ready to send to them, one to each boy who secures one new subscriber for our paper, I am sure that they would go right out and get one today. These knives are of highly tempered steel, ground to a sharp cutting edge. They are finished in gun metal and have two blades. One of these blades ends in a screw driver, and has at its base a bottle cap lifter. The other large blade has a belt punch point and a cutting blade. Then the knife is finished with a shackle and 15 inch chain and there is a three inch rule measured off on the outside of the knife. We don't believe there ever was such a wonderful knife as this one designed to meet all the needs of the boys who are engaged in scout work and good for any boy anywhere, in city or country.

And I'm wondering who will win the football which is being sent me this week from the manufacturer's. Of course it takes six subscribers to

win this but then because it comes higher is all the more reason why it is worth working for.

I know several boys who are working for the radio wrist watches, just like the boys wore in the trenches. My, but wouldn't our fathers and mothers have been proud if they could have had the opportunity when they were youngsters to win such prizes!

I wish you would write and tell me which prize you are working for and how you are getting along. Perhaps I can help you. Affectionately yours, Laddie.

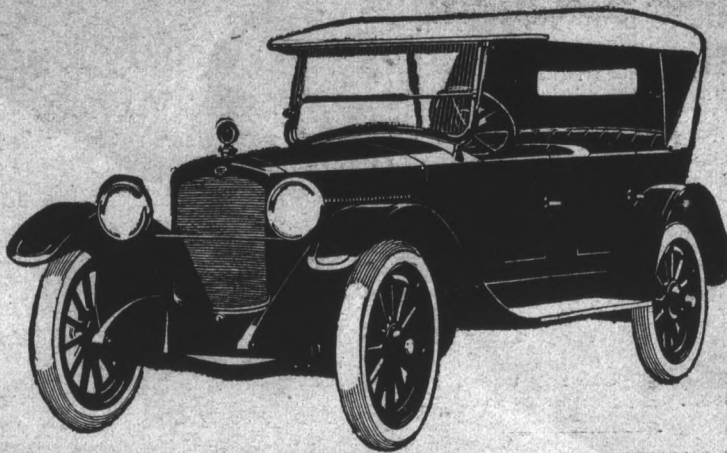
OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Laddie—I was very much surprised when I looked at the Children's Hour and saw my letter in print. We like the M. B. F. and I enjoy the Doo Dads and letters very much.

What I enjoyed most at the Isabella county fair was a dog and pony show. There were six ponies with bells on and six stands. The ponies ran under the stands. There were twelve dogs, one on the back of each pony and one on each stand. And the one on the back of the pony would jump onto the stand while the dog on the stand would jump onto the pony's back. There was a wire swing on which a man would place a dog and start the swing and when the swing stopped he would take the dog off. He had four wires stretched across the tent of about half an inch apart. He would put a dog on each end facing each other and when they met one would crouch to the wires while the other walked over him. Hoping this letter will be satisfactory and will appear in print. I remain yours truly, Harold Bronson.

Dear Laddie—Hello. I was glad to get your letter and tried to do what you told me, but all the people take it around here but two or three. I tried, but they would not. They said that perhaps next year. When they said they would not it made me feel bad because I wanted to get those paper dolls so bad. But perhaps when their paper expires perhaps I can get them to subscribe for it. But I hope I can get the dolls then. But I wish I could get them anyway. Goodbye, with love, Mirla Herrington, Petoskey, Mich., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 124.

FINER THAN EXPECTATIONS



The New

GRANT SIX

Those who read the announcement of the new Grant Six expected a great deal of the new car.

They said, that if it was as good as the description suggested it *must* be an unusually fine car.

Now the Grant Six has been seen and examined by thousands.

And the general opinion everywhere expressed is that it exceeds everything claimed for it.

They tell us it is even larger, handsomer and more powerful than they expected.

They say the finish, the trim, the upholstery are simply beyond comparison with anything offered for similar price.

They are particularly enthusiastic about the beautiful body design and the wonderfully sturdy chassis.

And always they comment on

the infinite care and thoroughness expended in details ordinarily slighted.

Because we are building a car of character—a car of the utmost refinement, a car that reveals its quality instantly by its performance and construction it is only fair to say we greatly appreciate the splendid reception given this new model.

The demand for it is so great that we suggest that you place your order as far as possible in advance of your requirements.

Five Passenger Touring Car . . .	\$1495
Roadster	\$1495
Four Passenger Coupe	\$2450
Five Passenger Sedan	\$2450

Prices f. o. b. Cleveland

Write for literature giving full information, and name of nearest Grant Dealer.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

CALUMET



—gives better bakings that go further. It strikes straight at the root of extravagance—waste—and reduces living cost in a sane, sensible way.

Calumet Baking Powder never fails to properly raise all bakings—produce the best results.

Makes Most Palatable and Sweetest of Foods

Calumet bakings *do* go further, because they are deliciously good, are never thrown away. And because they have greatest of keeping quality—stay moist, tender and oven-fresh for days.

You save when you buy it—moderate in cost. You save when you use it—has more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less. You save materials it is used with—no failures.

Generations of good cooks have used Calumet—because it positively proves its superiority and economy. It comes to you from the largest, most sanitary Baking Powder Factory in the world—absolutely pure and as perfect in leavening power as the day it left the big Calumet Plant.

Contains only such ingredients as have been officially approved by United States Food Authorities. Sold by your grocer under a definite money-back guarantee, if it doesn't prove "best by test"—in your own kitchen, in any baking.



BEST BY TEST

ACUTE COLDS

Coughs, bronchitis, laryngitis, tonsillitis or an undue loss of weight, indicate a weakening of resistance.

Scott's Emulsion

taken regularly after meals fortifies the system, builds up resistance and helps drive out weakness. If you feel a bit run-down, take *Scott's*, it tones and strengthens.

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Lights With a Match No alcohol torch. Does away with expense and bother of alcohol. No delay hunting 'round for torch. You merely hold a lighted match under the patent coil and in an instant you have a wonderful, brilliant, strong, white light, mellow and restful to the eyes.

Send your lamp and \$2.50 at once to nearest house, and have it made over better than it was when new.

The Coleman Lamp Co.
Wichita St. Paul Toledo Dallas Los Angeles Chicago



MARKET FLASHES



WHEAT DEMAND BETTER

Demand for wheat is on the increase and prices rule slightly above the guaranteed minimum. The export demand is constantly picking up in spite of the enormously high rate of exchange. The public seems to have become reconciled to high-priced bread and there is not so much quibbling over a situation for which there is actually no remedy. The demand for flour is good and most of the mills in the country are doing an excellent business. Farmers need not be surprised under the circumstances to see higher prices for wheat long before another crop comes on.

CORN STANDS FIRM AND HIGHER

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	1.46	1.80	1.54
No. 3 Yellow	1.45		
No. 4 Yellow	1.46		

There is a striking disposition on the part of traders in nearly all leading grain markets to swing over to the bulls in the corn deal. This market has been strongly besieged by the bears for the past two months and the present low prices are due to no other cause than the determined efforts of the speculators to drive prices down. But the bottom has been reached, and they all know it. The corn market from now on we predict, will be in the control of the bulls, and if the farmers take things easy and are not too anxious to sell, prices should go up where they belong by the first of the year.

OATS STEADY

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
Standard	.74	.78	.82
No. 3 White	.73	.72	

Prices offered for oats this week are slightly in excess of last week's prices, varying from one-half to one cent per bushel. There isn't the strength in the market as we thought last week would prevail. We have never seen a more sensitive market than this. One day the slightest rumor of a bullish nature will stimulate buying and boost up the price. The next day the simplest kind of a bearish rumor will knock the props out and down it will come again. But we stand by our former assertion that oats will be higher before the first of the year. Farmers will not sell enough at present prices to fill the market's demands.

Weekly Market and Trade Review

AN EXAMINATION of the industrial and trade developments of the past week reveals some very encouraging features and some that are not so favorable. The failure of the industrial conference to arrive at a definite policy establishing the relations between employer and employee is the most depressing factor of the week. It has not as yet, however, affected the situation as strongly as was feared. The threat of the American Federation of Labor that a nation-wide strike is in the offing is not sustained by the actions of labor in general. As a matter of fact, present labor troubles seem to be confined to those regions over which the Federation of Labor exerts a ruling hand or in which it has recently interfered. The mass of labor appears to be fairly well content with existing wages and working conditions. The most alarming of all existing or impending labor disturbances is the strike of the soft-coal miners who have announced a firm decision to quit work the first of next week unless their demands for a six-hour day and a five day week are granted. All efforts to arbitrate the differences have to date proved futile. The miners realize that they hold a whip hand and have said they will accept nothing less than what they have asked for. Wild statements have appeared from official and semi-official sources that the government would use troops to force the miners to remain at their picks, but saner heads could permit of nothing like this being done, for it would only arouse labor to a frenzy of desperation and violence. A strike of the coal miners at this time would do more to cripple industry than almost any other conceivable cause and it is certainly to be hoped that the President and Congress will be able to placate the miners or induce the operators to grant their demands, or take such other legal steps that will keep the mines working at their full capacity.

Market conditions are on an increasingly encouraging scale. The onslaught made several months ago on farm products has reached the maximum point of its force, and the market is rapidly rallying to its former position, aided by the inexorable laws of supply and demand. The gamblers in foodstuffs realize that the farmers cannot sell at existing prices on many of their products, and are therefore changing their tactics. A very significant statement concerning their attitude, appeared in a recent market review. The statement said: "Those who have recently turned from the bear to the bull side of the corn deal, and the number includes several heavy dealers in Chicago, say they are tired trying to break a market that refuses to go lower." And that's the situation in a nutshell. Unless the industrial situation becomes much graver than at present, higher prices on farm products should be seen in a very short time.

APPLES DULL

The demand for apples has let up a bit, and the condition of the market is described as "dull, demand and movement slow." Prices remain at about the same level as was established thirty days ago. Detroit jobbers are offering around \$7.50 per barrel for Baldwins and Greenings. Chicago prices on Michigan stock run somewhat better. A No. 1 Baldwins

bringing \$8.50; Greenings \$9; 20 oz. Pippins, \$9.

HAY SUPPLIES LIGHT

	Light Mixed	Stan. Tim.	Tim.
Detroit	27.50 @ 28.00	27.50 @ 28.22	28 @ 23
Chicago	28.00 @ 30.00	25.00 @ 27	24
New York	31.00 @ 31.50	28.00 @ 29	
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 29.50	27.00 @ 28	24 @ 25

	Light Mixed	Glov. Mix.	Glover
Detroit	24.50 @ 25.00	24.00 @ 25	
Chicago			20 @ 27
New York			27 @ 28
Pittsburg	28.00 @ 28.50	26.00 @ 27	25 @ 28

Little change is to be found in the general condition of the hay markets of the country, supplies continuing to be light. Nevertheless, there has been a slight increase of movement from country points to the city markets. Railroad and labor troubles have contributed to embarrass the hay market for several weeks and greatly reduced the quantity of hay available at the terminals. Accordingly consumers have picked up in the amount they are buying. But unfortunately values have only been steadied and not materially increased.

BEANS TAKE A DROP

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. N. P.	6.80	7.75	7.75
Prime	6.50	7.50	7.00
Red Kidneys	4.50	4.00	4.75

The bean market is dull and lower. Some of our friends on the bull side are quite put out by the drop, and declare that there is no reason for it except the attacks of the bears who have sold short and must bring lower prices in order to get out from under. To us, however, the lower prices seem perfectly natural and much as we regret to say so, we expect to see further declines. Mr. Kimball and his cohorts are the busiest fellows in the land right now and are bringing in the oriental beans as fast as they can get the ships to move them. But the tariff against these invaders ought to be in force before another sixty days and that

will cook the game of Messrs. Kimball, Kutner, et al. We are in receipt of a letter from Congressman Fordney in which he promises to follow the situation closely, and we think we can depend upon him to do as he promises. Mr. Fordney was greatly impressed with the arguments presented by Mr. Nathan F. Simpson, who acted as spokesman for the Michigan delegation at the hearing, and gave many convincing statements concerning the cost of bean production, the importance of the industry and the necessity for protection. And if the committee takes early action on this matter, much of the credit will be due to Mr. Simpson who so ably presented the case for Michigan.

RYE STEADY; BARLEY ACTIVE

The rye market is a bit quiet and there is no change in prices. Detroit quotes \$1.37 per bushel for No. 2 grade. Barley is in good demand and prices are higher. For No. 3 grade, \$2.60 @ 2.75 per cwt. is offered.

DRESSED STOCK

Detroit market: Hogs: under 150 pounds, 19 @ 21c; over 150 lbs, 18c. Colder weather should bring about better demand and prices in dressed hogs. Calves: Fancy country dressed, 26 @ 27c; choice, 23 @ 24c.

POULTRY EASY

Large offerings of poultry the past couple weeks have overstocked the market and the present tone is easy, with no change in prices. There is some speculation as to the Thanksgiving trade this year, many believing that the market will be glutted and prices take a drop. On the other hand, it is argued that the poultry movement has been large this fall and that the marketable supplies back on the farm are not as large as usual. Better consult your commission agent at once for the best advice he has to offer on the Thanksgiving demand. Opening poultry prices for the week are: Spring chickens, large, 24 @ 26c; small, 24 @ 26c; hens, 28 @ 30c; small hens, 20 @ 22c; roosters, 18 @ 20c; spring geese, 23 @ 24c; ducks, 23 @ 30c; turkeys, 34 @ 35c per lb.

POTATO PRICES CLIMB

SPUD PRICES PER CWT.	Detroit	Chicago
White, Baked	2.50	2.45
White, Culk	2.30	2.30
Green Hills, Mich., quotes spuds at \$1.00.		

Practically every potato market of importance in the United States reports a good demand, increased activity and higher prices. The rot which appeared in many carloads of eastern potatoes and raised havoc with the market has almost entirely disappeared, and the trade shows a desire to stock up. Potato shipments are averaging close to a thousand cars a day now but the demand is such that the supply is readily absorbed. Nearly everyone is talking higher potato prices, and the fact that prices are advancing during the very crest of the marketing season would indicate that there are good reasons for believing that prices will be very much higher before spring. Michigan quality is excellent, better. For this reason premium prices should be offered for Michigan stock.

CABBAGE WELL UNDER WAY

Michigan is shipping considerable cabbage just now. Market is steady to firm with few changes in prices. Detroit is a poor market just now, the city being fairly well supplied with home-grown stock. Jobbing prices average from \$20 @ 26 per ton for the domestic variety, and from \$26 @ 30 for the Holland Seed. Due to the fact that New York growers and shippers with storage facilities are holding the balance of the crop for higher prices, the onion market is firm and there is an upward tendency to prices. Detroit jobbers are paying from \$3.25 to \$4.25 per 100-lb. sack, depending upon grade and variety.

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80 ACRES, 55 ACRES CLEARED and stumped. Well fenced. Good buildings. Will give part time. Interest 5 per cent. Inquire Frank Thayer, Twining, Mich.

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MISCELLANEOUS

BARGAINS IN SILVERWARE, CROM- well pattern 1847 Rogers Bros. Teaspoons post paid at \$2.32 per set of six. We do watch repairing. **Clare Jewelry Co., Lock box 535, Clare, Mich.**

BUY FENCE POSTS DIRECT FROM forest. All kinds. Delivered prices. Address "M. M." care Michigan Business Farming, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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SACRIFICE SALE, FORTY QUEEN incubators like new. Write for prices. **Philip Condon, Box 117, Westchester, O.**

FOR SALE—ONE 8-16 H. P. MOGUL kerosene tractor, fine condition. 12 h. p. Alamo engine on trucks, 6 h. p. stationary engine nearly new. All ready for business. Write or see **J. S. Dunsford, Marlette, Mich.**

"Potatoes, Hay and Marsh Hay Wanted" We want good quality, graded ripe potatoes, preferably grown on sand. Can use carlots or bag lots. We furnish sacks. Write quantity and lowest price in your first letter. We are in market for large quantity of baled marsh hay, also good timothy and clover hay. What have you and what is your price? We sell cull beans. Get our prices. Reference: Federal Commercial and Savings Bank, Port Huron, Mich.

PORT HURON STORAGE & BEAN CO. Port Huron, Mich.

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Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch, June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known Varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, of High Germination and 1919 crop. Send samples for test. **The C. E. DePuy Co., Pontiac, Mich.**

Crop Reports

MASON (W)—Potato harvest in full swing. Apples are still being harvested. Both potatoes and apples were good this year. Mild and cloudy as to weather. We have had two severe frosts. Soil in good condition for fall plowing. Potatoes are beginning to move to market. Price around one dollar. The supervisors voted against making an appropriation for county agent's salary, at the October session. But provision has been made to allow the people to vote on it again this spring. This will make the third time the people have voted on this issue and have turned it down twice.—**B. M.**

LAPEER (C)—Farmers busy digging potatoes and taking care of the corn, both are pretty good crops, not much of anything going to market except lambs and some hogs. The weather has been good for wheat and rye with rain and warm days it is making good growth.—**E. A. B.**

MASON (W)—Potato digging has begun in earnest. The yield in most cases is satisfactory. Weather showery. Soil pretty well soaked. Continued wet weather may cause some loss of potatoes through rot. Our county supervisors are to consider making an appropriation for the county agent's salary on Saturday, the 18th. Mr. Cook, our present agent, has been serving without salary since spring. Subscriptions have been solicited to partially reimburse him. He now has the Mason County Farm Bureau organized and in working order and will therefore withdraw unless invited by the supervisors to remain. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cook's loyalty to the county will receive practical recognition.—**B. M.**

ANTRIM (W)—Farmers husking corn and digging potatoes. Potatoes yielding around 100 bushels per acre. Weather variable, not much rain the past week. No killing frosts yet in this section. Soil in good condition. Farmers selling apples and potatoes. It is reported that members of the Co-operative Association realize 20c per hundred more for their potatoes than local buyers will pay. Thanks to our former County Agent, W. C. Cribbs (who I believe is now with the Bureau of Markets) our county is well organized with co-operative marketing associations.—**N. T. V.**

GENESEE (S)—The farmers are husking corn, picking apples, hauling sugar beets and beginning to dig potatoes. A few are still sowing wheat and rye. Silos are all filled and the bean harvest is over. The grain is nearly all threshed and bean threshing will commence before long. Apples are scarce and the price is good. Potatoes are not going to turn out very good. Nearly everybody has some cloverseed and it is threshing out good. Several auction sales are being held and prices received are good. There is not much being sold now to speak of, although apples and potatoes are moving slowly.—**C. S.**

KENT (W)—Farmers are getting things in shape for winter. Some building, painting, etc. being done. Soil for wheat is in fine shape, wheat although sowed late looking fine. Usual acreage sown, but few potatoes raised, hardly enough to supply the neighborhood. Can a farmer sell potatoes for \$100 per bushel and pay \$4.00 a day and board to dig them? A great many silos built through the country. Sparta condensary paying \$3.60 per hundred for 4 per cent milk. A big drive on in Kent Co. in the grange to send as large a delegation as possible to the National Grange which meets in Grand Rapids November 12 to 21.—**F. E.**

SHIAWASSEE (E)—Wheat all sowed. The dry weather during September seriously hindered seeding, but nearly all wheat is up from one to three inches. No beans are threshed as yet. Potatoes are being taken out, the yield and quality is generally good. Not more than half the percentage of the last year's acreage of rye is being sowed this year. Corn is an abundant crop this year and farmers were able to fill their silos full and have quite an amount of corn left for husking, on account of not being able to secure sufficient help. The sugar beet crops is very much reduced.—**D. H. M.**

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The way I catch muskrats—I take a barrel and cut it through the center and then I make a lid across the top of the barrel and fasten it to the middle of the lid so the lid just balances on it; then I put the barrel into the water where it is just deep enough to come within about two inches of the top of the barrel, and I then stake it down and fill it about half full of water; I next put some carrots on the top of the lid for bait. When the muskrats jump up on top of the barrel and get on the lid, the lid tips and dumps them into the barrel, and the set is ready for the next rat that comes along.—A. M.

BOYHOOD IN A NEW COUNTRY (A Michigan Trapper in Fur News.)

(Don't from last week)

It is not my purpose to relate all the dry details which confronted our elders, but to make mention of my early impressions, what the new country afforded of particular interest and concern to me and other boys with whom I became associated at school.

I was but five years old when we moved into the woods and in another year I was trudging two miles to school each day and return, except Sundays. Had I been old enough to wonder at the whys and wherefores as to nature's doings, I would have marveled at the thick growth of the bushes and briars which sprang up along the highway soon after the way had been cut and the sun could strike the ground.

Raspberries, both black and red, were abundant, as was the wild goose berry, which were so covered with sharp spines that it was a punishment to take hold of them in picking without gloves. Some choppings which lay for two or three years before being burned off became practically a solid patch of raspberries. Of course the new settlers had no fruit of some years until the trees could be grown and come into bearing. The wild berries afforded a

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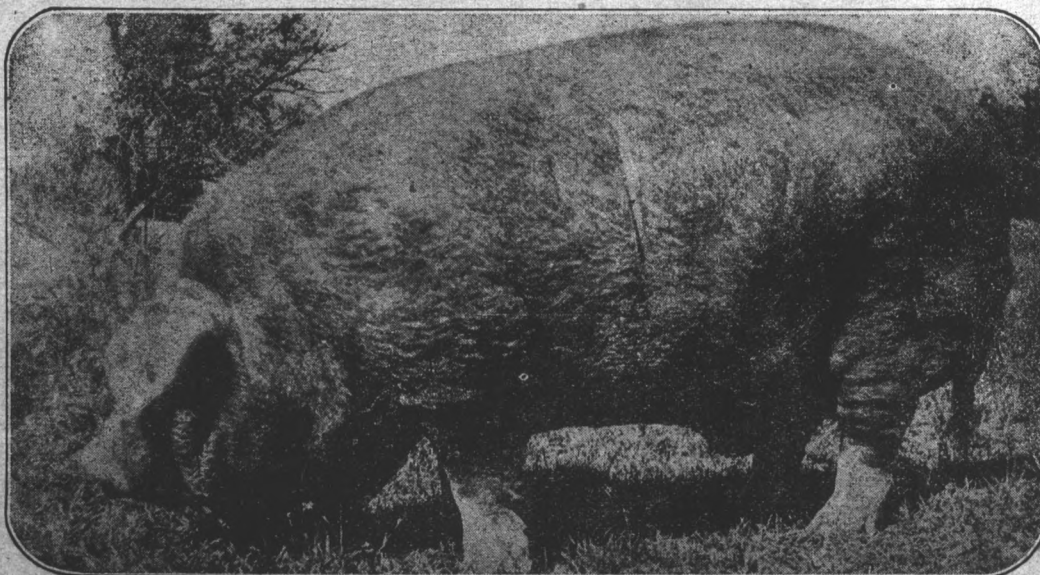
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MY DATE

Nov. 11

MY TIME

1 P. M.



Such Dams as

Lady Knox 7th
Lady Buster
Lady Giantess
Molly Surprise
Wonder Princess

MY DATE

Nov. 11

MY TIME

1 P. M.

A limited number of sows will be sold with breeding privilege to Smooth Wonder 3rd, Jumbo Wonder, or Orphan's Superior. Sale will be held at the farm 4 1-2 miles southeast of Eaton Rapids and 2 1-2 miles northwest of Onondaga. SALE BEGINS AT 1 P. M. If impossible to be there mail your bids in my care to Perry Johnson, fieldman. Get on my mailing list for a catalog.

Auctioneer, COL. ED. BOWERS, South Whitley, Ind.
" COL. PORTER COLESTOCK, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Easy connection to Tony B Fox sale, Nov. 12, at Pewamo, Mich.

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Nov. 5. Poland Chinas. Wesley Hile, Fair Grounds, Ionia, Mich.

Nov. 11. Poland Chinas. Wm. J. Clarke, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Nov. 12. Poland Chinas. Stony Creek Stock Farm, Pewamo, Mich.

Nov. 12. Holsteins. Ansel F. Loomis, Owosso, Mich.

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

HEIFER ADVERTISED TO FRESHEN IN SEP.ember is sold. I now have the heifer to freshen in January and the 4 mo. old bull. Also 3 heifer calves. Herd under State and Federal inspection. Pedigrees on request. Vernon Clough, Parma, Mich.

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12 LARGE COWS & HEIFERS
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Strongly bred in Pontiac and Colantha 4th Johanna families. Also four 1 year old heifers and a 3 year old herd sire from a 25 lb. 3 year old dam.

E. A. HARDY
Rochester, Mich.

Bull Calves sired by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy and by a son of King Segis De Kol Korndyke, from A. R. O. dams with records of 18.25 as Jr. two year old to 28.25 at full age. Prices reasonable breeding considered.

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Bull Last Advertised is Sold

now offer a yearling bull, sired by YP-SILAND, KING KORNDYKE CANARY, a 28.20 lb. grandson of KING OF THE PONTIACS, and from RHODA CLIFDENS CROWNING SHIELD 3RD, a 24.97 lb. daughter of BUTTER BOY TRYNTJE DE KOL, and one of the most beautiful cows you ever saw.

Price \$200
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Born October 29, 1918; sired by Sir Colantha Segis Korndyke 104008 dam's record, 24.35 lbs. butter and 621 lbs. of milk in 7 days; fine straight calves. Send for particulars.

C. & A. RUTTMAN, Fowlerville, Mich.

\$150 BULL CALF

Born June 3 Well marked, very large and first class individual. Sire, Flint Hengerveld Lad. Whose two nearest dams have records that average 32.66 lbs. butter and 785.45 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam of calf is a granddaughter of King Segis and a perfect individual with a record of 20.66 lbs. butter in 7 days. For description write to

L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Mich.

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MUSOLFF BROS.' HOLSTEINS

We are now booking orders for young bulls from King Pletier Segis Lyons 170506. All from A. R. O. dams with credible records. We test annually for tuberculosis. Write for prices and further information.

Musolf Bros., South Lyons, Michigan

BULL CALF 5 MONTHS OLD AND A BEAUTY. 85 per cent white straight as a line. Sired by 31-lb. bull and his dam is just one of the best cows I ever milked, a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad. Price \$150.00 for immediate sale.

HARRY T. TUBBS, Elwell, Michigan

TEN-MONTHS-OLD-BULL

Bull last advertised is sold. This one born June 7, 1918. Sired by best son of famous \$30,000 bull heading Arden Farms herd, King Korndyke Pontiac Lass. Two nearest dams to sire of this calf average 37.76 lbs. butter 7 days and over 145 lbs. in 30 days. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, Sir Gelsche Walker Segis and DeKol Burke. A bargain. Herd tuberculin tested annually.

BOARDMAN FARMS, Jackson, Mich.

OUR 32 LB. BULL'S DAM WAS GRAND Champion at the Grand Rapids fair this year. His sire's daughter won \$87.50 prize money. His sire is brother to King Segis Pontiac Count, the leading prize winner of the breed. Several of our cows are sisters to the Champion 4 year old of Michigan last year. The rest are from a 27 lb. grandson of the great bull Johan Hengerveld Lad. Bull calves for sale at reasonable prices.

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BULL CALF BORN SEPT. 26

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W. J. GAMBLE, Caro, Mich.

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WHAT DO YOU WANT? I represent 41 SHORTHORN breeders. Can put you in touch with best milk or beef strains. Bulls all ages. Some females. C. W. Crum, President Central Michigan Shorthorn Association, McBrides, Michigan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE, BIG TYPE P. C. pigs. Correspondence a pleasure. J. Hanley & Sons, St. Louis, Mich.

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NO STOCK FOR SALE AT PRESENT. Shorthorn Breeder. W. S. Huber, Gladwin, Mich.

THE VAN BUREN CO Shorthorn Breeders' Association have young stock for sale, mostly Clay breeding. Write your wants to the secretary, Frank Bailey, Hartford, Mich.

THE BARRY COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS Association announce their fall catalog ready for distribution. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns listed. Address

W. L. Thorpe, Sec., Milo, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONE ROAN DOUBLE Standard Polled Shorthorn Bull Calf born Apr. 12. One red Shorthorn Bull Calf born March 23rd, a beauty, and Two Shorthorn Heifer Calves, born Jan. 6th and April 3rd, got by York's Polled Duke X 16884—545109. Paul Quack, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., R. 2, Box 70.

HEREFORDS

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS

Not how many but how good! A few well-developed, beefy, young bulls for sale, blood lines and individuality No. 1. If you want a prepotent sire, that will beget grazers, rustlers, early maturers and market toppers, buy a registered Hereford and realize a big profit on your investment. A lifetime devoted to the breed. Come and see me.—**E. J. TAYLOR**, Fremont, Michigan.

LIVE STOCK FIELD MEN

E. N. Ball Cows and Sheep.
Felix Witt Horses and Swine.

One or the other of the above well-known experts will visit all live-stock sales of importance in Michigan, northern Ohio and Indiana, as the exclusive Field Men of Michigan Business Farming.

They are both honest and competent men of standing in their lines in Michigan and they will represent any reader of this weekly at any sale, making bids and purchases. Write them in care of this paper. Their service is free to you. They will also help you arrange your sale, etc. They work exclusively in the interests of Michigan's OWN live-stock weekly!

HARWOOD HEREFORDS

If you want a start from the Grand Champion Hereford Bull of Michigan see us. Young bulls from 9 to 13 months. Don't write. Come and see. Jay Harwood & Son, Ionia, Mich.

120 HEREFORD STEERS. ALSO know of 10 or 15 loads fancy quality Shorthorn and Angus steers 5 to 1000 lbs. Owners anxious to sell. Will help buy 50c commission. C. F. Ball, Fairfield, Iowa.

HEREFORDS BOB FAIRFAX 494027 AT HEAD OF HERD 11 heifers for sale; also bulls any age; either polled or horned. Earl C. McCarty, Sec'y H B Association, Bad Axe, Mich.

ANGUS

RAISE A \$100 BABY BEEF

from your grade dairy cow by use of a Thousand Dollar Angus bull. Less than \$2.00 service fee. Write for our co-operative community plan; also our method of marketing beef and milk, by use of a cheap home made calf meal. There is money in it for the owners of grade cows everywhere. Cows of Angus blood not necessary. If of mixed blood, calves will come black, thick meaty, and without horns, like sire. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

JERSEY

The Wildwood Jersey Farm

Breeders of Majesty strain Jersey Cattle. Herd Bulls, Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214; Eminent Lady's Majesty 150934. Herd tuberculin-tested. Bull calves for sale out of R. of M. Majesty dams.

Alvin Balden, Capac, Michigan.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, 2 years old. Kind and gentle and sure. Write for pedigree. J. E. Morris, Farmington, Mich.

SWINE

POLAND CHINA

SPRING BOARS AND SOWS FOR SALE, orders booked for fall pigs. Bred sows in Season. Everything guaranteed. Ogemaw Herd of Big Type P. C.

ROY M. GILLIES, West Branch, Mich.

WHEN IN need of something right good in a L. T. P. C. boar just come and see or write W. J. Hagelshaw, Augusta, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WITH QUALITY Pigs, from L's Big Orange 291817, both sex, for sale. Prospective buyers met at St. Johns. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

Walnut Alley Big Type Boars

I will sell 13 head at Ionia Fair grounds Nov. 5 in the Wesley Hill Sale. 7 sired by Arts Senator No. 328539; 6 sired by Orange Price No. 327743. Send for catalogue.

A. D. GREGORY, Ionia, Mich.

LTPC AM OFFERING SPRING boars, summer and fall pigs.
F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS, EITHER sex. From choice bred sows and sired by a grandson of Grant Buster and other prize-winning boars. Price reasonable.

L. W. Barnes and Son, Byron, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars ready to ship, sired by Mouw's Big Jones 3rd, out of granddaughters of Dishers' Giant. None better in Mich. Gilts will be ready Jan. 1st. Bred to Wiley's King Bob by Harrison's Big Bob and out of Samson Lady by Sampson, by Long King. Priced reasonable.

JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

L. T. P. C. SOW AND 7 PIGS BY side. Price \$100.00. Spring boar ready after Nov. 1st. Better engage your pig selected now. The longest and tallest lot ever on the farm. H. O. Swartz, Schoolcraft, Mich.

FOR 25 YEARS We have been breeding hogs of the most approved blood lines. Our new herd boar "Michigan Buster" is a mighty good son of the great "Giant Buster" dam "Mouw's Miss Queen 2." Some breeding! Litter of 14. We are offering some sows bred for fall farrow. J. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. CHOICE SPRING boars from Iowa's greatest herds. Big boned husky fellows. Priced right.

ELMER MATHEWSON, Burr Oak, Mich.

FOR QUICK SALE

2 large type Poland China spring boars, grandsons of Gertsdale Jones. Good ones \$50.00 each. C. E. Davis & Son, Ashley, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. SPRING BOARS and gilts now ready to ship. Also one Fall Yearling Boar and Fall Pigs. Clyde Fisher, St. Louis, Mich., R. R. 3.

WONDERLAND HERD—LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas. Some cracking good spring boars and a few June sow pigs at private treaty. Holding a few boars and all my early sows for my sale Nov. 11th and Col. Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind., and Col. Porter Calstock, Eaton Rapids. Come and see the two greatest boars living. Free livery any time.

Wm. J. CLARKE
R No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

AUCTION SALE

—72 Head—
Medium Type Poland China Hogs
(52 sows and 20 boars)
November 12, 1919
STONY CREEK STOCK FARM
Pewamo, Mich.
Write for Catalog

FOR SALE—LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars. April and May farrow. The farmer's kind at farmer's prices. F. M. Piggott & Son, Fowler, Mich.

SHOWING IN FIVE CLASSES AT Hillsdale Co. Fair where seventy eight head of Polands were exhibited I won seven premiums. A litter of eight under six months, sire Bob-o-Link, dam Titanic Hazel. Two shown in under year took 1st and 2nd. Two showing in six months class took 1st and 2nd. One 1st prize boar and two gilts of this litter left. Others by same sire also either sex by Michigan Buster.

O. L. WRIGHT, Jonesville, Mich.

A New Herd Boar

(his name) Big Bob Mastodon

sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world in 1917. His dam is Mastodon Josie; she is a daughter of A'S Mastodon the Grand Champion at Iowa State Fair in 1917. Ready to ship boars.

(Come and see him.)

C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LEONARD'S Big Type Poland China Boars, all ages. The kind that makes good. Call or write.

E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC

Duroc Opportunity

We are now booking orders for July and Sept. pigs cheap. Also March and April pigs of either sex. Shipped C. O. D.

EAGER, BROS., R 1 Howell, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

We are offering a few choice spring boars, of March and April farrow. They are of Protection and Col. breeding, out of prize winning stock. Prices reasonable. Write or come and see.

INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Mich.

DUROC BOARS OF SIZE, QUALITY and breeding, including several State Fair winners. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

5 Duroc Boars and 4 Sows Pigs from Austin's Wonder No. 125917 for delivery November 1. Write for pedigree and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. H. Stanley & Son, Paw Paw, Mich.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MOVE THEM QUICK. Eight big growthy spring boars, will weigh 200 lbs. or better. Price \$50.

C. E. DAVIS & SON, Ashley, Mich.

DUROC BOARS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK ready for service. Geo. B. Smith, Addison, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY PIGS, BOTH SEXES. \$25 at 8 weeks old. Will be ready Nov. 10. Quality and size guaranteed.

W. E. CUMMINGS, Coleman, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY BOAR PIGS. Grandsons of Brookwater Cherry King or Panama Special. \$20 at 8 weeks. Registered. E. E. Calkins, Ann Arbor, Mich.

REG. Duroc Herd Boar 18 MO. OLD, wt. 350 lbs. Sire Buskirk's Wonder 102809. Sure Breeder. Gentle. Litter 16. Has big bone, long body, smooth type kind we all want. \$100 quick sale crate, or will exchange for two good spring gilt equal breeding reg. Six choice boar pigs. Litter 10. Grandsons of Superba King 53253, \$15.00 at 8 weeks, registered, delivered Dec. 1. Choice April gilts same breeding, litter 16, wt. 150 lbs., \$50, reg., pigs and gilt above boar's get.

Honesty Our Motto

AUSTIN BROS., Bloomingdale, Mich.

Michigana Farm Durocs WE CAN GIVE YOU the best bargain in the state in boars. All ages. Sired by Panama Special, Brookwater Orion Specialty, and The Principal. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. F. Foster, Mgr., Pavilion, Mich.

NOTICE THIS BARGAIN. A REGISTERED Duroc Jersey boar pig born April 10th, 1919, weighed 210 lbs. Oct. 15th, price \$45. Send for pedigree and photo. W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Mich.

PHILLIP'S PRIZE WINNING DUROCS FOR SALE. A few good boars of breeding age, also a few good gilts, prices right, let me convince you. Henry D. Phillips, Milan, Mich.

DUROC PIGS. LARGE STRETCHY kind at \$9.00 each. FRANK HEILMAN, Knox, Ind.

O. I. C.

Shadowland Farm

O. I. C.'s

Bred Gilts in May and June. Booking orders for Spring Pigs. Everything shipped C.O.D. and registered in buyer's name. If you want the best, write

J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C.s and CHESTER WHITES. ORDERS booked for fall pigs from the big prolific kind. Can furnish pairs and trios not akin. All stock registered free and guaranteed satisfactory. JOHN C. WILK, R 2, Alma, Mich.

FOR SALE O. I. C. BOAR, 18 MOS. old weight about 500 lbs. One of Crandell's Prize hogs sired by Abo 2nd. Pedigree furnished. Mrs. E. M. Ebeling, Alanson, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

8734 HAMPSHIREs RECORDED IN THE association from Jan. 1 to April 1, '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. No. 4

LAWDALE FARM HAMPSHIREs Spring pigs for sale, male and female. W. A. Eastwood, R. 2, Chesaning, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE BOARS

The kind that please, of superior breeding and good quality. Sired by Mose's boy and Col. White. The latter has never been defeated in the show ring. For price and description address, Gus Thomas, New Lothrop, Mich.

BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE BERKSHIRE BOARS ready for service. I am booking orders for my fall litters. Sired by Symbolier's Onward 3rd, write me your wants. A. A. Pattullo, Deckerville, Mich.

BERKSHIRE BOARS FOUR MONTHS old, thoroughbred, registered Berkshire boars for sale while they last at \$30 apiece. CHETWOOD FARM, Northville, Mich.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also Ancona Cockerels. Prices right. John Young, Breckenridge, Mich., R 2.

GREGORY FARM BERKSHIRES FOR profit. Choice stock for sale. Write your wants. W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERK-shire gilts and boars. Mach and April farrow. Also Aberdeen-Angus bull calves. Russell Bros., R 3, Merrill, Mich.

YORKSHIRES

Registered Yorkshires from imported strains. HATCH HERD, Ypsilanti, Michigan

CHESTER WHITES

FARMERS INCREASE YOUR PROF-its by raising pure bred Chester Whites. Send orders now for fall pigs. Ralph Consens, Levering, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES—A FEW MAY BOARS, fall pigs in pairs or trios from most prominent bloodlines at reasonable prices. Registered free. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE DOWN rams, yearlings and lambs, 2 Shetland colts. Harry W. Garman, R 3, Mendon, Mich.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Choice Stock for Sale
Ewes and Rams, \$25 to \$50 Each
J. M. Williams No. Adams, Mich.

SHROPSHIREs

For sale, a good bunch of ram lambs now ready. Dan Booher, R 4, Ewart, Mich.

FOR SALE Six two-year-old and seven yearling Registered Rambouillet Rams. Good ones and heavy shearers. Prices right. J. W. GRAHAM, Davisburg, Mich.

HAMPSHIREs

One of the best bred flocks in America. Home of the International Champion ewe of 1918. Rams of all ages for sale. Write me your wants or come and see them. Harley R. Emmons, Elletts, Mich.

BLACK TOP DELAINE SHEEP. 50 pure bred rams for sale. Newton & Blank. Hill Crest Farms, Perrinton, Mich. Farm 4 miles straight south of Middleton.

A NICE LOT OF REGISTERED LIN-coln yearlings, ram lambs, and a few good ewes for sale. D. T. Knight, Marlette, Mich

For Sale: Sheep. Shropshires, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Funtis rams—ewes all ages. All recorded, papers with each. L. H. KUNEX, Adrian, Mich.

REG. SHROPSHIRE BRED EWES 1 TO 3 years old, large, healthy, well fleeced. Representatives of this flock gave satisfaction in 15 states last season. Rams all sold. C. Lemien, Dexter, Mich

OXFORD DOWNS

Anything you want in registered Oxford at bargain prices.
O. M. YORK, Wellington, Mich

FOR SALE BLACK TOP DELAINE RAM lambs born in April. Wt. 85 to 100 lbs. price \$20. Send for photo and particulars. W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Mich.

AMERICAN MERINO RAMS FOR sale. Write for prices.
HOUSEMAN BROS., Albion, Mich

FOR SALE—2 REG. YEARLING OX-ford Down rams. W. B. White, Carson City, Mich.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE YEARL-ings and ram lambs, good quality, good size and well woolled. \$25 and \$30 each. H. A. HEBBLEWHITE, Armada, Mich.

LEICESTER SHEEP; REG. YEARL-ing rams and ram lambs sired by imported ram. Also Berkshire Hogs. Elmhurst Stock Farms, Almont, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE & HAMPSHIRE RAMS

In order to finish the ram trade quickly I will give you your choice of a dozen very good yearlings at \$35.00

KOPE-KON FARMS, Coldwater, Mich.
S. W. Wing, Prop

Hampshire Rams

Registered yearling rams weighing up to 200 lbs. for sale. Also ram lambs. A well built growthy lot. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. U. HAIRE.

West Branch, Michigan

MAPLE LAWN FARM SHROPSHIREs Rams and ram lambs. High bred, well woolled and registered. A. E. Bacon & Son, R 5, Sheridan, Mich.

FOR 30 Registered Shropshire Rams. 40 Registered Shropshire Ewes.
SALE Harry Potter & Son, Davison, Mich

SHROPSHIRE YEARLINGS AND RAM lambs of the best wool mutton type. Also O. I. C. hogs of all ages. Write and get my prices.
G. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Mich.

FOR SALE: Improved Black Top De-laine Merino Rams, Frank Rohrbacher, Laingsburg, Mich.

PET STOCK

RABBITS

RUFUS RED AND BELGIAN HARES, PEDIGreed and registered stock. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded upon return of stock. Write the Vernon Hill Rabbitry. Lock Box 546, Clare, Mich.

POULTRY

White Leghorn Yearlings

We still have 100 tested S. C. White Leghorn Yearling Pullets to offer. No hen of less than 150 egg capacity, also 50 S. C. Brown Leghorns, tested. Write for description and price list. Cockerels of the principal breeds.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Kalamazoo, Mich.

LEGHORN

E. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKER-els. Quality guaranteed. Price \$2.00.
W. E. CUMMINGS, Coleman, Mich

S. O. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. English strain. Sired by Cock 294 egg record. Mrs. A. J. Gordon, R 3, Dorv, Mich.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTES, GOOD LAY-ers. Fine birds. Cockerels, \$2.00.
NICK FLECK, Plymouth, Indiana

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from trapped 200 egg strain. \$3 to \$5. Edith Young, Lake Cicott, Ind.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

MARCH HATCHED R. I. RED COCK-erels. Both Combs. Write for prices and order early. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence Michigan.

DUCKS AND GESE

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS AND WHITE CHINESE GESE—MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, HILLSDALE, MICH.

Mr. Farmer, Attention

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOVER SEED. SEND A 4 OZ. SAMPLE AND WE WILL TRY AND BUY IT.

SIOUX CITY SEED CO.
Millington, Mich.

Is Every Animal At Its Best?

Don't let your stock lose their Summer's gain through November neglect. Your animals are now going on dry feed—hay and grain.

It's a big change from the succulent, nutritious grasses of summer pastures which supply the needed laxatives and tonics.

Keep your animals' bowels open and regular—drive out the worms—keep their blood rich and keep their digestion good by feeding regularly



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

A Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Don't allow your stock to "get off feed" and in a run-down condition.

Condition your cows for calving by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshening. Then feed it regularly to increase the flow of milk. It lengthens the milking period.

Buy Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Get from your dealer two pounds for each average hog, five pounds for each horse, cow or steer, to start with, feed as directed and then watch results.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at an honest price from a responsible dealer in your own town who guarantees it, and who refunds your money if it does not do as claimed.

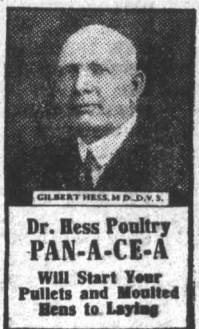
25-lb. Pail, \$2.25;
100-lb. Drum, \$7.50

Except in the far West, South and Canada.

Smaller packages in proportion.

DR. HESS & CLARK
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Dr. Hess Instant Louse
Killer Kills Lice



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WHERE YOU KNOW IT WILL PAY!

Write MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING, Breeders' Directory, Mt. Clemens,

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DISPERSAL SALE

OWOSSO, MICH., Nov. 12, 1919

20 Head of High Class Reg. Holsteins

Herd Sire, Traverse Laundry Ryma No. 252,616; 2 years old. His seven nearest dams average 28.61 lbs. of butter in 7 days. He is a splendid individual, a real show bull and will make some one a fine herd sire.

Eleven cows and heifers from 2 to 8 years old, and her heifer calf. A 10th from the above bull. A 23.85 lb. 4 years old, will all be fresh by Jan. 20.62 lb. 3 year old and two of her daughters. Three daughters of a 29 lb. cow, one of them from a 26 lb., one a 30 lb., and the other from a 35 lb. bull. Six daughters of a 29 lb. bull. This herd is on the ACCREDITED HERD LIST and are fine individuals. They have won more premiums in the show ring than any other herd in this part of the state. I have sold my farm and they must all be sold. This will be a rare opportunity to secure high class foundation stock from a clean herd. Sale will be held at the farm at 1:30 p. m. Electric cars from Lansing or Owosso stop in front of the house. Get off at Thomas Farm.

ANSEL F. LOOMIS, Owner

NOW

That Coupon is Worth \$2

on a Famous New Butterfly

More Than 150,000 New Butterfly Cream Separators Now in Use

How the COUPON Saves You \$2

By ordering direct from this advertisement you save all expense of catalogs, postage, letters and time. And we give you the benefit of this saving if you send the coupon below. Furthermore, isn't it better to have one of these big money-making machines to use instead of a catalog to read? Wouldn't you like to compare the New Butterfly with other Separators in your neighborhood regardless of price? Wouldn't you like to see just how much more cream you would save if you owned a Separator? We believe you would, so we send you a machine from our factory to try 30 days. Then if you decide you want to keep it the coupon counts the same as a \$2 payment. You take that much right off from our factory price on any size Separator you select. For example—if you choose a \$38 machine, you have only \$36 left to pay in 12 easy payments or only \$3 a month. If you select the \$47 machine you will have only \$45 left to pay in 12 easy payments of only \$3.75 a month—and so on.

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

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

Pick Out the Size You Need

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



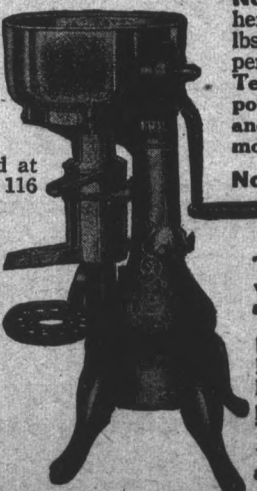
You take no risk whatever. You have 30 days in which to try the New Butterfly we send you before you decide to keep it. Every machine we build carries a written Lifetime Guarantee against defects in material and workmanship.

No. 2½—Machine illustrated at left. Capacity up to 250 lbs. or 116 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$38.00.

Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.00 a month for 12 months.

No. 3½—Machine shown at left. Capacity up to 400 lbs. or 195 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$47.00.

Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$3.75 a month for 12 months.



No. 4½—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 500 lbs. or 250 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$56. Terms: Free \$2 coupon with order. Balance, \$4.50 a month for 12 months.

No. 5½—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 600 lbs. or 300 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$65.00.

Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$5.25 a month for 12 months.

No. 8—Machine shown here. Capacity up to 850 lbs. or 425 qts. of milk per hour. Price, \$69.80. Terms: Free \$2.00 coupon with order. Balance, \$5.65 a month for 12 months.

It is Always Best—

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

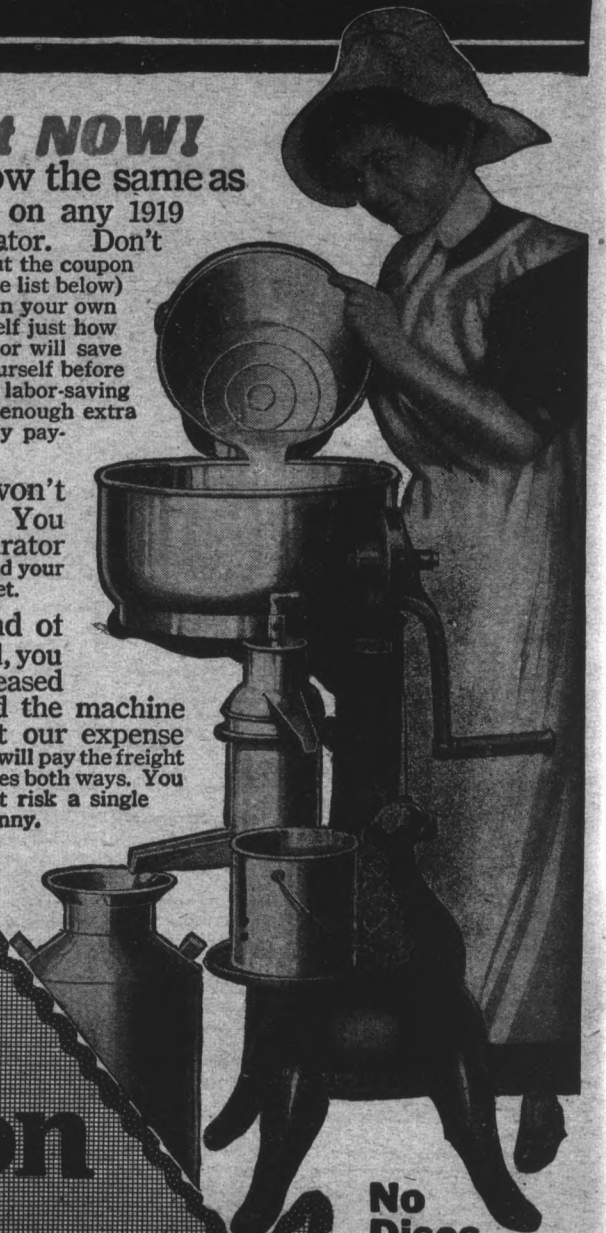
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. 2260 MANUFACTURERS Marshall Blvd., Chicago

—But You Must Act NOW!

We will accept the coupon below the same as cash for full first payment of \$2 on any 1919 model New Butterfly Cream Separator. Don't send a single penny in advance. Just fill out the coupon telling us which size machine you want (see list below) and we will ship it for you to try 30 days in your own home. Then you can find out for yourself just how much a New Butterfly Cream Separator will save and make for you. You can see for yourself before you pay a cent how easily this great labor-saving money-making machine will save enough extra cream to meet all the monthly payments before they are due.

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

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



No Discs to Clean

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

FREE COUPON

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., Chicago, Illinois. Gentlemen: Please ship me on 30 days' free trial, in accordance with your offer in

MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMING

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

I keep.....COWS.

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Name.....

Shipping Point.....

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

Name of Your Bank.....